

Bazaarvoice Inc
Form 10-K
June 26, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014

OR

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

Commission File Number 001-35433

Bazaarvoice, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
3900 N. Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 300
Austin, Texas 78746-3211
(512) 551-6000

20-2908277
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share	The NASDAQ Global Select Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting

company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

Based on the closing price of the Registrant's Common Stock on the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, which was October 31, 2013, the aggregate market value of its shares (based on a closing price of \$9.38 per share) held by non-affiliates was approximately \$435 million. Shares of the Registrant's Common Stock held by each executive officer and director and by each entity or person that owned 5 percent or more of the Registrant's outstanding Common Stock were excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of June 23, 2014, 77,785,977 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Certain portions, as expressly described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, to be filed within 120 days of April 30, 2014, are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14.

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Special Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), particularly in Part I, Item 1: Business, Part I, Item 1A: Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7: Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as anticipate, believe, may, will, continue, seek, estimate, intend, hope, should, would, project, plan, expect or the negative or plural of these words or similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the following:

our ability to timely and effectively scale and adapt our existing technology and network infrastructure;

our ability to retain clients or renew them at similar prices and upsell to existing clients;

our ability to attract new clients and launch without delays;

our ability to increase adoption of our platforms by our clients' internal and external users;

our ability to protect our users' information and adequately address security and privacy concerns;

our expectation that revenue growth will begin to accelerate by the third quarter of fiscal year 2015;

our ability to maintain an adequate rate of growth;

our ability to effectively execute and adapt our business model in a dynamic market;

our future expenses;

our ability to expand our network;

our ability to integrate clients, employees and operations of acquired companies into our business;

our ability to earn revenue based on ads that are served on our network;

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our plan to continue investing in long-term growth and research and development, enhancing our platforms, and pursuing strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses and technologies to drive future growth;

our ability to increase engagement of our solutions by our clients, partners and professional organizations and launch those solutions without delay;

our anticipated trends of our operating metrics and financial and operating results;

the effects of increased competition in our market;

our ability to effectively manage our growth;

our ability to successfully enter new markets and manage our international expansion;

our ability to maintain, protect and enhance our brand and intellectual property;

the attraction and retention of qualified employees and key personnel;

our expectations regarding the outcome of litigation proceedings; and

other risk factors included under **Risk Factors** in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

For a discussion of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements, see the discussion on risk factors that appears in Part I, Item 1A: **Risk Factors** of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other risks and uncertainties detailed in this and our other reports and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (**SEC**). The forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K represent our views as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We anticipate that subsequent events and developments may cause our views to change. However, while we may elect to update these forward-looking statements at some point in the future, we have no current intention of doing so except to the extent required by applicable law. You should, therefore, not rely on these forward-looking statements as representing our views as of any date subsequent to the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We power a network that connects brands and retailers to the authentic voices of people where they shop. Bazaarvoice, which literally means voice of the marketplace, was founded on the premise that online word of mouth is critical to consumers and businesses because of its influence on purchasing decisions, both online and offline. Our technology platform collects and displays ratings and reviews, questions and answers and stories from consumers along with visual commerce capabilities that collectively amplify the voices of the consumers into the shopping experience before, during and after a purchase. We help clients leverage social data derived from online word of mouth content to increase sales, acquire new customers, improve marketing effectiveness, enhance consumer engagement across channels, increase success of new product launches, improve existing products and services, effectively scale customer support, decrease product returns and enable retailers to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization strategies.

Word of mouth influences consumers' decisions to purchase products and services. Consumers often trust and rely on what other consumers say about a brand, product or service, particularly if they consider the content to be authentic and credible. Consumer interaction through the social web has significantly increased the volume and availability of online word of mouth about products and services, which is proving to have a significant and growing influence on both online and offline commerce. The rapid adoption of Internet-enabled mobile devices is further amplifying the impact of online word of mouth by making this content even easier, more convenient and faster to generate and access. As a result, there has been a paradigm shift in marketing in response to this connected economy in which shared, collaborative relationships are networked between businesses, clients and other influencers. Traditional methods are being disrupted and businesses are now seeking solutions that embrace online word of mouth to more effectively engage, influence and tap into the collective power of consumers, who we believe are no longer seen as mere buyers but innovators, trendsetters and advocates.

Our solutions, which are primarily provided via a Software as a Service (SaaS) platform, enable clients to:

- capture and display online ratings and reviews about specific products and services;

- channel content into all the places where it will influence a purchase both within and outside our network, which we refer to as syndication; and

- use business insights so they can act on what consumers want.

Our business model focuses on maximizing the lifetime value of a client relationship. We make significant investments in acquiring new clients and believe that we will be able to achieve a favorable return on these investments by growing our relationships over time and ensuring that we have a high level of client retention.

On April 15, 2014, we acquired FeedMagnet, Inc. (FeedMagnet), a privately-owned social media curation company that enables brands to collect, curate and display consumer-generated images, video and social content on their

websites and other marketing priorities. The total consideration paid for this transaction was \$9.3 million in cash.

On November 5, 2012, we acquired Longboard Media, Inc. (Longboard Media), a full service media management company based in San Francisco, California that enables online retailers, shopping publishers and mobile commerce applications to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization. The total consideration paid for this transaction was \$36.9 million, including the issuance of 0.5 million shares of our common stock and future contingent consideration with an acquisition date fair value of \$4.3 million.

On June 12, 2012, we acquired PowerReviews, Inc. (PowerReviews), a provider of social commerce solutions based in San Francisco, California. The total consideration paid for this transaction was \$150.8 million, including the issuance of 6.4 million shares of our common stock and assumption of vested and unvested options

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to purchase the common stock of PowerReviews equivalent to options to purchase 1.7 million shares of our common stock, but excluding the potential cash proceeds that may arise from the exercise of these assumed options. On January 10, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice (the DOJ) filed a complaint against us with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division (the Court), alleging that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18 and seeking the divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, we entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action challenging our acquisition of PowerReviews and, together with the DOJ, we submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, we are required to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business. On June 4, 2014, we entered into a definitive agreement to divest PowerReviews, LLC, the successor to PowerReviews, to Wavetable Labs, LLC (Wavetable), the parent company of Viewpoints, LLC, for \$30.0 million in cash. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in the definitive agreement. While there can be no assurance that the proposed transaction with Wavetable will be completed, the transaction is expected to close within the first quarter of our 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014, provided that we receive the necessary approvals, including the Court's entry of the Proposed Final Judgment. On June 26, 2014, the DOJ approved the terms of the transaction. As a result, we have reported the results of operations and financial position of PowerReviews as discontinued operations within the consolidated statement of operations and the balance sheets for all periods presented. The discussion of our results of operations is based upon the results from our continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

We originally incorporated in the State of Delaware in May 2005. Our principal executive offices are located at 3900 N. Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 300, Austin, Texas 78746-3211, and our telephone number is (512) 551-6000. Our corporate website address is www.bazaarvoice.com. We do not incorporate the information contained on, or accessible through, our website into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We completed our initial public offering in February 2012 and our common stock is listed on the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations (NASDAQ) Global Select Market under the symbol BV. Unless the context requires otherwise, the words Bazaarvoice, Company, we, us and our refer to Bazaarvoice, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries.

Our Platforms and Solutions

Bazaarvoice Conversations Platform

Our Conversations platform provides capabilities to capture, manage and display online word of mouth. Consumers interact with our solutions as they view or author consumer reviews, questions, photos, videos, long-format narratives and other forms of consumer-generated content. Content that is displayed by our Conversations platform is styled to match our clients' brand, preserving important branding elements of our clients' businesses.

Content collected and managed by our Conversations platform is used by our clients in a wide range of applications, including their online websites, mobile-optimized websites, mobile applications, social networks, in-store kiosks, physical in-store displays, printed flyers, email and other forms of online and offline media.

Key capabilities of our Conversations platform include:

Ratings & Reviews. Allows our clients to capture, manage and display consumer reviews about their products and services on their websites and mobile-optimized websites.

Questions & Answers. Allows our clients to facilitate question and answer conversations between consumers, or between consumers and brand representatives, on their websites.

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Campaigns. Allows our clients to collect consumer testimonials about their products and services and display these stories on their websites. Our Campaigns capability is used in brand marketing initiatives where an in-depth story from a consumer, often accompanied by photos and sometimes videos, is used to create a strong emotional link between consumers and a brand.

Syndication. Enables brands to display review content from their brand websites on retail websites within our network.

Seller Ratings. Provides clients the ability to solicit and collect reviews about their company. Seller ratings are based on reviews about customers' online experiences with the client's company. Seller Reviews are collected by us on behalf of the client via e-mail solicitation. Once submitted, the Seller Reviews are displayed on our public-facing website as well as third-party sites and can also be syndicated to the client's website.

Applications for Facebook. Enables consumers to read or write reviews, product questions, product answers or stories on our clients' pages on social networking websites and easily share this content with the people they influence the most—their social network friends or followers.

Third-party Developer Application Programming Interface (API). Provides third-party developers with tools to build products or extend our platform on behalf of our clients, which enables us to expand the use of our platform by leveraging applications built by third-party developers. For example, some agencies use our developer APIs to develop applications for our clients' brands that allow consumers to read reviews via touchscreen displays while shopping in stores or via their mobile devices while traveling.

Product Sampling. Allows brands and retailers to build their very own branded community to engage their advocates to gain content and momentum for new products, seasonal launches or across a portfolio.

Bazaarvoice Local. Helps clients gather and promote reviews of local service affiliates, drive customers to such local preferred service affiliates and gain insight to the performance of such local service affiliates.

Bazaarvoice Connections Solutions

Our Conversations clients are connected through our SaaS platform to form a network. We offer network syndication and brand engagement solutions to facilitate the sharing of online word of mouth among our clients and to enable brands to directly interact with consumers on our retail clients' websites.

BrandAnswers. Enables brands to interact directly with consumers on retail websites within our network to answer questions and provide suggestions on alternative products that may better meet that consumer's needs. Brands gain visibility into all questions and answers about their products on retail websites that participate in our distribution relationships.

Review Response: Enables brands to interact with consumers by responding to reviews posted on retail websites within our network. Brands strengthen their affinity with consumers by demonstrating that they are listening to and acting on consumer feedback gathered in the retail channel.

Bazaarvoice Analytics Solutions

Our Conversations platform includes our Intelligence solution, which is our enhanced analytics solution, and a Workbench Analytics solution, which provides analytics and self-service administration tools.

Intelligence. Allows our clients to derive sophisticated market, consumer and product insights in a timely manner from the underlying data we collect on their behalf through our platform. Intelligence enables our clients to analyze structured and unstructured online word of mouth and to correlate this content with consumer profiles and demographic information.

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Workbench Analytics. Provides basic analytics capabilities that allow our clients to generate reports highlighting simple ratings trends, text analysis and product and service issue identification. Workbench Analytics also allows clients to perform self-service administration.

Bazaarvoice Curations

Bazaarvoice Curations pulls in content from across a wide variety of social platforms, including Instagram, Facebook and Twitter. Clients can then organize photos, videos, text and links that leverage social content throughout their site.

Bazaarvoice Media

Bazaarvoice Media sells advertising on behalf of retailers, brands and agencies, and provides capabilities that incorporate consumers' authentic opinions in advertising campaigns, creating advertisements that are trusted, relevant and targeted.

Shopper Media. Bazaarvoice Media sells advertising on major retail websites, utilizing our relationships and knowledge of the intricacies of the retail environment. We develop custom programs for brands to reach consumers while they are in the shopping environment, while also selling to non-retail brands, such as within the automotive and financial industries, that wish to reach the engaged shopper within this channel.

Word of Mouth Advertisements. Provides brands with the ability to increase engagement with their advertising through the inclusion of authentic consumer sentiment. These word of mouth ad units can be used both on the Shopper Media network and throughout the web.

Mobile Advertising. Enables brands to reach consumers on their mobile devices.

Our Growth Strategy

The following are key elements of our growth strategy:

Pursue new clients.

We believe that our platforms provide significant value for retailers and brands of all size. As a result, we expect to continue to add new accounts, primarily through our direct sales force as we expand our network.

Increase brand penetration and sell new solutions to our existing clients.

We believe that we have a significant opportunity to build on relationships with existing clients, including some of the leading companies in the world. Many of our clients sell products through numerous distinct brands. We have the opportunity to expand our relationship with these clients by deploying our solutions for some or all of their other brands.

Most of our clients use only a subset of the solutions available in our platforms. We believe that we have a significant opportunity to sell other solutions delivered through our platform, as well as solutions we intend to release in the future.

Increase the volume and variety of content across our network and help clients derive greater consumer insights.

We plan to continue to aggregate an increasing volume and variety of online word of mouth and other relevant data across our network. In turn, we expect that consumers will have access to a greater amount of

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relevant online word of mouth to inform their purchase decisions. We plan to enhance our clients' ability to analyze the aggregated data by introducing new analytics capabilities to help our clients derive meaningful insights from consumer data across our network.

Further expand internationally and penetrate industry verticals.

We have already established operations in the United Kingdom, Australia, France, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands and Singapore and we intend to leverage this experience by expanding our sales and client service operations and further developing the Bazaarvoice brand. Moreover, we plan to further penetrate our current industry verticals and expand into additional verticals. We believe companies in various verticals can benefit from utilizing our platform to better understand consumers.

Continue to broaden our platform's capabilities through innovation.

We view investments in research and development to be an integral part of our strategy. Our research and development efforts are principally focused on improving our software architecture to make our development efforts more efficient and cost-effective and adding new solutions to our platform to enhance our value proposition to existing and prospective clients. We are also developing new solutions that will enable us and our clients to more effectively leverage our network reach and the data we collect.

Pursue selective acquisitions and commercial relationships.

We intend to pursue selective acquisitions of complementary businesses and technologies that will enable us to acquire targeted product and technology capabilities. From time to time, we also may enter into commercial relationships with internet and social media businesses if we believe this will benefit our clients.

Our Clients

Beginning as of our fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, we now define an active client as an organization from which we are currently recognizing recurring revenue. We count organizations that are closely related as one client, even if they have signed separate contractual agreements. We believe that our ability to increase our active client base is a leading indicator of our ability to grow revenue.

Further, due to the presentation of the PowerReviews business as discontinued operations, we have separated our active clients into two categories: 1) active clients from continuing operations and 2) active clients from discontinued operations. As a result of this analysis, each category could include a common client who may have organizations for which we recognized recurring revenue that have separate signed contractual agreements.

All prior periods have been revised to conform to the current period definition of an active client.

As of April 30, 2014, we served 1,133 active clients from continuing operations, including clients in the retail, consumer products, travel and leisure, technology, telecommunications, financial services, healthcare and automotive industries. No single client represented more than 10.0% of our revenue for the year ended April 30, 2014.

We define a network client as a client from which we are not recognizing recurring revenue. We count organizations that are closely related as one client, even if they have signed separate contractual agreements. We believe that our network client base in combination with our active client base is an indicator of the reach of our network.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our solutions through our direct sales team located globally in the markets we serve. Our sales cycle can vary substantially from client to client but typically requires three to 12 months. In addition to focusing on new client sales, our sales directors are also focused on selling additional solutions to our existing clients.

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Our marketing efforts are intended to build the corporate brand, support lead generation, provide sales support and penetrate new markets. Our marketing efforts include:

participation in, and sponsorship of, user conferences, trade shows and industry events;

online marketing activities, including social advertising, search engine marketing, search engine optimization, webinars, email campaigns, our company website and our Bazaarvoice Blog;

informational resources development to educate prospective clients on the evolving nature of marketing and business, including white papers, client case studies and in-person demonstrations;

sales resources development; and

industry partnership and business development programs.

We also host an annual Bazaarvoice Summit for current and prospective clients, along with social strategists, to share insights into the industry and results from social initiatives. The event features a variety of speakers, including: Bazaarvoice executives, clients, and industry thought leaders. The Summit also features training, solutions demonstrations and best practice sharing with the goal to build loyalty, expanding Bazaarvoice's presence within existing accounts and signing new clients. In addition, we host a number of regional user groups.

Worldwide Client Services

Our Worldwide Client Services team is responsible for managing all client activity after clients purchase our solutions. With locations in the markets we serve, our Worldwide Client Services team is divided into four broad functions:

Client Onboarding – implementation project managers, implementation engineers and user interface designers responsible for the solution design, implementation, and launch of our solutions on client's websites;

Client Success – a team of client success professionals who provide consulting, account management, and support for program best practices and strategic success plans to drive tangible business results in a scalable manner. The Client Success team leads the renewals of our clients' agreements with us;

Client Support – consists of support professionals who provide generalized client support to a variety of issues as well as the more traditional technical support services to diagnose and correct issues, deliver new production releases and respond to configuration change requests for our clients; and

User Generated Content Services content moderators who review and moderate user generated review content across multiple languages and authenticity analysts who use internet forensics techniques to detect fraudulent reviews and validate authentic reviews.

Our enterprise license agreements with our clients include software updates and specific levels of onboarding, and client retention/renewal services. However, under these license agreements, major functional updates or enhancements may, at our discretion, be considered new solutions that will be made available to our clients at an additional charge.

Research and Development

Our research and development team is responsible for the design, development, maintenance and operation of our technology solutions. Our research and development process emphasizes frequent, iterative and incremental development cycles, enabling us to incorporate client feedback while maintaining a high standard of quality. Within the research and development team, we have several highly aligned, independent sub-teams that focus on particular capabilities of our solutions. Each of these sub-teams includes product managers, designers,

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developers and quality assurance engineers responsible for the initial and ongoing development of their solution capability. In addition, the research and development team includes our production operations team, which is responsible for platform uptime.

We believe that continued investment in research and development is critical to the future success of our business. Historically, we have made substantial investments in research and development, and we plan to continue doing so in order to further differentiate ourselves from our competitors. In addition, we augment our full-time research and development staff with offshore third-party contractors located in Ukraine and India. Our research and development expenses were \$37.6 million, \$32.2 million and \$21.3 million in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Competition

The market for social commerce solutions is highly competitive. The competitive dynamics of our market are unpredictable because it is at an early stage of development, rapidly evolving, fragmented and subject to potential disruption by new technological innovations.

We believe the principal competitive factors in our market include the following:

product breadth and functionality;

scope, quality and breadth of client base;

amount and quality of content;

service;

price;

reputation; and

operating model efficiency.

We believe that we compete favorably on the factors described above. We compete primarily against traditional marketing and advertising programs. Many businesses remain hesitant to embrace social commerce solutions, such as ratings and reviews, driven by their reluctance to display negative reviews about their brands, products or services or about other brands displayed on their websites. Additionally, some businesses have developed, or may develop in the future, social commerce solutions internally. These businesses may consider their internal solutions adequate, even if our solutions are superior.

We have several direct and indirect competitors that provide third-party social commerce solutions, including but not limited to companies such as Wavetable, Pluck, Reevoo, eKomi, Yotpo, Rating System and Gigya. Additionally, we

face potential competition from participants in adjacent markets that may enter our markets by leveraging related technologies and partnering with other companies.

We may also face competition from companies entering our market, including large Internet companies like Amazon, Google and Facebook, which could expand their platforms or acquire a competitor. While these companies do not currently focus on our market, they have significantly greater financial resources and, in the case of Amazon and Google, a longer operating history. They may be able to devote greater resources to the development and improvement of their services than we can and, as a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to technological changes and clients' changing needs. Because our market is changing rapidly, it is possible that new entrants, especially those with substantial resources, more efficient operating models, more rapid product development cycles or lower marketing costs, could introduce new solutions that disrupt the manner in which businesses use online word of mouth and engage with consumers online to address the needs of our clients and potential clients. Our business and operating results could be harmed if any such disruption occurs.

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We cannot be certain that these competitors, both current and potential, will not offer or develop services that are considered superior to ours or that services other than ours will attain greater market acceptance.

Our Culture

We consider our people and our culture to be a key differentiator for Bazaarvoice. As such, we invest in our people to drive high performance throughout the organization. We focus on 1) Communicating to build engagement and alignment around our strategy 2) Creating a unique and competitive culture 3) Attracting and hiring top talent 4) Developing key capabilities around sales, services, R&D and leadership and 5) Rewarding and recognizing high performance.

In particular, our culture gives us a competitive advantage in recruiting and retaining talent and is built upon the following fundamental beliefs:

We believe in delighting our customers we are passionate about making a difference for our clients among which are some of the most influential customers on the planet

We believe in doing what matters we have a mission that inspires and gives us purpose

We believe in our seven values performance, passion, innovation, authenticity, respect, teamwork and generosity

We believe in the power of people coming together we are stronger and smarter together

Technology Infrastructure & Operations

We have invested extensively in developing our proprietary technology infrastructure to support the growth of our business. Our proprietary technology infrastructure includes a third-party data center, cloud computing and network management, a secure centralized source control management system and proprietary data analytics.

Maintaining the integrity and security of our technology infrastructure is critical to our ability to provide online word of mouth, and we have a dedicated security team that promotes industry best practices and drives compliance with data security standards. We use encryption technologies and certificates for secure transmission of personal information between consumers and our solutions.

Our technology infrastructure has the ability to handle sudden bursts of activity for users over a short period of time with high levels of performance and reliability. We operate at a scale that routinely delivers more than 500 million content impressions per day with peak activity of over 1 billion impressions per day.

Key elements of our technology infrastructure are described below.

Scalable Infrastructure. Our physical network infrastructure utilizes multiple hosted and cloud data centers linked with a high speed virtual private network. We utilize commodity hardware together with cloud infrastructure, and our architecture is designed for high availability and fault tolerance while accommodating the demands of our service utilization.

Cloud Computing Innovation. We have developed our architecture to work effectively in a flexible cloud environment that has a high degree of automated elasticity together with high levels of availability.

Intellectual Property

Our intellectual property includes our patent applications, registered and unregistered trademarks and registered domain names. We believe that our intellectual property is an essential asset of our business and that our technology infrastructure currently gives us a competitive advantage. We rely on a combination of trademark, copyright and trade secret laws in the United States and the European Union, as well as contractual provisions, to protect our proprietary technology and assets. We currently have trademarks registered in the

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United States for our name and certain of the words and phrases that we use in our business. We also rely on copyright laws to protect software relating to our websites and our proprietary technologies, although we have not yet registered for copyright protection. We have registered numerous Internet domain names related to our business in order to protect our proprietary interests. As of April 30, 2014, we had five issued U.S. patents, 24 pending U.S. non-provisional patent applications. We also enter into confidentiality agreements with our employees and consultants and seek to control access to and distribution of our proprietary information in a commercially prudent manner.

The efforts we have taken to protect our intellectual property may not be sufficient or effective. Third-parties may infringe upon or misappropriate our proprietary rights. Despite our efforts, other parties may copy or otherwise obtain and use the content of our websites without authorization. We may be unable to prevent competitors from acquiring domain names or trademarks that are similar to, infringe upon or diminish the value of our domain names, trademarks, service marks and our other proprietary rights. Competitors may also independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to the technologies we employ in our solutions. Failure to protect our proprietary rights adequately could significantly harm our competitive position and operating results.

In addition, we license third-party technologies that are incorporated into some elements of our solutions. Licenses of third-party technologies may not continue to be available to us at a commercially reasonable cost or at all.

Companies in the internet and technology industries, and other patent, copyright and trademark holders own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently threaten or enter into litigation based on claims of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We have received in the past, and may receive in the future, notices that claim we have misappropriated or misused other parties' intellectual property rights. There may be intellectual property rights held by others, including issued or pending patents, copyrights and trademarks, that cover significant aspects of our technologies, content, branding or business methods. Any intellectual property claim against us, regardless of merit, could be time-consuming and expensive to settle or litigate and could divert our management's attention and other resources. These claims also could subject us to significant liability for damages and could result in our having to stop using technology, content, branding or business methods found to be in violation of another party's rights. We might be required or may opt to seek a license for rights to intellectual property held by others, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Even if a license is available, we could be required to pay significant royalties, which would increase our operating expenses. We may also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, content, branding or business methods, which could require significant effort and expense and make us less competitive in the social commerce market. If we cannot license or develop technology, content, branding or business methods for any allegedly infringing aspect of our business, we may be unable to compete effectively.

Employees

As of April 30, 2014, we had 799 full-time employees, 24 of which are attributable to discontinued operations. We consider our current relationship with our employees to be good. None of our employees are represented by a labor union or is a party to a collective bargaining agreement.

Information about Segment and Geographic Revenue

Information about segment and geographic revenue is set forth in Note 19 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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Available Information

Our internet website address is www.bazaarvoice.com. In addition to the information about us and our subsidiaries contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, information about us can be found on our website including information on our corporate governance principles. Our website and information contained on or accessible through our website are not part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge through our website as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The public may read and copy the materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Additionally the SEC maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information. The address of the SEC's website is www.sec.gov.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a limited operating history, which makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects and may increase the risk of your investment.

We began our operations in May 2005. Our limited operating history may make it difficult to evaluate our current business and our future prospects. We have encountered and will continue to encounter risks and difficulties frequently experienced by growing companies in rapidly developing and changing industries, including challenges in forecasting accuracy, determining appropriate investments of our limited resources, market acceptance of our existing and future solutions, managing client implementations and developing new solutions. Our current operating model may require changes in order for us to achieve profitability and scale our operations efficiently. For example, we may need to continue to enhance our software architecture to allow us to efficiently and cost effectively develop and implement new solutions, make our solutions easy to implement, ensure our marketing engine is designed to drive highly qualified leads cost effectively and implement changes in our sales model to improve the predictability of our sales and reduce our sales cycle. If we fail to implement these changes on a timely basis or are unable to implement them due to factors beyond our control, our business may suffer. You should consider our business and prospects in light of the risks and difficulties we face as an early-stage company.

We have a history of losses and we may not achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

We have incurred significant losses in each fiscal period since our inception in 2005. We experienced net losses of \$52.8 million, \$47.5 million and \$24.4 million from continuing operations during fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of April 30, 2014, we had an accumulated deficit of \$192.1 million which also includes losses from discontinued operations. The losses and accumulated deficit were due to the substantial investments we made to grow our business and acquire clients. Expenses associated with the integration of the clients, employees and operations of acquired companies into our business could further delay our profitability. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase substantially in the foreseeable future as we continue to invest to grow our business and acquire clients, develop our platforms and develop new products and solutions. These efforts may prove more expensive and more difficult than we currently anticipate, and we may not succeed in increasing our revenue sufficiently to offset these higher expenses. Many of our efforts to generate revenue from our business are new and unproven, and any failure to increase our revenue or generate revenue from new products and solutions could prevent us from attaining or increasing profitability. Furthermore, to the extent we are successful in increasing our client base; we could also incur increased losses because costs associated with entering into client agreements are generally incurred up front, while revenue is generally recognized ratably over the term of the agreement. Additionally, we currently sell our products on a fixed price basis. However, many of the third-party costs associated with providing our products are subject to variable pricing. We cannot be certain that we will be able to attain or increase profitability on a client-by-client basis or on a quarterly or annual basis. If we are unable to effectively manage these risks and difficulties as we encounter them, our business, financial condition and results of operations may suffer.

We operate in a new and unproven market for social commerce solutions. Our success depends upon the continued development of this market, and if the market does not develop as we expect, our business could be harmed.

We are focused on the market for social commerce solutions, which is new and unproven with little market research or data. It is uncertain whether the market in which we operate will continue to develop or if our solutions will achieve and sustain a level of demand and market acceptance sufficient for us to continue to generate revenue and achieve profitability. Due to our evolving business model, the uncertain size of our market and the unpredictability of future general economic and financial market conditions, we may not be able to forecast our growth rate accurately.

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In particular, we believe our success will depend to a large extent on the willingness of brands to use online word of mouth in their marketing and advertising materials. Many of our potential clients remain hesitant to embrace our solutions, such as Ratings & Reviews, since they are uncomfortable displaying negative reviews about products or services offered on their websites. In addition, many brands may continue to devote significant portions of their marketing and advertising budgets to traditional, offline media or other types of online marketing or advertising initiatives that do not use online word of mouth. Some brands may be open to the idea of making online word of mouth available to consumers and yet may be unwilling or unable to implement third-party SaaS solutions similar to ours or may seek to develop such solutions internally. We believe that the continued growth and acceptance of our solutions will depend on the perceived authenticity of online word of mouth and effectiveness of using online word of mouth to influence purchase decisions, both online and offline, and better understand consumer preferences regarding products and services. The existence of fraudulent reviews may call into question the authenticity of online word of mouth. We also depend on the continued growth of the social web and adoption of mobile devices, among other factors. If any of these factors are not realized, then the market for social commerce solutions may not develop as we expect, or it may develop more slowly than we expect, either of which could significantly harm our business and operating results.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenue from a limited number of our solutions. If we are unable to maintain demand for these solutions or diversify our revenue sources by successfully developing and introducing new or enhanced solutions, we could lose existing clients or fail to attract new clients and our business could be harmed.

Ratings & Reviews was our first social commerce solution and still remains the core element of our technology platform today. Other social commerce solutions we have developed include Connections Solutions and Analytics Solutions. If we are unable to continue developing enhanced features for these solutions to maintain demand or to diversify our revenue base by increasing demand for our other solutions and successfully developing and introducing new solutions either by internal development or acquisition, our operating results could be negatively impacted. We are currently modifying our software architecture to be able to develop and implement new solutions more efficiently and cost effectively. We are also currently investing significant amounts in research and development in connection with our efforts to leverage data that we and our clients collect and manage through the use of our solutions. Improving our architecture and developing and delivering new or upgraded solutions may require us to make substantial investments, and we have no assurance that such new or upgraded architecture solutions will generate sufficient revenue to offset their costs. If we are unable to efficiently develop, license or acquire such new or upgraded solutions on a timely and cost-effective basis, or if such solutions are not effectively brought to market, are not appropriately timed with market opportunity or do not achieve market acceptance, we could lose existing clients or fail to attract new clients, and our business and operating results could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, we must continuously modify and enhance our solutions to keep pace with rapid changes in the social web and Internet-related hardware, software communication, browser, database and social commerce technologies. If we are unable to respond in a timely and cost-effective manner to rapid technological developments, our solutions could become less marketable and less competitive or become obsolete, and our operating results could be negatively affected.

The market in which we participate is fragmented, rapidly evolving and highly competitive, and we may be unable to compete successfully with our current or future competitors.

The market for social commerce solutions is highly competitive. The competitive dynamics of our market are unpredictable because it is at an early stage of development, rapidly evolving, fragmented and subject to potential disruption by new technological innovations.

Our main competition is from traditional marketing and advertising programs used by businesses that remain hesitant to embrace social commerce solutions such as Ratings & Reviews. Additionally, some businesses

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have developed, or may develop in the future, social commerce solutions internally. These businesses may consider their internal solutions adequate, even if our solutions are superior.

We have several direct and indirect competitors that provide third-party social commerce solutions, including but not limited to companies such as Wavetable, Pluck, Reevoo, eKomi, Yotpo, Rating System and Gigya. Additionally, we face potential competition from participants in adjacent markets that may enter our markets by leveraging related technologies and partnering with other companies.

We may also face competition from companies entering our market, including large Internet companies like Amazon, Google and Facebook, which could expand their platforms or acquire one or more of our competitors. While these companies do not currently focus on our market, they have significantly greater financial resources and, in the case of Amazon and Google, a longer operating history. They may be able to devote greater resources to the development and improvement of their services than we can and, as a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to technological changes and clients' changing needs. Because our market is changing rapidly, it is possible that new entrants, especially those with substantial resources, more efficient operating models, more rapid product development cycles or lower marketing costs, could introduce new solutions that disrupt the manner in which businesses use online word of mouth and engage with consumers online to address the needs of our clients and potential clients. Our business and operating results could be harmed if any such disruption occurs.

We believe we compete primarily on the basis of product breadth and functionality, scope, quality and breadth of client base, amount and quality of content, service, price, reputation and the efficiency of our operating model. Our competitors or potential competitors may adopt certain aspects of our business model, which could reduce our ability to differentiate our solutions. As market dynamics change, or as new and existing competitors introduce more competitive pricing models or new or disruptive technologies, or as clients develop internal solutions for their social commerce needs, we may be unable to renew our agreements with existing clients or attract new clients at the same price or based on the same pricing model as previously used. As a result, we may be required to change our pricing model, offer price incentives or reduce our prices in response to competitive pressures, which could harm our revenue, profitability and operating results. Moreover, many software vendors could bundle competitive products or services or offer them at a low price as part of a larger product sale. In addition, some competitors may offer software that addresses one or a limited number of strategic social commerce functions at lower prices or with greater depth than our solutions. As a result, our competitors might be able to respond more quickly and effectively than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards or client requirements. For all of these reasons, we may not be able to compete successfully against our current and future competitors.

Our quarterly financial results are subject to fluctuations; as a result, we could fail to meet or exceed expectations of analysts or investors, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Our revenue, expenses, operating results and cash flows have fluctuated from quarter to quarter in the past and are likely to continue to do so in the future. These fluctuations are due to, or may in the future result from, many factors, some of which are outside of our control, including:

the timing differences between when we incur sales commissions, implementation costs and other client acquisition costs associated with new solutions sales and when we generate revenue from these sales, particularly related to larger sales to new or existing clients;

our ability to sell additional solutions, including our media solutions, to existing clients and to add new clients, in multiple regions around the world, particularly in the United States and Europe, which has fluctuated and is likely to continue to fluctuate, due to the effectiveness of our sales execution, economic conditions, the timing of larger sales opportunities and other factors affecting our sales in each of these regions;

our ability, and the ability of our clients, to timely and effectively implement our solutions;

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the amount, timing and effectiveness of our product development investments and related expenses and delays in generating revenue from these new solutions;

increases in our hosting costs, which could result in advance payments to our hosting vendors, due to variations in demand for storage capacity and computing consumption without a corresponding increase in pricing from our existing clients;

the timing, frequency and pattern of our billing mix;

our ability to adjust our cost structure, particularly our personnel costs, in response to reductions in revenue;

the cyclical and discretionary nature of marketing and advertising spending, especially spending on social commerce solutions;

seasonal variations and unpredictability in our clients' advertising budgets;

the amount and timing of operating expenses and capital expenditures related to the expansion of our operations and infrastructure and client acquisition;

our failure to achieve the growth rate that was anticipated by us in setting our operating and capital expense budgets;

changes in our active client retention rates;

the timing and success of new solutions, product and service offerings and pricing policies by us or our competitors or any other changes in the competitive dynamics of our industry;

the timing of expenses related to the development or acquisition of technologies or businesses and potential future charges for impairment of goodwill or intangible assets from acquired companies;

unforeseen litigation costs and related settlement costs, particularly those related to intellectual property infringement and our obligation to fulfill related client indemnification obligations and regulatory investigations or restructuring activities, including settlement costs and regulatory penalties assessed related to government enforcement actions;

our ability to accurately estimate state and local sales tax obligations and to collect such actual amounts from our clients;

our ability to accurately estimate payroll and related taxes for wages and equity transactions;

our ability to accurately estimate bonus and other incentive payments to key employees based on performance and market conditions;

changes in currency exchange rates and associated costs of hedging to manage foreign currency fluctuations; and

the adoption of new laws or regulations, or interpretations of existing laws or regulations, that restrict, or increase the costs of, providing social commerce solutions or using the Internet as a medium for communications and commerce.

We offer our social commerce solutions primarily through subscription agreements and generally recognize revenue ratably over the related subscription period, which is typically one year, while revenue from our media services is generally recognized in the month services are provided. As a result of both types of arrangements, revenue attributable to a contract signed in a particular quarter will not be fully and immediately recognized in the quarter in which the contract is signed. Because we incur most costs associated with generating client contracts at the time of sale, we may not recognize revenue in the same period in which we incur the related costs of sale. Timing differences of this nature could cause our margins and our operating income or losses to fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, and such fluctuations may be more pronounced in quarters in which we experience a change in the mix of new clients as a percentage of total clients.

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Typically, a significant percentage of our bookings occur in the last few weeks of a quarter. Accordingly, a market disruption or other event outside of our control that occurred toward the end of a quarter could have a disproportionate impact on us and could cause us to substantially miss our forecasted results for that quarter.

Fluctuations in our quarterly operating results may lead analysts to change their long-term model for valuing our common stock, cause us to face short-term liquidity issues, impact our ability to retain or attract key personnel or cause other unanticipated issues, all of which could cause our stock price to decline. As a result of the potential variations in our quarterly revenue and operating results, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our revenue and operating results may not be meaningful, and the results of any one quarter should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance.

Our business depends substantially on renewing agreements with existing clients and selling additional solutions to them. If our clients, especially our larger clients, do not renew their agreements, renew on less favorable terms or fail to purchase additional solutions, our revenue may decline and our operating results would likely be harmed.

In order for us to improve our operating results, it is important that our clients renew their agreements with us when the initial term expires and also purchase additional solutions from us. We offer our social commerce solutions primarily through subscription agreements and generally recognize revenue ratably over the related subscription period, which is typically one year. Our clients have no renewal obligation after their initial term expires, and we cannot assure you that we will be able to renew agreements with our clients at the same or higher contract value or at all. Moreover, under specific circumstances, our clients may have the right to cancel their agreements with us before they expire, for example, in the event of an uncured breach by us, or our clients may seek to renegotiate the terms of their contract prior to its expiration. Similarly, our contracts with our media clients generally do not include long-term obligations requiring them to purchase our services and are often cancelable upon short or no notice and without penalty. Any decline in our client renewals or expansions would likely harm our future operating results, especially if we are unable to recognize sufficient revenue to offset related client acquisition costs prior to such termination or cancellation of our client agreements. If our clients, especially our larger clients, with some of whom we are in current negotiations, do not renew their agreements, renew on less favorable terms or fail to purchase additional solutions, our revenue may decline, and our operating results would likely be harmed.

Our active client retention rates may decline in the future due to a variety of factors, including:

the availability, price, performance and functionality of our solutions and competing products and services;

our ability to demonstrate to new clients the value of our solutions within the initial contract term, particularly if we are unable to introduce planned solutions innovation;

poor performance or discontinuation of our clients' brands;

changes in our clients' marketing or advertising strategies which can be cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions as well as budgeting and discretionary buying patterns;

the timing and quality of ratings and reviews posted to our clients' websites and the existence of negative reviews;

changes in key personnel at our clients;

reductions in our clients' spending levels;

consolidation in our client base;

the development by our clients of internal solutions for their social commerce needs; and

the effects of economic downturns and global economic conditions.

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We incur most of our client acquisition costs at the time of sale. Depending upon the scope of the client's needs, these costs can be significant. In certain cases, clients may have the right to terminate or cancel agreements with us if we fail to maintain service level requirements or we are otherwise in breach under the client agreements. If a client does not renew or cancels its agreement with us or we are otherwise required to provide price concessions to retain the client, we may not recognize sufficient revenue from that client prior to the termination or cancellation to offset the acquisition costs associated with that client. If the cost to acquire clients is greater than the revenue we generate over time from those clients, our business and operating results may be harmed.

Specifically, pursuant to the terms contained in the Joint Stipulation with the DOJ, we have agreed that during the period beginning on the date we close the sale of PowerReviews and ending on the later to occur of one year and the termination date of a client's contract we will allow existing Bazaarvoice clients as of the date of the closing of the divestiture to terminate their contracts with us should they choose to use the ratings and reviews solution offered by PowerReviews. This could result in a decrease in revenues as a result of either the loss of clients or a reduction in service fees as a result of price concessions given to retain clients.

In addition, our costs associated with maintaining and increasing revenue from existing clients may be lower than costs associated with generating revenue from new clients. Therefore, the loss of recurring revenue or a reduction in the rate of revenue increase from our existing clients, even if offset by an increase in revenue from new clients, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

We face risks associated with our acquired companies that may adversely impact our operating results.

In November 2012, we acquired Longboard Media, a full service media network for retailers, shopping publishers and advertisers based in San Francisco, California. In April 2014, we acquired FeedMagnet, a privately-owned social media curation company that enables brands to collect, curate and display consumer-generated images, video and social content on their websites and other marketing priorities. We may not successfully evaluate, utilize or integrate the acquired products, technologies or personnel, or accurately forecast the financial impact of the acquisitions, including accounting charges or the impact on our existing business. The acquisitions of Longboard Media and FeedMagnet have provided us with new lines of business and/or products that may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures. External factors, such as competition from companies with greater resources and experience and our clients' willingness to purchase new and different services from us, may also limit our ability to make further investment in this business in order to take full advantage of the business opportunities available to us. Accordingly, we may not realize the potential benefits of the acquisition.

We are required to divest assets in connection with the antitrust lawsuit brought against us by the Department of Justice in connection with our acquisition of PowerReviews and we have entered into an agreement with a buyer. Such a divestiture could have an adverse effect on our business. Additionally, the failure to consummate the transaction on the terms contained within the current definitive agreement could have an adverse effect on our business.

After the completion of our acquisition of PowerReviews, the DOJ, Antitrust Division, filed a complaint against us with the Court alleging that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18, and seeking the divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the court ruled that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, we entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action and, together with the DOJ, we submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, we are required to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business. On June 4, 2014, we entered into a definitive

agreement to divest PowerReviews, LLC, the successor to PowerReviews, to Wavetable Labs, LLC (Wavetable) for \$30.0 million in cash. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in

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the definitive agreement. Following the completion of any divestiture, in the short term we would expect to experience a decrease in our SaaS revenues and a negative impact on our adjusted EBITDA and our progress towards profitability and positive operating cash flows. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the proposed transaction with Wavetable will be completed. Should we be required to divest PowerReviews on different terms than those contained in the current definitive agreement with Wavetable, our business could be adversely affected.

Our actual results may differ significantly from any guidance that we may issue in the future and the consensus expectations of research analysts.

From time to time, we may release earnings guidance or other forward-looking statements in our earnings releases, earnings conference calls or otherwise regarding our future performance that represent our management's estimates as of the date of release. If given, this guidance will be based on forecasts prepared by our management. The principal reason that we may release guidance is to provide a basis for our management to discuss our business outlook with analysts and investors. Guidance is necessarily speculative in nature. The speculative nature of any guidance is further exacerbated by the rapidly evolving nature and uncertain size of the market for social commerce solutions, as well as the unpredictability of future general economic and financial conditions. In addition, at this time we cannot accurately predict the outcome of the PowerReviews antitrust litigation, the anticipated divestiture of the PowerReviews business or the impact these matters may have on our future performance. As a result, some or all of the assumptions of any future guidance that we furnish may not materialize or may vary significantly from actual future results. Any failure to meet guidance or analysts' expectations could have a material adverse effect on the trading price or volume of our stock.

If we cannot efficiently implement our solutions for clients, we may be delayed in generating revenue.

In general, implementation of our solutions may require lengthy and significant work. We generally incur sales and marketing expenses related to the commissions owed to our sales representatives and make upfront investments in technology and personnel to support the engagements before we begin recognizing revenue from client contracts. We do not control our clients' implementation schedules. As a result, as we have experienced in the past, if our clients do not allocate internal resources necessary to meet their implementation responsibilities or if we face unanticipated implementation difficulties, the implementation may be delayed and/or cancelled. Further, in the past, our implementation capacity has at times constrained our ability to successfully and timely implement our solutions for our clients, particularly during periods of high demand. If the client implementation process is not executed successfully or if execution is delayed, whether due to our clients' or our capacity constraints, we could incur significant costs prior to generating revenue and our clients may delay their payment to us, and our relationships with some of our clients may be adversely affected. In addition, competitors with more efficient operating models with lower implementation costs could penetrate our client relationships.

Our management team may not be able to execute our business plan. Changes to our management team may cause uncertainty regarding the future of our business and may adversely impact employee hiring and retention, our stock price, and our revenue, operating results, and financial condition.

Our management team has worked together at the Company for only a limited period of time and has a limited track record of executing our business plan as a team. In addition, we have recently filled a number of positions in our senior management. Accordingly, certain key personnel have only recently assumed the duties and responsibilities they are now performing, and it is difficult to predict whether our management team, individually and collectively, will be effective in operating our business. In addition, our Chief Executive Officer assumed his current position on January 31, 2014, becoming our third Chief Executive Officer in the last 18 months. These changes may cause speculation and uncertainty regarding our future business strategy and direction and may cause or result in:

disruption of our business or distraction of our employees and management;

difficulty in recruiting, hiring, motivating and retaining talented and skilled personnel;

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stock price volatility; and

difficulty in negotiating, maintaining or consummating business or strategic relationships or transactions. If we are unable to mitigate these or other potential risks, our revenue, operating results and financial condition may be adversely impacted.

Our business depends on retaining and attracting qualified management and operating personnel.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to retain and attract high-quality management and operating personnel. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our employees. We may not be able to offset the impact on our business of the loss of the services of one or more of our executive officers or key employees. Our business also requires skilled technical and sales personnel, who are in high demand and are often subject to competing offers. As we expand into new vertical and geographic markets, we will require personnel with expertise in these new areas. Competition for qualified employees is intense in our industry and particularly in Austin, Texas, where most of our employees are based. We continue to experience increased employee turnover since our initial public offering and have incurred additional expenses as a result. An inability to retain, attract, relocate and motivate additional highly skilled employees required for the operation and planned expansion of our business, could harm our operating results and impair our ability to grow. To retain and attract key personnel, we use various measures, including an equity incentive program and incentive bonuses for executive officers and other key employees. These measures may not be sufficient to retain and attract the personnel we require to operate our business effectively. A significant portion of the stock options held by our employees have exercise prices that are higher than the current market price for our common stock. As a result, such stock options may no longer provide additional incentive for our employees to remain employed by us and we may be required to issue additional equity grants to retain key employees. In addition, in making employment decisions, particularly in the software industry, job candidates often consider the value of the stock options they are to receive in connection with their employment. Significant volatility in the price of our stock may, therefore, adversely affect our ability to retain and attract key employees.

Our growth could strain our personnel, technology and infrastructure resources, and if we are unable to effectively manage our growth, our operating results may suffer.

Since our inception, we have experienced growth, which has increased the complexity of our operations. As our operations have expanded, we have grown from 640 full-time employees at April 30, 2012 to 799 full-time employees at April 30, 2014. We have increased the size of our client base from 782 active clients at April 30, 2012 to 1,133 active clients at April 30, 2014. The rapid growth and increasing complexity have demanded, and will continue to demand, substantial resources and attention from our management, most of whom have limited experience in managing a business of our size and complexity. We expect to continue to hire more employees in the future as we grow our business. To manage the expected growth of our operations and personnel and to support financial reporting requirements as a public company, we will need to continue to improve our operational, financial, technology and management controls and our reporting systems and procedures. Further, to accommodate our expected growth we must continually improve and maintain our technology, systems and network infrastructure. Our current and planned personnel, systems, procedures and controls may not be adequate to support our future operations. Our inability to expand our personnel and operations in an efficient manner could result in difficulty in acquiring new clients or retaining existing clients, declines in quality or client satisfaction, increases in expenses relative to our revenue and challenges in developing and introducing new solutions, any of which could adversely affect our operating results.

Because we recognize revenue for our solutions ratably over the term of our client agreements, decreases in the revenue recognizable under contracts for new active clients will not be fully and immediately reflected in our

operating results.

We offer our social commerce solutions primarily through subscription agreements and generally recognize revenue ratably over the related subscription period, which is typically one year. As a result, some portion of the

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revenue we report in each quarter is revenue from contracts entered into during prior quarters. Consequently, a decline in the revenue recognizable under contracts for new active clients signed in any quarter or a decline in the growth rate of revenue recognizable under contracts signed in any quarter will not be fully and immediately reflected in the revenue of that quarter and would negatively affect our revenue in future quarters. In addition, we may be unable to adjust our cost structure rapidly, or at all, to take account of this reduced revenue.

Our sales cycle can be long and unpredictable and require considerable time and expense, which may cause our operating results to fluctuate. Additionally, if we do not continue to identify and qualify new clients, our ability to grow our revenue may be adversely effected.

The sales cycle for our solutions, from initial contact with a potential client to contract execution and implementation, varies widely by client and solution. Some of our clients undertake a significant evaluation process that has in the past resulted in a lengthy sales cycle, typically three to 12 months. We have no assurance that the substantial time and money spent on our sales efforts will produce any sales. If sales expected from a specific client for a particular quarter are not realized in that quarter or at all, our results could fall short of public expectations and our business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We continue to focus our sales efforts on generating business from new clients. Our future success, particularly our ability to grow revenue, will depend largely upon the success of this effort. Our sales force and marketing team need to continue to generate new sales leads. When we qualify a lead, that lead becomes part of our sales pipeline. If we do not continue to add potential new clients to our pipeline there could eventually be a negative impact in our ability to grow our revenue in the future.

The average sales price of our solutions may decrease, which may adversely affect our ability to achieve and maintain profitability.

The average sales price of our solutions may decline for a variety of reasons, including competitive pricing pressures, and the introduction of new solutions or pricing models. In addition, because the market for our social commerce solutions is new and unproven and because our business model is evolving, we may not be able to achieve and sustain a level of demand and market acceptance sufficient for us to continue to maintain the current average sales price for our solutions. Furthermore, the composition of our clients may change in a manner that makes it more difficult to maintain such prices. Any failure to maintain our prices could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we are unable to maintain or expand our direct sales and marketing capabilities, we may not be able to generate anticipated revenue.

We rely primarily on our direct sales force to sell our solutions. Our solutions require a sophisticated sales force. We have worked to upgrade and expand our sales team in order to increase revenue from new and existing clients and to further penetrate our existing markets and expand into new markets. We are constantly evaluating our sales organization as part of our efforts to optimize our sales operations to grow our revenue. If we have not structured our sales organization properly or if we fail to make changes in a timely fashion, our ability to grow our revenue could be adversely effected.

Our sales force upgrade and expansion may not have the desired effect of expanding our business and generating anticipated revenue. Competition for qualified sales personnel is intense, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to retain our existing sales personnel or attract, integrate or retain sufficient highly qualified sales personnel, which could adversely affect our revenue growth. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced

personnel have greater resources than we have. If any of our sales representatives were to leave us and join one of our competitors, we may be unable to prevent such sales representatives from helping competitors to solicit business from our existing clients, which could adversely affect our revenue.

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In addition, new sales hires require training and typically take several months to achieve productivity, if at all. For internal planning purposes, we assume that it will take significant time before a newly hired sales representative is fully trained and productive in selling our solutions. This amount of time may be longer for sales personnel focused on new geographies or new verticals. As a result, the cost of hiring and carrying new representatives cannot be offset by the revenue they produce for a significant period of time. Furthermore, because of the length of our sales training period, we often cannot determine if a sales representative will succeed until after he or she has been employed for several months or longer. If we experience high turnover in our sales force, or if we cannot reliably develop and grow a successful sales team, our revenue growth may be adversely affected.

If we are not able to successfully leverage data we and our clients collect and manage through our solutions and services, we may not be able to increase our revenue through our media services, analytics and other data solutions. Additionally, if the costs to obtain the rights to utilize the data are high, our results of operations could be adversely effected.

Our ability to optimize the placement and scheduling of advertisements for our media clients and to grow our revenue through analytics and other data solutions depends on our ability to successfully leverage data that we and our clients collect and manage through the use of our solutions and services. Our ability to successfully leverage such data, in turn, depends on our ability to collect and obtain rights to utilize such data in our solutions and services and to maintain and grow our network of clients. We currently employ cookies, which are small files of non-personalized information placed on an Internet user's computer, on a limited basis with respect to our social commerce solutions and more broadly with respect to our media services. Additionally, if we introduce new pricing methodologies we may be required to implement changes to our billing and collection systems and processes which could involve the expenditure of significant time and resources. The cookies are used to collect information related to the user, such as the user's Internet Protocol, or IP, address, demographic information and history of the user's interactions with our clients and any advertisements we deliver. If we are unable to effectively utilize or introduce cookies more broadly, our ability to collect such data could be impaired.

Additionally, our ability to both collect and utilize data may be affected by a number of factors outside of our control, including increased government regulation of the collection of information concerning consumer behavior on the Internet and the increased use of technologies that allow website visitors to modify their settings to prevent or delete cookies and to sweep all cookies from their computers. Further, we currently do not own the data collected through the use of our solutions and services but currently license the data from our clients for limited aggregation purposes. If our clients decide not to allow us to collect the data or if we are not able to obtain sufficient rights to the data, we may not be able to utilize it in our solutions and services. Additionally, the costs to us related to obtaining sufficient rights to utilize this data could be high and such costs could affect our future operating results.

Finally, in order to obtain the critical mass of data necessary for our analytics and other data solutions to have value for our clients, we will need to maintain and grow our client base. Currently, a substantial amount of the data to which we have access is collected by a small number of our clients. Consequently, the loss of a single client could have a disproportionate impact on the data that is available to us. Any of these limitations on our ability to successfully leverage data could have a material adverse effect on our ability to increase our revenue through media services, analytics and other data solutions and could harm our future operating results.

Our client relationships and overall business will suffer if we encounter significant problems migrating clients to our next-generation technology platform, or if the new platform does not meet expectations.

In fiscal year 2013, we began implementation of Conversations, our next-generation social commerce technology platform, and we intend to migrate all of our clients to this new technology platform over time. We have limited

experience migrating clients from one platform to another. Given the complexity and significance of this transition, including the amount of client data within our systems that will need to be accessed and migrated,

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our client relationships, our reputation, and our overall business could be severely damaged if these migrations go poorly. To the extent we encounter difficulties in implementation and migration of Conversations, we may be required to incur additional costs, including research and development costs, to address issues identified during the process. In addition, we have incurred additional expenses as a result of the dual technology platforms we maintain (Conversations and PRR), and if we experience any delays or technical problems as a result of the migration to Conversations, we may incur such expenses for a much longer period of time than anticipated. Also, one of the anticipated benefits of Conversations is that client implementation times should be shortened, which should result in reduced costs and earlier revenue recognition. Delays in the launch of and migration to Conversations would result in corresponding delays in our ability to achieve these anticipated benefits and could result in client dissatisfaction. Similarly, even if the migrations go smoothly, our business operations and client relationships will be at high risk if the new platform does not meet our performance expectations, or those of our clients. All of this could harm our business in numerous ways including, without limitation, a loss of revenue, lost client contracts, and damage to our reputation.

Our long-term success depends, in part, on our ability to maintain and expand our operations outside of the United States and, as a result, our business is susceptible to risks associated with international operations.

As our operations have expanded, we have established and currently maintain offices in the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Singapore and Australia. We have limited experience in operating in foreign jurisdictions outside the United States and are making significant investments to build our international operations. Managing a global organization is difficult, time-consuming and expensive, and any international expansion efforts that we may undertake may not be successful. In addition, conducting international operations subjects us to risks, including the following:

the cost and resources required to localize our solutions;

competition with companies that understand the local market better than we do or who have pre-existing relationships with potential clients in those markets;

legal uncertainty regarding the application of unique local laws to social commerce solutions or a lack of clear precedent of applicable law;

lack of familiarity with and the burden of complying with a wide variety of other foreign laws, legal standards and foreign regulatory requirements, which are subject to unexpected changes;

difficulties in managing and staffing key leadership positions in international operations;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

potentially adverse tax consequences, including the complexities of foreign value added tax systems and restrictions on the repatriation of earnings;

Developing and maintaining the appropriate tax structure;

increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexities and difficulties in implementing and maintaining adequate internal controls;

political, social and economic instability abroad, terrorist attacks and security concerns in general;

reduced or varied protection for intellectual property rights in some countries; and

higher telecommunications and Internet service provider costs.

Operating in international markets also requires significant management attention and financial resources. The investment and additional resources required to establish operations and manage growth in other countries may not produce desired levels of revenue or profitability.

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Unfavorable conditions in the market for social commerce solutions or the global economy or reductions in marketing spending could limit our ability to grow our business and negatively affect our operating results.

Our operating results may vary based on the impact on us or our clients of changes in the market for social commerce solutions or the global economy. In addition, the revenue growth and potential profitability of our business depends on marketing spending by companies in the markets we serve. To the extent that weak economic conditions cause our clients and potential clients to freeze or reduce their marketing budgets demand for our solutions may be negatively affected. Historically, economic downturns have resulted in overall reductions in marketing spending. If economic conditions deteriorate or do not materially improve, our clients and potential clients may elect to decrease their marketing budgets by deferring or reconsidering product purchases, which would limit our ability to grow our business and negatively affect our operating results.

If we are unable to increase our penetration in our principal existing markets and expand into additional vertical markets, we will be unable to grow our business and increase revenue.

We currently market our solutions to a variety of industries, including the retail, consumer products, travel and leisure, technology, telecommunications, financial services, healthcare and automotive industries. We believe our future growth depends not only on increasing our penetration into the principal markets in which our solutions are currently used but also on identifying and expanding the number of industries, communities and markets that use or could use our solutions. Efforts to offer our solutions beyond our current markets may divert management resources from existing operations and require us to commit significant financial resources, either of which could significantly impair our operating results. In addition, some markets, such as financial services and healthcare, have unique and complex regulatory requirements that may make it more difficult or costly for us to develop, market, sell implement or continue to develop our solutions in those markets. Moreover, our solutions may not achieve market acceptance in new markets, and our efforts to expand beyond our existing markets may not generate additional revenue or be profitable. Our inability to further penetrate our existing markets or our inability to identify additional markets and achieve acceptance of our solutions in these additional markets could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our growth depends in part on the success of our relationships with third parties for the delivery and development of, and implementation support for, our solutions and services.

We currently depend on, and intend to pursue additional relationships with, various third parties related to product development, including technology and service providers and social media platforms, and our media services. Identifying, negotiating and documenting these relationships requires significant time and resources, as does integrating our solutions with third-party technologies. In some cases, we do not have formal written agreements with our development partners. Even when we have written agreements, they are typically non-exclusive and do not prohibit our development partners from working with our competitors or from offering competing services. Our competitors may be effective in providing incentives to third parties to favor their products or services.

Specifically, we outsource some of our product development, quality assurance and technology operations to two third-party contractors located in the Ukraine and India. We also rely on a third-party relationship to assist with client implementation support. We believe that supplementing our product development and implementation support activities with our outsourced third-party contractors enhances the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of these activities. If we experience problems with our third-party contractors, including if such contractors' business operations are interrupted for any reason, or the costs charged by our contractors increases, we may not be able to develop new solutions or enhance existing solutions or meet our clients' implementation support needs in an alternate manner that is equally or more efficient and cost-effective.

We integrate certain of our solutions directly with Facebook's social media platform. We currently rely on Facebook's cooperation in order to integrate our solutions with Facebook's platform, and we do not have a formal, written agreement with Facebook. There is no assurance that Facebook will continue to cooperate with

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us. Changes in Facebook's technology or terms of use may inhibit or restrict us from continuing to integrate our solutions with Facebook's platform. If Facebook does not continue to cooperate with us or if Facebook changes their technology or terms of use in ways that inhibit, restrict or increase the costs of the integration of our solutions with Facebook, our business could be harmed.

Our Curations product collects and curates consumer-generated images, video and social content from social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Pinterest and Twitter. If these social media companies change their technology or terms of use in ways that restrict or inhibit the way we can collect or use content, the success of this solution could be significantly impacted.

We use DoubleClick's ad-serving platform to deliver and monitor ads for our media management services. There can be no assurance that DoubleClick, which is owned by Google, will continue providing these services, that our agreement with DoubleClick will be extended or renewed upon expiration, that we will be able to extend or renew our agreement with DoubleClick on terms and conditions favorable to us or that we could identify another alternative vendor to take its place. Our agreement with DoubleClick also allows DoubleClick to terminate our relationship before the expiration of the agreement on the occurrence of certain events, including material breach of the agreement by us, and to suspend provision of the services if DoubleClick determines that our use of its service violates certain terms of the agreement.

We anticipate that we will continue to depend on these and other third-party relationships in order to grow our business. If we are unsuccessful in maintaining existing and establishing new relationships with third parties, our ability to efficiently develop and implement new solutions could be impaired, and our competitive position or our operating results could suffer. Even if we are successful, these relationships may not result in increased revenue.

We currently rely on a small number of third-party service providers to host and deliver a significant portion of our solutions, and any interruptions or delays in services from these third parties could impair the delivery of our solutions and harm our business.

We host our solutions and serve our clients primarily from third-party data center facilities located in Texas, Virginia and Oregon. We also utilize third-party services that deploy data centers worldwide. We do not control the operation of any of the third-party data center facilities we use. These facilities may be subject to break-ins, computer viruses, denial-of-service attacks, sabotage, acts of vandalism and other misconduct. They are also vulnerable to damage or interruption from power loss, telecommunications failures, fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes and similar events. As a result, we may in the future experience website disruptions, outages and other performance problems. Despite our efforts, the occurrence of any of these events, a decision by our third-party service providers to close their data center facilities without adequate notice or other unanticipated problems could result in loss of data as well as a significant interruption in the offering of our solutions and harm to our reputation and brand.

Additionally, our third-party data center facility agreements are of limited durations, and our third-party data center facilities have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we are unable to renew our agreements with these facilities on commercially reasonable terms, we may experience delays in the provisioning of our solutions until an agreement with another data center facility can be arranged. This shift to alternate data centers could take more than 24 hours depending on the nature of the event, which could cause significant interruptions in service and adversely affect our business and reputation.

We also depend on third-party Internet-hosting providers and continuous and uninterrupted access to the Internet through third-party bandwidth providers to operate our business. If we lose the services of one or more of our Internet-hosting or bandwidth providers for any reason or if their services are disrupted, for example due to viruses or

denial-of-service or other attacks on their systems, or due to power loss, telecommunications failures, fires, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes or similar events, we could experience disruption in our ability to offer our solutions or we could be required to retain the services of replacement providers, which could increase our operating costs and harm our business and reputation.

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Any errors, defects, disruptions or other performance problems with our solutions could harm our reputation and may damage our clients' businesses. Interruptions in our ability to offer our solutions would likely reduce our revenue, could cause our clients to cease using our solutions and could adversely affect our retention rates. In addition, some of our client agreements require us to issue credits for downtime in excess of certain targets, and in some instances give our clients the ability to terminate the agreements. Our business and results of operations would be harmed if our current and potential clients believe our solutions are unreliable.

Unfavorable changes in evolving government regulation and taxation of the Internet and online communications and social commerce solutions could harm our business and results of operations.

The future success of our business depends upon the continued use of the Internet as a primary medium for communications and commerce. As the use of the Internet continues to evolve, increasing regulation by federal, state or foreign governments becomes more likely. Federal, state or foreign government bodies or agencies have in the past adopted, and may in the future adopt, laws or regulations affecting data privacy, the solicitation, collection, processing or use of personal or consumer information, truth-in-advertising, consumer protection and the use of the Internet as a commercial medium and the market for social commerce solutions. There is also uncertainty as to how some existing laws governing issues such as sales taxes, libel and personal privacy, apply to the Internet. In addition, government agencies or private organizations may begin to impose taxes, fees or other charges for accessing the Internet. Any new regulations or legislation or new interpretations of existing regulations or legislation restricting Internet commerce or communications or imposing greater fees for Internet use could result in a decline in the use of the Internet as a medium for commerce and communications, diminish the viability of Internet solutions generally, and reduce the demand for our solutions. Additionally, if we are required to comply with new regulations or legislation or new interpretations of existing regulations or legislation, this compliance could cause us to incur additional expenses, make it more difficult to conduct our business or require us to alter our business model. Any of these outcomes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Inconsistent, conflicting, or increased regulation and industry standards around data and Internet privacy issues may require us to incur significant expenses and other liabilities or deter or prevent us from providing our products and solutions to clients, thereby harming our business.

As part of our business, we collect and store personal information. We expect our collection and storage of personal information to increase, primarily in connection with our efforts to expand our media services, analytics and other data solutions. The regulatory framework for privacy issues worldwide is currently in flux and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. Practices regarding the collection, use, storage, transmission and security of personal information by companies operating over the Internet have recently come under increased public scrutiny and as a result there are an increasing number of regulations and industry standards that affect our business.

Regulators, including the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), continue to more broadly define personal information to include IP addresses, machine identification, location data, and other information. As a result of such broadened definition of personal information, our ability to use such information is increasingly restricted and may limit or inhibit our ability to operate or expand our business. For example, the U.S. government, including the White House, Congress, and the FTC are reviewing the need for greater regulation for the use, collection and disclosure of information concerning consumer behavior on the Internet, including regulation aimed at restricting certain targeted advertising practices. Proposed legislation could, if enacted, impose additional requirements and/or prohibit the use, collection, storage and disclosure of information concerning consumer behavior on the Internet and restrict or otherwise prohibit the use of certain technologies that track individuals' activities on web pages or across the Internet. Such laws and regulations could restrict our ability to collect and use web browsing data and personal information, which may result in financial penalties, litigation, regulatory investigations, negative publicity, reduced growth

opportunities, reduced demand for our solutions and other significant liabilities. Recently, the State of California and several other states have adopted privacy

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guidelines with respect to mobile applications which impose additional restrictions and requirements on the data collected by such mobile applications. We will also face additional privacy issues as we expand into other international markets, as many nations and economic regions have privacy protections more stringent or that are otherwise at odds with those in the United States. For example, the European Union is in the process of proposing reforms to its existing data protection legal framework, which may result in a greater compliance burden for companies with users in Europe. The Australian Privacy Principles (APP) that came into effect this year likewise create higher burdens for business and increase the complexities of operating in that economy. The conflicting privacy and data security requirements across the various countries or economic regions that we operate may be inconsistently applied and conflict with other applicable requirements, our business practices, or our contractual commitments to customers.

We have incurred, and will continue to incur, expenses to comply with privacy and security standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, industry standards or contractual obligations. Increased domestic or international regulation of data utilization and distribution practices, including self-regulation, could require us to modify our operations and incur significant expense, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our business, including our ability to operate and expand internationally, could be adversely affected if legislation or regulations are adopted, interpreted, or implemented in a manner that is inconsistent with our current or planned business practices and that require changes to these practices, the design of our solutions or our privacy policy.

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

Our operations involve the storage and transmission of confidential information, and security breaches could expose us to a risk of loss of this information, litigation, indemnity obligations to our clients and other liability. 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 client and consumer data, including personally identifiable information regarding consumers, our reputation will be damaged, our business may suffer and we could incur significant liability. 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 clients.

We may be subject to claims that we violated intellectual property rights of others, which are extremely costly to defend and could require us to pay significant damages and limit our ability to operate.

Companies in the Internet and technology industries, and other patent, copyright and trademark holders, own large numbers of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on claims of infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. We have received in the past, and expect to receive in the future, notices that claim we or our clients using our solutions have misappropriated or misused other parties intellectual property rights. For example, as previously disclosed, on August 21, 2013, c4cast.com, Inc. filed a complaint against us alleging patent infringement, which matter was subsequently settled for an immaterial amount. There may be intellectual property rights held by others, including issued or pending patents, copyrights and trademarks, that cover significant aspects of our technologies, content, branding or business methods. Any intellectual property claim against us or against our clients requiring us to indemnify our clients, regardless of merit, could be time-consuming and expensive to settle or litigate and could divert our management's attention and other resources. These claims also could subject us to significant liability for damages and could result in our having to stop using

technology, content, branding or business methods found to be in violation of another party's rights. In addition, some of our commercial agreements require us to indemnify the other party for third-party intellectual property infringement claims, which could increase the cost to us of an

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adverse ruling in such an action. We might be required or may opt to seek a license for rights to intellectual property held by others, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Even if a license is available, we could be required to pay significant royalties, which would increase our operating expenses. We may also be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, content, branding or business methods, which could require significant effort and expense and make us less competitive. If we cannot license or develop technology, content, branding or business methods for any allegedly infringing aspect of our business, we may be unable to compete effectively. Any of these results could harm our operating results.

If we do not adequately protect our intellectual property, our ability to compete could be impaired.

If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, our competitors could use our intellectual property to market products and services similar to ours and our ability to compete effectively would be impaired. To protect our intellectual property we rely on a combination of copyright, trademark, patent and trade secret laws, contractual provisions and technical measures. These protections may not be adequate to prevent our competitors from copying or reverse-engineering our technology and services to create similar offerings. The scope of patent protection, if any, we may obtain from our patent applications is difficult to predict and, if issued, our patents may be found invalid, unenforceable or of insufficient scope to prevent competitors from offering similar services. Our competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. To protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information, we require employees, consultants, advisors, subcontractors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements, and we maintain policies and procedures to limit access to our trade secrets and proprietary information. These agreements and the other actions we take may not provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information from unauthorized use, misappropriation or disclosure. Existing copyright and patent laws may not provide adequate or meaningful protection in the event competitors independently develop technology, products or services similar to our solutions. Even if such laws provide protection, we may have insufficient resources to take the legal actions necessary to protect our interests.

Upon discovery of potential infringement of our intellectual property, we promptly take action we deem appropriate to protect our rights. Even if we do detect violations and decide to enforce our intellectual property rights, litigation may be necessary to enforce our rights, and any enforcement efforts we undertake could be time-consuming and expensive, could divert our management's attention and may result in a court determining that our intellectual property rights are unenforceable. A failure to protect our intellectual property in a cost-effective and meaningful manner could have a material adverse effect on our ability to compete.

As of April 30, 2014, we had five issued U.S. patents and 24 pending U.S. non-provisional patent applications. We cannot be certain that any additional patents will be issued with respect to our current or potential patent applications. Any current or future patents issued to us may be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, may not provide sufficiently broad protection or may not prove to be enforceable in actions against alleged infringers. Furthermore, effective patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which our products are available over the Internet. In addition, the legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability and scope of protection of intellectual property rights are uncertain and still evolving.

We face potential liability and expenses for legal claims based on online word of mouth and other third-party content that is enabled and delivered by our solutions and services. If we are required to pay damages or expenses in connection with these legal claims, our operating results and business may be harmed.

Our solutions enable our clients to collect and display user-generated content, in the form of online word of mouth, on their websites and other third-party websites. We are also involved in the syndication and moderation of such content and the delivery of other forms of third-party content in connection with our media services. Consequently, in

connection with the operation of our business, we face potential liability based on a variety of theories, including fraud, defamation, negligence, copyright or trademark infringement or other legal theories based on the nature and syndication or moderation of this information, and under various laws, including the

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Lanham Act and the Copyright Act. In addition, it is also possible that consumers could make claims against us for losses incurred in reliance upon information enabled by our solutions, syndicated, moderated or delivered by us or displayed on our clients' websites or social networks. These claims, whether brought in the United States, or abroad, could divert management time and attention away from our business and result in significant costs to investigate and defend, regardless of the merit of these claims. If we become subject to these or similar types of claims and are not successful in our defense, we may be forced to pay substantial damages. There is no guarantee that we will avoid future liability and potential expenses for legal claims based on the content of the materials that our solutions and services enable. Should the content enabled by our solutions and services violate the intellectual property rights of others or otherwise give rise to claims against us, we could be subject to substantial liability, which could have a negative impact on our business, revenue and financial condition.

Our use of open source and third-party technology could impose limitations on our ability to commercialize our solutions.

We use open source software in our solutions. Although we monitor our use of open source software closely, the terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by courts in or outside of the United States, and there is a risk that such licenses could be construed in a manner that imposes unanticipated conditions or restrictions on our ability to market our solutions. We also incorporate certain third-party technologies into our solutions and may desire to incorporate additional third-party technologies in the future. Licenses to new third-party technology may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. We could be required to seek licenses from third parties in order to continue offering our solutions, to re-engineer our technology or to discontinue offering our solutions in the event re-engineering cannot be accomplished on a timely basis, any of which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Undetected errors or defects in our solutions could result in the loss of revenue, delayed market acceptance of our products or services or claims against us.

Our solutions are complex and frequently upgraded and may contain undetected errors, defects, failures or viruses, especially when first introduced or when new versions or enhancements are released. Our solutions and services may also be vulnerable to fraudulent acts by third-parties, including the posting of inauthentic reviews and click-through fraud, which occurs when an individual clicks on an ad displayed on a website or an automated system is used to create such clicks with the intent of generating the revenue share payment to the publisher rather than to view the underlying content. Despite testing, our solutions, or third-party products that we incorporate into our solutions each may contain undetected errors, defects, viruses or vulnerabilities that could, among other things:

require us to make extensive changes to our solutions, which would increase our expenses;

expose us to claims for damages;

require us to incur additional technical support costs;

cause negative client or consumer reactions that could reduce future sales;

generate negative publicity regarding us and our solutions; or

result in clients electing not to renew their subscriptions for our solutions.

Any of these occurrences could have a material adverse effect upon our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We might require additional capital to support business growth, and this capital might not be available.

We intend to continue to make investments to support our business growth and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including the need to develop new solutions or enhance our existing solutions and platforms, enhance our operating infrastructure and acquire complementary businesses and technologies.

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Accordingly, we may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. For example, in July 2012, we completed a follow-on offering in which we sold and issued a total of approximately 3.6 million shares of our common stock. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock, including shares of common stock sold in our initial public offering which was completed in February 2012, or our follow-on public offering, which was completed in July 2012. Any debt financing secured by us in the future would likely be senior to our common stock and could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, which may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, we may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing or financing on terms satisfactory to us, when we require it, our ability to continue to support our business growth and to respond to business challenges could be significantly limited.

Our loan agreement contains operating and financial covenants that may restrict our business and financing activities and expose us to risks that could adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition.

On July 18, 2007, we entered into a loan and security agreement with a financial institution. As amended to date, the loan agreement provides for borrowings up to \$30.0 million, subject to a borrowing formula, under a revolving line of credit, with a sublimit of \$2.7 million for the issuance of corporate credit cards and letters of credit on our behalf. As of April 30, 2014, we had \$27.0 million in borrowings and a \$1.6 million standby letter of credit issued under our loan agreement. The outstanding loan balance is subject to all terms and conditions per the Loan Agreement and its subsequent amendments. The loan is repayable on or before January 31, 2015. If we cannot obtain the funds to repay this loan or otherwise refinance it on terms favorable to us, or at all, our liquidity and general financial condition could be adversely effected. Any borrowings, letters of credit and credit card services pursuant to our loan agreement are secured by substantially all of our assets, including our intellectual property. Our loan agreement limits, among other things, our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness or guarantee the obligations of other persons;

make payments on additional indebtedness or make changes to certain agreements related to additional indebtedness;

enter into hedging arrangements;

create, incur or assume liens and other encumbrances;

make loans and investments, including acquisitions;

make capital expenditures;

sell, lease, license or otherwise dispose of assets;

store inventory and equipment with other persons;

pay dividends or make distributions on, or purchase or redeem, our capital stock;

consolidate or merge with or into other entities;

undergo a change in control;

engage in new or different lines of business; or

enter into transactions with affiliates.

Our loan agreement also contains numerous affirmative covenants, including covenants regarding compliance with applicable laws and regulations, reporting, payment of taxes and other obligations, maintenance of insurance coverage, maintenance of bank and investment accounts with the financial institution and its affiliates, registration of intellectual property rights, and certain third-party consents and waivers. The operating

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and other restrictions and covenants in our loan agreement, and in any future financing arrangements that we may enter into, may restrict our ability to finance our operations, engage in certain business activities, or expand or fully pursue our business strategies, or otherwise limit our discretion to manage our business. Our ability to comply with these restrictions and covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not be able to meet those restrictions and covenants.

Our loan agreement contains events of default, which include, among others, non-payment defaults, covenant defaults, material adverse change defaults, bankruptcy and insolvency defaults, material judgment and settlement defaults, cross-defaults to certain other material agreements and defaults related to inaccuracy of representations and warranties made by us. An event of default under our loan agreement or any future financing arrangements could result in the termination of commitments to extend further credit, cause any outstanding indebtedness under our loan agreement or under any future financing arrangements to become immediately due and payable and permit our lender to exercise remedies with respect to all of the collateral securing the loans. Accordingly, an event of default could have an adverse effect on our access to capital, liquidity and general financial condition.

If Internet search engines methodologies are modified, our search engine optimization (SEO) capability could be harmed.

In connection with SEO, capabilities that we provide our clients, including our SEO solution, we depend in part on various Internet search engines, such as Google and Bing, to direct a significant amount of traffic to our clients websites. Our ability to influence the number of visitors directed to our clients websites through search engines is not entirely within our control. For example, search engines frequently revise their algorithms in an attempt to optimize their search result listings. In 2011, Google announced an algorithm change that affected nearly 12% of their U.S. query results. There cannot be any assurance as to whether these or any future changes that may be made by Google or any other search engines might impact our SEO capability in the long term. Changes in the methodologies used by search engines to display results could cause our clients websites to receive less favorable placements, which could reduce the number of users who click to visit our clients websites from these search engines. Some of our clients websites have experienced fluctuations in search result rankings and we anticipate similar fluctuations in the future. Internet search engines could decide that content on our clients websites enabled by our solutions, including online word of mouth, is unacceptable or violates their corporate policies. Any reduction in the number of users directed to our clients websites could negatively affect our ability to earn revenue through our SEO solution.

If we are unable to maintain our corporate culture as we grow, we could lose the passion, performance, innovation, openness, teamwork, respect and generosity that we believe contribute to our success and our business may be harmed.

We believe that a critical contributor to our success has been our corporate culture. As we grow and change, we may find it difficult to maintain the values that are fundamental to our corporate culture. Any failure to preserve our culture could negatively affect our ability to recruit and retain personnel and otherwise adversely affect our future success. We may face pressure to change our culture as we grow, particularly if we experience difficulties in attracting competent personnel who are willing to embrace our culture.

Our revenue may be adversely affected if we are required to charge sales taxes in additional jurisdictions or other taxes for our solutions.

We collect or have imposed upon us sales or other taxes related to the solutions we sell in certain states and other jurisdictions. Additional states, countries or other jurisdictions may seek to impose sales or other tax collection obligations on us in the future, or states or jurisdictions in which we already pay tax may increase the amount of taxes

we are required to pay. A successful assertion by any state, country or other jurisdiction in which we do business that we should be collecting sales or other taxes on the sale of our products and services could,

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among other things, create significant administrative burdens for us, result in substantial tax liabilities for past sales, discourage clients from purchasing solutions from us or otherwise substantially harm our business and results of operations.

If we undertake business combinations and acquisitions, they may be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value or divert management's attention.

In addition to our acquisition Longboard Media in November 2012 and our acquisition of FeedMagnet in April 2014, we may support our growth through acquisitions of, or investments in, additional complementary businesses, services or technologies in the future. Future acquisitions involve risks, such as:

misjudgment with respect to the value, return on investment or strategic fit of any acquired operations or assets;

challenges associated with integrating acquired technologies, operations and cultures of acquired companies;

exposure to unforeseen liabilities;

diversion of management and other resources from day-to-day operations;

possible loss of key employees, clients, suppliers and partners;

higher than expected transaction costs;

potential loss of commercial relationships and clients based on their concerns regarding the acquired business or technologies; and

additional dilution to our existing stockholders if we use our common stock as consideration for such acquisitions.

As a result of these risks, we may not be able to achieve the expected benefits of any acquisition. If we are unsuccessful in completing or integrating acquisitions, we may be required to reevaluate our growth strategy and we may incur substantial expenses and devoted significant management time and resources in seeking to complete and integrate the acquisitions.

Future business combinations could involve the acquisition of significant intangible assets. We may need to record write-downs from future impairments of identified intangible assets and goodwill. These accounting charges would reduce any future reported earnings or increase a reported loss. In addition, we could use substantial portions of our available cash, including some or substantially all of the proceeds from our initial public offering, to pay the purchase price for acquisitions. Subject to the provisions of our existing indebtedness, it is possible that we could incur

additional debt or issue additional equity securities as consideration for these acquisitions, which could cause our stockholders to suffer significant dilution.

We may not be able to utilize a significant portion of our net operating loss or research tax credit carry-forwards, which could adversely affect our operating results.

As of April 30, 2014, we had federal net operating loss carry-forwards of \$190.9 million due to prior period losses, which expire beginning in 2026. We also have federal research tax credit carry-forwards of approximately \$4.8 million that will begin to expire in 2026. As of April 30, 2014, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$83.5 million, which will begin expiring in 2015 if not utilized, and research and development credits of \$1.4 million, of which a portion will begin expiring in 2033 and a portion will not expire. Realization of these net operating loss and research tax credit carry-forwards depends on many factors, including our future income. There is a risk that due to regulatory changes or unforeseen reasons our existing carry-forwards could expire or otherwise be unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities, which would adversely affect our operating results. In addition, under Section 382/383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the

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Code, if a corporation undergoes an ownership change, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carry-forwards and other pre-change tax attributes, such as research tax credits, to offset its post-change income may be limited. As a result, if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our pre-change net operating loss carry-forwards or other pre-change tax attributes to offset U.S. federal and state taxable income may be subject to limitations.

We are exposed to fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

We face exposure to adverse movements in currency exchange rates, which may cause our revenue and operating results to differ materially from expectations. A decline in the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies would increase our non-U.S. revenue, when translated into U.S. dollars. Conversely, if the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to foreign currencies, our revenue would be adversely affected. Our operating results could be negatively impacted depending on the amount of expense denominated in foreign currencies. As exchange rates vary, revenue, cost of revenue, operating expenses and other operating results, when translated, may differ materially from expectations. In addition, our revenue and operating results are subject to fluctuation if our mix of U.S. and foreign currency denominated transactions and expenses changes in the future. We currently enter into forward exchange contracts and as we continue to implement hedging strategies to mitigate foreign currency risk, these strategies might not eliminate our exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and would involve costs and risks of their own, such as ongoing management time and expertise, external costs to implement the strategies and potential accounting implications.

The requirements of being a public company may strain our resources and divert management's attention

We are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of the NASDAQ and other applicable securities and rules and regulations.

As a public company, we are also required, under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (Section 404), to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment will need to include disclosure of any material weaknesses identified by our management in our internal control over financial reporting. A material weakness is a deficiency or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual and interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. We will be required to disclose changes made in our internal control and procedures on a quarterly basis. However, our independent registered public accounting firm will not be required to formally attest to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 until the date we are no longer an emerging growth company as defined in the recently enacted Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, if we take advantage of the exemptions contained in the JOBS Act. We may remain an emerging growth company through April 30, 2017, which would be the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering, although if the market value of our common stock that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of any October 31 before February 23, 2017, we would cease to be an emerging growth company at the end of that fiscal year.

We have, and will continue to consume, management resources and incur significant expenses for section 404 compliance on an ongoing basis. During the evaluation and testing process, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal controls are effective. If we are unable to conclude that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in

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many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed.

Our stock price has been volatile and may be subject to volatility in the future.

The market price of our common stock has been volatile historically and could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. For example, fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us or in valuation metrics, such as our price to earnings ratio, could impact our stock price. Additionally, the stock markets have experienced price and volume fluctuations that have affected and continue to affect the market prices of equity securities of many companies. These fluctuations often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations and general economic, political and market conditions, such as recessions, changes in U.S. credit ratings, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, may negatively affect the market price of our common stock. In the past, many companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us, regardless of the merits or outcome, could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention from other business concerns, which could materially harm our business.

If securities analysts do not continue to publish research or publish negative research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock depends in part on the research and reports that securities analysts publish about us or our business. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock or publish negative research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our stock or fail to publish reports on us regularly, we could lose visibility in the market for our stock and demand for our stock could decrease, which could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

The concentration of our capital stock ownership with insiders will likely limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

Our executive officers, directors, beneficial owners of 5.0% or more of our outstanding shares of common stock and affiliated entities together owned approximately 56.5% of our common stock outstanding as of April 30, 2014. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, may be able to control our management and affairs and matters requiring stockholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, such as mergers, consolidations or the sale of substantially all of our assets. Consequently, this concentration of ownership could limit your ability to influence corporate matters and may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control, including a merger, consolidation or other business combination involving us, or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control, even if such a change of control would benefit our other stockholders. This significant concentration of share ownership may adversely affect the trading price for our common stock because investors often perceive disadvantages in owning stock in companies with controlling stockholders.

Our stock price could decline due to the large number of outstanding shares of our common stock eligible for future sale.

The price of our common stock could decline if there are substantial sales of our common stock in the public stock market. We had an aggregate of 77,785,977 outstanding shares of common stock as of June 23,

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2014. Shares beneficially owned by our affiliates and certain employees are subject to volume and other restrictions under Rules 144 or 701 of the Securities Act, as well as our insider trading policy and any applicable 10b5-1 trading plan. Certain of our employees, including many of our executive officers, have entered into 10b5-1 trading plans providing for sales of shares of our common stock from time to time.

The holders of certain shares of our common stock have rights, subject to some conditions, to require us to file registration statements covering their shares or to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders.

We have also registered the issuance of all shares of common stock that we have issued and may issue under our option plans. These shares can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to the satisfaction of applicable vesting provisions, Rule 144 volume limitations and manner of sale, notice and public information requirements applicable to our affiliates.

Also, in the future, we may issue securities in connection with investments and acquisitions. The amount of our common stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of our then outstanding stock. Due to these factors, sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time. These sales, or the perception in the market that the holders of a large number of shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying any dividends on our common stock.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on, or making repurchases of, our common stock in the foreseeable future. If we do not pay cash dividends, you could receive a return on your investment in our common stock only if the market price of our common stock has increased when you sell your shares. In addition, the terms of our loan and security agreement currently restrict our ability to pay dividends or purchase our stock.

We are an emerging growth company, and the 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 JOBS Act. For as long as we are an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding advisory say-on-pay votes on executive compensation and shareholder advisory votes on golden parachute compensation. We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we have total annual gross revenues of \$1 billion or more; (ii) April 30, 2017; (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous three-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt; and (iv) the date on which we are deemed to be a large accelerated filer under the Exchange Act. We will be deemed a large accelerated filer on the last day of the fiscal year for which the market value of our common equity held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million, measured on October 31. As of October 31, 2013, we did not meet this threshold. We cannot predict if investors will find our common stock less attractive to the extent we rely on the exemptions available to emerging growth companies. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile.

In addition, Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised

accounting standards. An emerging growth company can therefore delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are

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choosing to opt out of such extended transition period, and as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that our decision to opt out of the extended transition period for complying with new or revised accounting standards is irrevocable.

The unfavorable outcome of any pending or future litigation or administrative action and expenses incurred in connection with litigation could result in additional litigation, financial losses or harm to our business.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to legal actions in the ordinary course of our operations, both domestically and internationally. For example, on January 10, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice filed a complaint against us with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division, with respect to our acquisition of PowerReviews. See Item 3: *Legal Proceedings* for further discussion of this claim. In addition, on March 12, 2013, a purported shareholder derivative action was filed in the Texas State District Court for Travis County, Texas against certain of our officers and directors, former officers and directors, and against us as nominal defendant in *Edmans v. Hurt et al.*, Case No. D-1-GN-13-000874. The complaint in this matter alleges corporate waste, breaches of fiduciary duties and breaches of the Company's corporate policies in connection with the acquisition of PowerReviews and certain of the Company's officers' and directors' sales of shares of the Company's stock. The complaint requests declaratory judgment, a disgorgement of \$91.4 million in proceeds received from such sales of the Company's stock, unspecified damages on behalf of the Company, reasonable attorneys', accountants' and experts' fees, and equitable relief. See Item 3: *Legal Proceedings* for further description of each of this claim. There can be no assurances as to the favorable outcome of any litigation. An unfavorable outcome in any litigation matter against us could result in additional litigation. In addition it can be costly to defend litigation and these costs could negatively impact our financial results.

We have incurred and will continue to incur increased costs and demands upon management as a result of complying with the laws and regulations affecting public companies, which could adversely affect our operating results.

As a public company, we have incurred and will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company, and greater expenditures may be necessary in the future with the advent of new laws, regulations and stock exchange listing requirements pertaining to public companies, particularly after we are no longer an emerging growth company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Dodd-Frank Act of 2010, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, impose various requirements on public companies, including establishing effective internal controls and certain corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel have begun to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives, and additional laws and regulations may divert further management resources. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of new compliance initiatives in a timely manner, the market price of our stock could decline, and we could be subject to investigations and other actions by the SEC and The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC, or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Our charter documents and Delaware law could prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our current certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control of our company. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions include:

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a classified board of directors whose members serve staggered three-year terms;

not providing for cumulative voting in the election of directors;

authorizing our board of directors to issue, without stockholder approval, preferred stock with rights senior to those of our common stock;

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prohibiting stockholder action by written consent; and

requiring advance notification of stockholder nominations and proposals.

These and other provisions in our current certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and under Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock and result in the market price of our common stock being lower than it would be without these provisions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive offices are located in Austin, Texas, where we lease approximately 120,878 square feet of office space under leases that expire on December 31, 2015. As of April 30, 2014, we maintained additional offices in New York, San Francisco, Chicago, United Kingdom, Australia, France, Germany, Singapore, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden. We employ multiple data centers located in Texas, Virginia, Oregon and Ireland under hosting agreements with Rackspace U.S., Inc. d/b/a Rackspace Hosting, and Amazon Web Services. We believe our current and planned office facilities and data center space will be adequate for our needs through fiscal year 2015.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business which from time to time might include intellectual property and privacy litigation matters, including class action lawsuits. Although occasional adverse decisions or settlements may occur, we do not believe that the final disposition of any of these matters will have a material effect on our business. Certain of these matters include speculative claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts of damages, and could include claims for injunctive relief. We record a liability when we believe that it is both probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Periodically, we evaluate developments in our legal matters that could affect the amount of liability that has been previously accrued, if any, and make adjustments as appropriate. Significant judgment is required to determine both likelihood of there being, and the estimated amount of, a loss related to such matters, and our judgment may be incorrect. The outcome of any proceeding is not determinable in advance. Until the final resolution of any such matters that we may be required to accrue for, there may be an exposure to loss in excess of the amount accrued and such amounts could be material.

There have been and continue to be regulatory developments that affect our industry. For example, the Federal Trade Commission has directed attention to compensated blogging, endorsements and reviews and state, U.S. federal and international government agencies have become increasingly focused on privacy in social networks and social commerce, including with respect to collection and use of personally identifiable information and the deployment and use of cookies. In addition, with respect to our clients that are in regulated industries, such as banking and finance or healthcare, our activities may be subject to the regulations governing such businesses.

On June 12, 2012, we acquired PowerReviews, Inc. (PowerReviews), a provider of social commerce solutions based in San Francisco, California. PowerReviews solutions are offered through two platforms a network platform that is similar to our Conversations platform and an express platform that provides certain ratings and reviews solutions as a turn-key offering. The total consideration paid for this transaction was \$150.8 million, including the issuance of 6.4 million shares of our common stock and assumption of vested and unvested options to purchase the common stock of PowerReviews equivalent to options to purchase 1.7 million shares of our common stock, but excluding the potential cash proceeds that may arise from the exercise of these assumed

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options. On January 10, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice (the DOJ) filed a complaint against us with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division (the Court), alleging that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18 and seeking the divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, we entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action challenging our acquisition of PowerReviews and, together with the DOJ, we submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, we are required to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business. On June 4, 2014, we entered into a definitive agreement to divest PowerReviews, LLC, the successor to PowerReviews, to Wavetable Labs, LLC (Wavetable) for \$30.0 million in cash. We have recorded an estimated loss on disposal of \$9.2 million. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in the definitive agreement. While there can be no assurance that the proposed transaction with Wavetable will be completed, the transaction is expected to close within the first quarter of our 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014, provided that we receive the necessary approvals, including the Court's entry of the Proposed Final Judgment. On June 26, 2014, the DOJ approved the terms of the transaction.

On March 12, 2013, a purported shareholder derivative action was filed in the Texas State District Court for Travis County, Texas against certain of our officers and directors, former officers and directors, and against us as nominal defendant. The original petition in this matter alleged claims purportedly on behalf of us against the individual defendants for corporate waste, breaches of fiduciary duties and breaches of our corporate policies in connection with the acquisition of PowerReviews and certain of our officers' and directors' sales of shares of our stock. The original petition requested declaratory judgment, a disgorgement of \$91.4 million in proceeds received from such sales of our stock, unspecified damages on behalf of us, reasonable attorneys', accountants' and experts' fees, and equitable relief. On October 23, 2013, the court granted a motion filed by us and individual defendants and ruled that the plaintiff's original petition failed to allege particularized facts sufficient to excuse plaintiff from making pre-suit demand on our Board of Directors. The court ordered the plaintiff to file an amended complaint within 30 days setting forth particularized facts sufficient to excuse demand. On November 22, 2013, the plaintiff filed its amended petition, which again asserted claims for corporate waste, breaches of fiduciary duties and breaches of our corporate policies in connection with the acquisition of PowerReviews and certain of our officers' and directors' sales of shares of our stock. We have filed a motion for summary judgment asserting that the amended petition has not cured the defects in the original petition. Plaintiff has opposed the motion, which remains pending before the court. Because the case is in its early stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the case. Therefore, we cannot currently estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss that could result from the case.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Stock Price and Dividends**

Our common stock was listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "BV" from February 24, 2012 to January 31, 2013. Starting February 1, 2013, our stock has been listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. Prior to February 24, 2012, there was no public trading market for our common stock. As of June 23, 2014, we had 77,785,977 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value, outstanding and 103 holders of record of such common stock. The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ for the periods indicated:

	High	Low
Year ended April 30, 2014:		
Quarter ended July 31, 2013	\$ 10.99	\$ 6.83
Quarter ended October 31, 2013	\$ 11.50	\$ 8.74
Quarter ended January 31, 2014	\$ 9.54	\$ 6.94
Quarter ended April 30, 2014	\$ 8.73	\$ 6.45
Year ended April 30, 2013:		
Quarter ended July 31, 2012	\$ 20.20	\$ 14.48
Quarter ended October 31, 2012	\$ 16.59	\$ 12.33
Quarter ended January 31, 2013	\$ 12.96	\$ 6.37
Quarter ended April 30, 2013	\$ 8.31	\$ 6.37

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. We do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. Instead, we anticipate that all of our earnings will be used for the operation and growth of our business. Any future determination to declare cash dividends would be subject to the discretion of our board of directors and would depend upon various factors, including our results of operations, financial condition and liquidity requirements, restrictions that may be imposed by applicable law and our contracts and other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors. In addition, the terms of our loan and security agreement currently restrict our ability to pay dividends.

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Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return from February 24, 2012, the date our common stock commenced trading on the NASDAQ, through April 30, 2014, for our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and the NASDAQ Computer Index. The NASDAQ Computer Index is a market capitalization-weighted index that includes securities of 394 NASDAQ-listed companies classified according to the Industry Classification Benchmark as Technology, excluding Telecommunications Equipment. We have assumed that dividends have been reinvested. The graph below assumes that \$100 was invested on February 24, 2012, in each of our common stock, the stocks comprising the NASDAQ Composite Index and the stocks comprising the NASDAQ Computer Index.

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Use of Proceeds

On February 29, 2012, we completed our initial public offering of 10,906,941 shares of our common stock, of which 10,422,645 shares were offered by us and 484,296 shares were offered by selling stockholders, at a price of \$12.00 per share. The aggregate offering price for shares sold in the offering was approximately \$130.9 million. This offering was effected on February 23, 2012 pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-176506), which the SEC declared effective on such date. Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC acted as representatives of the underwriters in the offering. The gross proceeds that we raised from the sale of our common stock in the offering was approximately \$125.1 million, resulting in net proceeds from the sale of our common stock of approximately \$112.8 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$8.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$3.5 million. No payments were made by us to directors, officers or persons owning ten percent or more of our common stock or to their associates, or to our affiliates, other than payments in the ordinary course of business to officers for salaries, or as a result of sales of shares of common stock by selling stockholders in the offering.

Some of the proceeds from our initial public offering have been used for working capital and general corporate purposes. We initially invested our net proceeds from our initial public offering in U.S. government-guaranteed short-term investments. In connection with our acquisition of PowerReviews, we used approximately \$31.1 million in cash in our first fiscal quarter of 2013. On November 5, 2012, we used approximately \$26.9 million in cash in our purchase of Longboard Media. On December 1, 2012, we used approximately \$4.2 million in cash to purchase customer contracts from Shopzilla, Inc. (Shopzilla). On April 15, 2014, we used approximately \$9.3 million in cash in our purchase of FeedMagnet. We have broad discretion over the uses of the net proceeds. Pending other uses, we plan to invest the remaining net proceeds from our initial public offering in short-term, interest-bearing obligations investment-grade instruments, certificates of deposit or direct or guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government. There have been no material differences between the actual use of proceeds and intended use of proceeds as originally described in the final prospectus related to our initial public offering as filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

See Item 12: Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Repurchases of Securities

None of our issued common stock has been reacquired since January 31, 2012.

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The following selected historical consolidated financial data below should be read in conjunction with Item 7:

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing in Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below.

The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of April 30, 2014 and 2013 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements appearing in Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The consolidated statements of operations for the years ended April 30, 2011 and 2010 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of April 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements not included in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future, and our interim results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands, except net loss per share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136	\$ 64,482	\$ 38,648
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	52,905	47,350	37,416	25,615	15,191
Gross profit	115,240	99,462	68,720	38,867	23,457
Operating expenses:					
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	86,482	73,114	49,273	34,568	17,803
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	37,585	32,169	21,266	10,847	5,828
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	26,370	30,990	20,896	13,156	7,651
Acquisition-related and other	16,184	10,487			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1,135	549			
Total operating expenses	167,756	147,309	91,435	58,571	31,282
Operating loss	(52,516)	(47,847)	(22,715)	(19,704)	(7,825)
Total other income (expense), net	(830)	(828)	(803)	208	56
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(53,346)	(48,675)	(23,518)	(19,496)	(7,769)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(500)	(1,172)	811	561	205
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)	\$ (20,057)	\$ (7,974)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(38)	(46)	(43)
	(52,846)	(47,503)	(24,367)	(20,103)	(8,017)

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Net loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders

Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10,320)	(16,249)			
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Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (63,166)	\$ (63,752)	\$ (24,367)	\$ (20,103)	\$ (8,017)
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Net loss per share applicable to common stockholders:

Continuing Operations	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.69)	\$ (0.92)	\$ (1.13)	\$ (0.48)
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Discontinued Operations	(0.14)	(0.23)			
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Basic loss per share:	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.92)	\$ (0.92)	\$ (1.13)	\$ (0.48)
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Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	75,564	69,336	26,403	17,790	16,637
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Other Financial Data:

Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	(21,875)	(21,862)	(12,901)	(13,317)	(4,211)
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⁽¹⁾ Includes stock-based expense as follows:

Cost of revenue	\$ 1,155	\$ 677	\$ 1,239	\$ 978	\$ 604
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Sales and marketing	4,496	3,033	1,881	1,122	924
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Research and development	2,817	2,840	1,335	731	469
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General and administrative	5,357	4,608	3,255	1,850	636
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(2) We define Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations (Adjusted EBITDA) as generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) net loss from continuing operations adjusted for stock-based expense, contingent considerations related to acquisition, adjusted depreciation and amortization (which excludes amortization of capitalized internal-use software development costs), integration and other costs related to acquisitions, other non-business costs and benefits, income tax expense and other (income) expense, net. Adjusted EBITDA is a financial measure that is not calculated in accordance with U.S GAAP.

Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net loss, operating loss or any other measure of financial performance calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. Our Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other organizations because other organizations may not calculate Adjusted EBITDA in the same manner. We prepare Adjusted EBITDA to eliminate the impact of items that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance. You are encouraged to evaluate these adjustments and the reason we consider them appropriate.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors in evaluating our operating performance for the following reasons:

Adjusted EBITDA is widely used by investors and securities analysts to measure a company's operating performance without regard to items, such as stock-based expense, adjusted depreciation and amortization, acquisition costs, income tax expense and other income, net, that can vary substantially from company to company depending upon their financing, capital structures and the method by which assets were acquired;

Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA in conjunction with GAAP financial measures for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget, as a measure of operating performance and the effectiveness of our business strategies and in communications with our board of directors concerning our financial performance;

Adjusted EBITDA provides consistency and comparability with our past financial performance, facilitates period-to-period comparisons of operations and also facilitates comparisons with other peer companies, many of which use similar non-GAAP financial measures to supplement their GAAP operating results; and

We anticipate that our investor and analyst presentations will include Adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure to evaluate our overall operating performance.

We understand that although Adjusted EBITDA is frequently used by investors and securities analysts in their evaluations of companies, Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported under GAAP. These limitations include:

Adjusted depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, and the assets being depreciated or amortized will often have to be replaced in the future; Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for these replacements;

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Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs or contractual commitments;

Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements for income taxes and the cash impact of other income;
and

Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

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The following table presents a reconciliation of net loss from continuing operations, the most comparable GAAP measure, to Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations for each of the periods indicated:

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands)				
GAAP net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)	\$ (20,057)	\$ (7,974)
Stock-based expense	13,825	11,158	7,710	4,681	2,633
Contingent consideration related to acquisition ⁽¹⁾	(3,860)	(410)			
Adjusted depreciation and amortization	4,492	3,322	2,104	1,706	981
Acquisition-related and other expense	16,184	10,487			
Other stock-related expense ⁽²⁾		1,428			
Income tax expense (benefit)	(500)	(1,172)	811	561	205
Total other expense (income), net	830	828	803	(208)	(56)
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations	\$ (21,875)	\$ (21,862)	\$ (12,901)	\$ (13,317)	\$ (4,211)

(1) Contingent consideration related to acquisition includes the following:

(a) Revaluation of contingent consideration					
General and administrative	\$ (3,270)	\$ (1,000)	\$	\$	\$
(b) Contingent consideration included in compensation expense					
General and administrative	(295)	295			
Sales and marketing	(295)	295			
Contingent consideration related to acquisition	\$ (3,860)	\$ (410)	\$	\$	\$

Revaluation of contingent consideration is the decrease in fair value of the liability-classified contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Longboard Media, Inc. Contingent consideration included in compensation expense relates to certain Longboard Media employees whose right to receive such compensation is forfeited if they terminate their employment. The contingent consideration was payable to Longboard Media's achievement of certain performance goals for the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. On October 31, 2013, the Company determined that the probability of the attainment of the underlying performance goals was remote and the resultant payout was estimated to be zero. As a result, the fair value of the liability-classified contingent consideration and the liability accrued for contingent consideration included in compensation expense were reduced to zero. On January 31, 2014, the Company concluded that the underlying performance goals were not met and the payout was zero. We exclude these items from our non-GAAP financial measures in order to facilitate the comparison of post-acquisition operating results.

(2) Other stock-related expense represents an estimated liability of \$1.4 million for taxes and related items in connection with our treatment of certain stock option grants. Since the estimated liability directly relates to stock option grants and as stock-based expenses are consistently excluded from our non-GAAP financial measures, we have excluded this estimated liability.

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
(in thousands)					
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,934	\$ 25,045	\$ 74,367	\$ 15,050	\$ 16,036
Short term investments	40,700	70,290	50,834		
Total deferred revenue	56,673	52,959	45,586	32,160	17,104
Total current assets	154,294	182,139	147,551	31,095	25,581
Total current liabilities	115,989	94,010	57,400	35,901	20,186
Total assets	327,270	341,943	156,867	37,972	32,547
Total liabilities	120,808	100,594	63,269	43,589	24,943
Total non-current liabilities	4,819	6,584	5,869	7,688	4,757
Redeemable convertible preferred stock				23,633	23,587
Total stockholders equity (deficit)	206,462	241,349	93,598	(29,250)	(15,983)

Table of Contents**Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly in Item 1A: Risk Factors.

This section and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as anticipate, believe, may, will, continue, seek, estimate, intend, hope, predict, could, should, would, project, plan, expect or the negative or plural of these words or similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the subsection entitled Item 1A: Risk Factors above, which are incorporated herein by reference. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. All information presented herein is based on our fiscal calendar. Unless otherwise stated, references in this report to particular years or quarters refer to our fiscal years ended April 30 and the associated quarters of those fiscal years. We assume no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements for any reason, except as required by law.

Overview

We are a network that connects brands and retailers to the authentic voices of people where they shop. Bazaarvoice, which literally means voice of the marketplace, was founded on the premise that online word of mouth is critical to consumers and businesses because of its influence on purchasing decisions, both online and offline. Our technology platform collects and displays ratings and reviews, questions and answers and stories from consumers along with visual commerce capabilities that collectively amplify the voices of the consumers into the shopping experience – before, during and after a purchase. We help clients leverage social data derived from online word of mouth content to increase sales, acquire new customers, improve marketing effectiveness, enhance consumer engagement across channels, increase success of new product launches, improve existing products and services, effectively scale customer support, decrease product returns and enable retailers to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization strategies.

Since our inception in May 2005, we have experienced revenue growth primarily driven by our active clients who have primarily adopted our Conversations platform. In order to take advantage of our growth opportunity and to provide high levels of client service, we have expanded our number of full-time employees since the fiscal year following our IPO. We believe our growth is further illustrated by impressions served, which we define as single instances of online word of mouth delivered to an end user's web browser, as this metric measures the reach of our network to a consumer audience.

The following table summarizes these measures of our growth over fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012 for continuing operations:

Year Ended April 30,

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	2014	2013	2012
Revenue (in thousands)	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136
Number of active clients (period end) ⁽¹⁾	1,133	885	782
Full-time employees (period end) ⁽²⁾	799	783	640
SaaS impressions served (in millions) ⁽³⁾	214,966	145,554	125,426

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- (1) Beginning as of our fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, we now define an active client as an organization from which we are currently recognizing recurring revenue. We count organizations that are closely related as one client, even if they have signed separate contractual agreements. We believe that our ability to increase our active client base is a leading indicator of our ability to grow revenue. Further, due to the presentation of the PowerReviews business as discontinued operations, we have separated our active clients into two categories: 1) active clients from continuing operations and 2) active clients from discontinued operations. As a result of this analysis, each category could include a common client who may have organizations for which we recognized recurring revenue that have separate signed contractual agreements. All prior periods have been revised to conform to the current period definition of an active client from continuing operations.
- (2) Included in full-time employees for fiscal year 2014 and 2013 are 24 and 29 full-time employees attributable to discontinued operations of PowerReviews, respectively.
- (3) The number of SAAS impressions for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013 are exclusive of impressions served on either the PowerReviews enterprise platform or the Express platform.

On June 12, 2012, we acquired PowerReviews, a provider of social commerce solutions based in San Francisco, California. On January 10, 2013, the DOJ filed a complaint against us with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division (the Court), alleging that our acquisition of PowerReviews violates Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18 and seeking the divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that our acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, we entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action challenging our acquisition of PowerReviews and, together with the DOJ, we submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, we are required to divest all of the assets of the PowerReviews business. On June 4, 2014, we entered into a definitive agreement to divest PowerReviews, LLC, the successor to PowerReviews, to Wavetable Labs, LLC (Wavetable) for \$30.0 million in cash. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in the definitive agreement. While there can be no assurance that the proposed transaction with Wavetable will be completed, the transaction is expected to close within the first quarter of our 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014, provided that we receive the necessary approvals, including the Court's entry of the Proposed Final Judgment. As a result, we have reported the results of operations and financial position of PowerReviews as discontinued operations within the consolidated statement of operations and the balance sheets for all periods presented. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our discontinued operations. The discussion of our results of operations is based upon the results from our continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014, through the continued enhancement and expansion of our social commerce platform, we achieved significant growth as compared to 2013 in both the number of active clients and the revenue we generate from our active clients over time. Our revenue was \$168.1 million in 2014, which represented a 14.5% increase from 2013.

In February 2012 we completed our initial public offering, at which time we issued and sold a total of 10,422,645 shares of our common stock for which we received total cash proceeds of \$112.8 million, net of issuance costs.

For fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, our net loss from continuing operations was \$52.8 million, \$47.5 million and \$24.3 million, respectively, our Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations was a loss of \$21.9 million, \$21.9 million and \$12.9 million, respectively, and our cash flow used in operating activities was \$43.5 million, \$21.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. For a reconciliation of net loss from continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations, see note 2 under Item 6: Selected Financial Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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On July 23, 2012, we completed a follow-on offering in which we sold 9,775,000 shares of our common stock, of which 3,625,000 shares were offered by us and 6,150,000 shares were offered by selling stockholders.

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The gross proceeds raised in the offering was approximately \$55.8 million, resulting in net proceeds of approximately \$51.9 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$2.7 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.2 million.

On November 5, 2012, we completed the acquisition of Longboard Media, a full service media management company that enables online retailers, shopping publishers and mobile commerce applications to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization strategies. Through Longboard Media's shopper media network, brand advertisers are able to target consumers throughout the online shopping experience, often immediately prior to the point of sale.

On December 1, 2012, we purchased the customer contracts operated in Europe by Shopzilla Inc. (Shopzilla) using the PowerReviews technology under a license agreement between Shopzilla and PowerReviews. Through this transaction we added 48 active clients.

On February 21, 2014, we drew down \$27.0 million of the unused balance of the revolving line of credit.

On April 15, 2014, we acquired FeedMagnet, a privately-owned social media curation company that enables brands to collect, curate and display consumer-generated images, video and social content on their websites and other marketing priorities. FeedMagnet's offerings complement our platform with a client-centric rich media solution that enables brands and retailers to create powerful visual commerce solutions.

We plan to continue to invest for long-term growth. We expect to continue the enhancement of our platforms by developing new solutions, adding new features and functionality and expanding the potential applications of our existing solutions. We also plan to continue our investments in research and development and to pursue strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses and technologies that will enable us to continue to drive growth in the future. We expect our cost of acquiring clients to improve as we gain sales overhead efficiencies and leverage a larger, more experienced sales force.

As of April 30, 2014, we had 799 full-time employees compared to 783 full-time employees the same period last year.

Business Model

Our business model focuses on adding new clients and maximizing the lifetime value of such client relationships. We make significant investments in acquiring new clients and believe that we will be able to achieve a favorable return on these investments by growing our relationships over time and ensuring that we have a high level of client retention.

In connection with the acquisition of new clients, we incur and recognize significant upfront costs. These costs include sales and marketing costs associated with generating client agreements, such as sales commission expenses that are recognized fully in the period in which we execute a client contract. However, we recognize revenue ratably over the entire term of those contracts, which commences when the client is able to begin using our solution. Although we expect each client to be profitable for us over the duration of our relationship, the costs we incur with respect to any client relationship may exceed revenue in earlier periods because we recognize those costs in advance of the recognition of revenue. As a result, an increase in the mix of new clients as a percentage of total clients will initially have a negative impact on our operating results. On the other hand, we expect that a decrease in the mix of new clients as a percentage of total clients will initially have a positive impact on our operating results. Additionally, some clients pay in advance of the recognition of revenue and, as a result, our cash flow from these clients may exceed the amount of revenue recognized for those clients in earlier periods of our relationship.

Table of Contents**Key Business Metrics**

In addition to macroeconomic trends affecting the demand for our solutions, management regularly reviews a number of key financial and operating metrics to evaluate our business, determine the allocation of our resources, make decisions regarding corporate strategies and evaluate forward-looking projections and trends affecting our business. The following table summarizes our key business metrics for continuing operations:

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands, except number of clients and client retention rate)		
Revenue:			
SaaS	\$ 161,328	\$ 144,096	\$ 106,136
Media	6,817	2,716	
Total revenue	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136
Cash flow used in operations	\$ (43,467)	\$ (21,811)	\$ (320)
Number of active clients (period end)	1,133	885	782
SaaS revenue per active client ⁽¹⁾	\$ 150.5	\$ 157.7	\$ 140.8
Active client retention rate ⁽²⁾	86.6%	76.6%	88.4%
Total revenue per employee ⁽³⁾	\$ 217.8	\$ 193.8	\$ 170.1

(1) Calculated based on the average number of active clients for the period on a quarterly basis from continuing operations.

(2) Calculated based on active client retention over a 12 month period from continuing operations.

(3) Calculated based on the average number of full-time employees for the period on a quarterly basis. For the purpose of this calculation, we have excluded full-time employees attributable to discontinued operations of PowerReviews for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Revenue

SaaS revenue consists primarily of fees from the sale of subscriptions to our hosted social commerce solutions, and we generally recognize revenue ratably over the related subscription period, which is typically one year. We regularly review our revenue and revenue growth rate to measure our success. We believe that trends in revenue are important to understanding the overall health of our marketplace, and we use these trends in order to formulate financial projections and make strategic business decisions.

Media revenue consists primarily of fees charged to advertisers when their advertisements are displayed on our publishers' websites and is net of amounts due to such publishers.

Cash Flow Used in Operations

Cash flow used in operations is the cash that we use through the normal course of business and is measured prior to the impact of investing or financing activities. Due to the fact that we incur a significant amount of upfront costs associated with the acquisition of new clients with revenue recognized over an extended period, we consider cash

flows from operations to be a key measure of our operating performance.

Number of Active Clients

Beginning with our fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, we now define an active client as an organization from which we are recognizing recurring revenue, and we count organizations that are closely related as one client, even if they have signed separate contractual agreements. We believe that our ability to increase our active client base is a leading indicator of our ability to grow revenue.

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All prior periods have been revised to conform to the current period definition of an active client.

SaaS Revenue per Active Client

SaaS revenue per active client is calculated as SaaS revenue recognized during the period divided by the average number of active clients for the period. Since some of our new clients are added at initial pricing that is lower than our average pricing, our SaaS revenue per client could decline in the future.

Active Client Retention Rate

Active client retention rate is calculated based on the number of active clients at period end that were also active clients at the start of the period divided by the number of active clients at the start of the period. We believe that our ability to retain our active clients and expand their use of our solutions over time is a leading indicator of the stability of our revenue base and the long-term value of our client relationships.

Total Revenue per Employee

Revenue per employee is calculated as revenue recognized during the period divided by the average number of full-time employees for the period, excluding content moderators and employees attributable to the discontinued operations of PowerReviews. We believe revenue per employee is a leading indicator of our productivity and operating leverage. The growth of our business is dependent on our ability to hire the talented people we require to effectively capitalize on our market opportunity and scale with growth while maintaining a high level of client service.

Network Clients

We define a network client as a client from which we are not recognizing recurring revenue. We count organizations that are closely related as one client, even if they have signed separate contractual agreements. We believe that our network client base in combination with our active client base is an indicator of the reach of our network.

Key Components of Our Consolidated Statements of Operations

Revenue

We generate revenue principally from fixed commitment subscription contracts under which we provide clients with various services, including access to our hosted software platforms. We sell these services under contractual agreements for service terms that are generally one year in length. Clients typically commit to fixed rate fees for the service term. Revenue from these agreements is recognized ratably over the period of service and any revenue that does not meet recognition criteria is recorded as deferred revenue on our balance sheet. We invoice clients on varying billing cycles, including annually, quarterly and monthly; therefore, our deferred revenue balance does not represent the total contract value of our non-cancelable subscription agreements. Fees payable under these agreements are due in full within 30 to 90 days of invoicing and non-refundable regardless of the actual use of the service and contain no general rights of return. No single client accounted for more than 10.0% of our revenue for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of personnel costs and related expenses associated with employees and contractors who provide our subscription services, our implementation team, our content moderation teams and other support

services provided as part of the fixed commitment subscription contracts. Cost of revenue also includes professional fees, including third-party implementation support, travel-related expenses and an

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allocation of general overhead costs. We allocate general overhead expenses to all departments based on the number of employees in each department, which we consider to be a fair and representative means of allocation. Personnel costs include salaries, benefits, bonuses and stock-based expense. We generally increase our capacity, particularly in the areas of implementation and support, ahead of the growth in revenue we expect those investments to drive, which can result in lower margins in the given investment period.

Cost of revenue also includes hosting costs, the amortization of capitalized internal-use software development costs incurred in connection with our hosted software platforms, personnel costs and third-party service costs to support and retain our clients.

We intend to continue to invest additional resources in our client services teams and in the capacity of our hosting service infrastructure and, as we continue to invest in technology innovation through our research and development organization, we may also see an increase in the amortization expense associated with capitalized internal-use software development costs incurred in connection with enhancing our software architecture and adding new features and functionality to our platforms. The level and timing of investment in these areas could affect our cost of revenue, both in terms of absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue in the future.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into five categories: sales and marketing; research and development; general and administrative; acquisition-related and other; and amortization of acquired intangible assets. In each category, our operating expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, program expenses, professional fees and travel-related expenses, as applicable. In addition, we allocate general overhead expenses to all departments based on the number of employees in each department, which we consider to be a fair and representative means of allocation and, as such, general overhead expenses, including depreciation and facilities costs, are reflected in each of our operating expense categories.

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs for our sales, marketing and business development employees and executives, including salaries, benefits, stock-based expense, bonuses and commissions earned by our sales personnel. Sales and marketing also includes contingent consideration resulting from the acquisition of Longboard Media. Also included are non-personnel costs such as professional fees, an allocation of our general overhead expenses and the costs of our marketing and brand awareness programs. Our marketing programs include our Social Summits, regional user groups, corporate communications, public relations and other brand building and product marketing expenses. We expense sales commissions when a client contract is executed because we believe our obligation to pay a sales commission arises at that time. We plan to continue investing in sales and marketing by increasing the number of direct sales personnel, expanding our domestic and international sales and marketing activities, and focusing our marketing efforts on direct sales support and pipeline generation, which we believe will enable us to add new clients and increase penetration within our existing client base. We expect that, in the future, sales and marketing expenses will increase and continue to be our largest operating cost.

Research and development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs for our product development employees and executives, including salaries, benefits, stock-based expense and bonuses. Also included are non-personnel costs such as professional fees payable to third-party development resources and an allocation of our general overhead expenses. A substantial portion of our research and development efforts are focused on enhancing our software architecture and adding new features and functionality to our platforms to address social and business trends as they evolve, and we anticipate increasing this focus on innovation through technology. We are also incurring an increasing amount of expenses in connection with our efforts to leverage data that we and our clients collect and manage through the use of our solutions. We therefore expect that, in the future, research and development

expenses will increase, as will the amount of development expenses capitalized in connection with our internal-use hosted software platforms.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, benefits, stock-based expense and bonuses for our administrative, legal, human resources,

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finance, accounting and information technology employees and executives. General and administrative expenses also include contingent consideration (included as compensation) and revaluation of contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Longboard Media. Also included are non-personnel costs, such as travel-related expenses, professional fees and other corporate expenses, along with an allocation of our general overhead expenses. We expect to incur incremental costs associated with supporting the growth of our business, both in terms of size and geographical diversity, and to meet the increased compliance requirements associated with being a public company. Those costs include increases in our accounting and legal personnel, additional consulting, legal, audit and tax fees, insurance costs, board of directors compensation and the costs of achieving and maintaining compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. As a result, we expect our general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars in future periods but to decrease as a percentage of revenue over time.

Acquisition-related and other. Acquisition-related and other expenses consist of costs incurred related to the acquisition of FeedMagnet and Longboard Media and include legal, banking, accounting and other advisory fees of third parties. Included in acquisition costs are legal and advisory fees for the U.S. Department of Justice suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews. All other legal and advisory expenses related to our acquisition of PowerReviews are now included as a component of loss from discontinued operations, net of tax.

Amortization of acquired intangible assets. The amortization of acquired intangible assets represents amortization of acquired customer relationship intangible assets from FeedMagnet and Longboard Media. Due to the reclassification of PowerReviews as discontinued operations, all intangible assets related to the acquisition of PowerReviews have been included in assets held for sale and the related amortization expenses of these intangible assets is now included as a component of loss from discontinued operations, net of tax.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists primarily of interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and the resulting gain or loss from foreign exchange contracts. Interest income represents interest received on our cash and investments of proceeds received from our initial public offering and follow-on offering. Foreign exchange gains and losses arise from revaluations of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities and are partially offset by the change in market value of our foreign exchange contracts.

Income Tax Expense

As a result of our current net operating loss position in the United States, income tax expense consists primarily of corporate income taxes resulting from profits generated in foreign jurisdictions by wholly-owned subsidiaries, along with state income taxes payable in the United States. We expect our income tax expense to increase in the future, as our profits increase both in the United States and in foreign jurisdictions.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The following tables set forth our results of operations for the specified periods. The period-to-period comparisons of results are not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	52,905	47,350	37,416
Gross profit	115,240	99,462	68,720
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	86,482	73,114	49,273
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	37,585	32,169	21,266
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	26,370	30,990	20,896
Acquisition-related and other	16,184	10,487	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1,135	549	
Total operating expenses	167,756	147,309	91,435
Operating loss	(52,516)	(47,847)	(22,715)
Total other expense, net	(830)	(828)	(803)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(53,346)	(48,675)	(23,518)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(500)	(1,172)	811
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)
Other Financial Data:			
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	\$ (21,875)	\$ (21,862)	\$ (12,901)

⁽¹⁾ Includes stock-based expense as follows:

Cost of revenue	\$ 1,155	\$ 677	\$ 1,239
Sales and marketing	4,496	3,033	1,881
Research and development	2,817	2,840	1,335
General and administrative	5,357	4,608	3,255

- (2) We define Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations as GAAP net loss from continuing operations adjusted for stock-based expense, contingent considerations related to acquisition, adjusted depreciation and amortization (which excludes amortization of capitalized internal-use software development costs), integration and other costs related to acquisitions, other non-business costs and benefits, income tax expense and other (income) expense, net. See Item 6: Selected Financial Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a reconciliation of net loss from continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations.

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The following tables set forth our results of operations for the specified periods as a percentage of revenue. The period-to-period comparisons of results are not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	31.5	32.3	35.3
Gross profit	68.5	67.7	64.7
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	51.3	49.8	46.4
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	22.4	21.9	20.0
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	15.7	21.1	19.7
Acquisition-related and other	9.6	7.1	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.7	0.4	
Total operating expenses	99.7	100.3	86.1
Operating loss	(31.2)	(32.6)	(21.4)
Total other expense, net	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.8)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(31.7)	(33.2)	(22.2)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(0.3)	(0.8)	0.7
Net loss from continuing operations	(31.4)%	(32.4)%	(22.9)%
Other Financial Data:			
Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations ⁽²⁾	(13.0)%	(14.9)%	(12.2)%

(1) Includes stock-based expense as follows:

Cost of revenue	0.7%	0.5%	1.2%
Sales and marketing	2.7	2.1	1.8
Research and development	1.7	1.9	1.3
General and administrative	3.2	3.1	3.1

(2) We define Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations as GAAP net loss from continuing operations adjusted for stock-based expense, contingent considerations related to acquisition, adjusted depreciation and amortization (which excludes amortization of capitalized internal-use software development costs), integration and other costs related to acquisitions, other non-business costs and benefits, income tax expense and other (income) expense, net. See Item 6: Selected Financial Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a reconciliation of net loss from

continuing operations to Adjusted EBITDA from continuing operations.

Comparison of Our Fiscal Years Ended April 30, 2014 and 2013

Revenue

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	14.5%

Our revenue increased by \$21.3 million, or 14.5%, for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013. Included in this increase was an increase in SaaS revenue of \$17.2 million and an increase in Media revenue of \$4.1 million. Of the \$17.2 million increase in SaaS revenue, \$7.0 million was generated from new clients utilizing our platform and solutions during the period as we continued to increase our market penetration. The

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remaining \$10.2 million increase was generated from existing clients due to increased subscriptions of our products and offerings coupled with our client retention. For the year ended April 30, 2014, the active client retention rate was 86.6%, and SaaS revenue per active client (in thousands) was \$150.5, compared to an active client retention rate of 76.6% and SaaS revenue per active client (in thousands) of \$157.7 for the year ended April 30, 2013. In fiscal year 2013, approximately 90 clients who were subscribing to our Connection solutions only were converted to a freemium model which resulted in a decline in our active client retention rate. As the revenue per client for these Connections only clients was low, this shift did not have a significant impact on SaaS revenue per client. Further, our client retention rates can be impacted due to a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, non-renewals, renewals at less favorable terms and the cyclical and discretionary nature of marketing and advertising spending.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit Percentage

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 52,905	\$ 47,350	11.7%
Gross profit	115,240	99,462	15.9
Gross profit percentage	68.5%	67.7%	

Cost of revenue increased \$5.6 million, or 11.7%, for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013. This increase was primarily due to increases of \$5.6 million in costs associated with hosting services and capitalized internal-use software development costs, \$0.6 million in personnel-related expenses and \$0.4 million of allocated overhead expenses. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of \$1.0 million in travel related expense. Gross profit percentage increased to 68.5% in fiscal year 2014 compared to 67.7% in fiscal year 2013 largely due to the inclusion of a full fiscal year of our Media business revenues in fiscal year 2014.

Operating Expenses

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2014	2013		% Change	
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	
	(dollars in thousands)				
Sales and marketing	\$ 86,482	51.3%	\$ 73,114	49.8%	18.3%
Research and development	37,585	22.4	32,169	21.9	16.8
General and administrative	26,370	15.7	30,990	21.1	(14.9)
Acquisition-related and other	16,184	9.6	10,487	7.1	54.3
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1,135	0.7	549	0.4	106.7
Total operating expenses	\$ 167,756	99.7%	\$ 147,309	100.3%	13.9%

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$13.4 million, or 18.3%, for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013. This increase was primarily due to growth in our sales and marketing headcount compared to fiscal year 2013, resulting in an increase of \$7.1 million for personnel-related expenses. Expansion of our sales and marketing efforts also resulted in increases of \$2.3 million in professional fees, \$1.9 million in allocated overhead

expenses, \$1.3 million in travel related expenses, \$0.6 million in facility-related expenses and \$0.5 million in depreciation and amortization. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in marketing expenses.

Research and development. Research and development expenses increased \$5.4 million, or 16.8%, for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013. This increase was primarily due to an increase in personnel-related

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expenses of \$3.0 million as we continued to expand our research and development team. This expansion also resulted in increases of \$1.9 million in professional fees due to increased use of third party contractor resources and \$0.9 million in allocated overhead expenses. These increases were partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in travel related expenses.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased \$4.6 million, or 14.9%, for fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013 largely due to the \$2.3 million incremental decrease in fair value of the liability for contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Longboard Media. During fiscal year 2014, we concluded that the underlying performance goals were not met and the payout for the contingent consideration was reduced to zero. Personnel-related expenses decreased by \$0.5 million. Other decreases include \$0.8 million in professional fees as additional expenses were incurred in fiscal year 2013 which was our first fiscal year of being a publically traded company. Bad debt expenses decreased by \$1.0 million due to improved collections in our fourth quarter of fiscal year 2014.

Acquisition-related and other. We incurred \$16.2 and \$10.5 million in acquisition-related expenses for legal and advisory fees for the U.S. Department of Justice suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews in fiscal year 2014 and 2013, respectively, and legal and advisory expenses related to our acquisition of Longboard Media in fiscal year 2013. All other legal and advisory expenses related to our acquisition of PowerReviews are included as a component of Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax. We did not incur significant acquisition-related expense for our acquisition of FeedMagnet.

Amortization of acquired intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles represents amortization of the customer relationships purchased in the FeedMagnet and Longboard Media acquisitions. This amortization is presented separately in the statement of operations and was \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively. The \$0.6 million increase is primarily due to the inclusion of amortization of customer relationships purchased in the Longboard Media acquisition for the full fiscal year 2014.

Other Income (Expense), Net

	2014		Year Ended April 30, 2013		% Change
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	
	(dollars in thousands)				
Interest income	\$ 143	0.1%	\$ 217	0.1%	(34.1)%
Other expense	(973)	(0.6)	(1,045)	(0.7)	(6.9)
Total other expense, net	\$ (830)	(0.5)%	\$ (828)	(0.6)%	0.2%

Total other expense stayed relatively constant from fiscal year 2013 to fiscal year 2014. This is largely due to interest income which decreased by \$0.1 million during fiscal year 2014 compared to fiscal year 2013, primarily due to a decrease in our investments during fiscal year 2014, which was offset by an increase of \$0.1 million of interest expense due to our draw down of \$27.0 million of the unused balance of our revolving line of credit.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

	2014		Year Ended April 30, 2013		% Change
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (500)	(0.3)%	\$ (1,172)	(0.8)%	(57.3)%

(dollars in thousands)

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We recognized a net income tax benefit of \$0.5 million for fiscal year 2014 compared to income tax benefit of \$1.2 million for fiscal year 2013. Included in fiscal year 2014 is a \$1.4 million tax benefit resulting from a reduction in the valuation allowance related to our acquisition of FeedMagnet. Also included in fiscal year 2014 is a benefit of \$0.4 million related to a 2013 Texas state research and development credit which was enacted in the first quarter of fiscal year 2014. Included in fiscal year 2013 is a \$2.5 million tax benefit from a reduction in the valuation allowance related to our acquisition of Longboard Media.

Comparison of Our Fiscal Years Ended April 30, 2013 and 2012**Revenue**

	2013	Year Ended April 30, 2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136	38.3%

Our revenue increased by \$40.7 million, or 38.3%, for fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012. Included in this increase was an increase in SaaS revenue of \$38.0 million and the inclusion of Media revenue of \$2.7 million in fiscal year 2013. Of the \$38.0 million increase in SaaS revenue, \$7.9 million was generated from new clients utilizing our platform and solutions during the period as we continued to increase our market penetration. The remaining \$30.1 million increase was generated from existing clients due to increased subscriptions of our products and offerings coupled with our client retention. For the year ended April 30, 2013, the active client retention rate was 76.6%, and SaaS revenue per active client (in thousands) was \$157.7, compared to an active client retention rate of 88.4% and SaaS revenue per active client (in thousands) of \$140.8 for the year ended April 30, 2012. In fiscal year 2013, approximately 90 clients who were subscribing to our Connection solutions only were converted to a freemium model which resulted in a decline in our active client retention rate. As the revenue per client for these Connections only clients was low, this shift did not have a significant impact on SaaS revenue per client. Our client retention rates can be impacted due to a variety of reasons including, but not limited to, non-renewals, renewals at less favorable terms and the cyclical and discretionary nature of marketing and advertising spending.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit Percentage

	2013	Year Ended April 30, 2012	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 47,350	\$ 37,416	26.6%
Gross profit	99,462	68,720	44.7
Gross profit percentage	67.7%	64.7%	

Cost of revenue increased \$9.9 million, or 26.6%, for fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012. This increase was primarily due to increases of \$6.1 million in costs associated with hosting services and capitalized internal-use software development costs, \$1.3 million in professional fees and travel related expenses and \$3.8 million of allocated overhead expenses and depreciation and amortization. These increases were partially offset by a reduction of \$1.3 million in marketing and facilities-related expenses. Gross profit percentage increased to 67.7% in fiscal year 2013 compared to 64.7% in fiscal year 2012.

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	Year Ended April 30,				% Change
	2013	% of Revenue	2012	% of Revenue	
	Amount	(dollars in thousands)	Amount		
Sales and marketing	\$ 73,114	49.8%	\$ 49,273	46.4%	48.4%
Research and development	32,169	21.9	21,266	20.0	51.3
General and administrative	30,990	21.1	20,896	19.7	48.3
Acquisition-related and other	10,487	7.1			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	549	0.4			
Total operating expenses	\$ 147,309	100.3%	\$ 91,435	86.1%	61.1%

Sales and marketing. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$23.8 million, or 48.4%, for fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012. This increase was primarily due to growth in our sales and marketing headcount compared to fiscal year 2013, resulting in an increase of \$15.4 million for personnel-related expenses, which includes \$0.3 million in the additional contingent consideration related to the acquisition of Longboard Media payable to identified key individuals. Expansion of our sales and marketing efforts also resulted in increases of \$2.0 million in professional fees, \$2.9 million in allocated overhead expenses, \$1.6 million in travel related expenses and \$1.9 million in marketing expenses.

Research and development. Research and development expenses increased \$10.9 million, or 51.3%, for fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012. This increase was primarily due to an increase in personnel-related expenses of \$5.9 million as we continued to expand our research and development team. This expansion also resulted in increases of \$1.8 million in professional fees due to increased use of third party contractor resources and \$3.2 million in allocated overhead expenses and depreciation and amortization expense.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased \$10.1 million, or 48.3%, for fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012 primarily due to an increase in our staffing and facilities to support infrastructure growth and additional expenses associated with being a publically traded company. Personnel-related expenses increased \$1.0 million, professional fees increased \$3.9 million, other stock-related expenses increased \$1.4 million and allocated overhead expenses increased \$1.1 million. Additional increases include a \$0.9 million in facilities-related expenses and \$1.8 million in bad debt expense.

Acquisition-related and other. We incurred \$10.5 million in acquisition-related expenses for legal and advisory expenses for the U.S. Department of Justice suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews and our acquisition of Longboard Media. All other legal and advisory expenses related to our acquisition of PowerReviews are included as a component of Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax.

Amortization of acquired intangibles. Amortization of acquired intangibles represents amortization of the customer relationships purchased in the Longboard Media acquisition. This amortization is presented separately in the statement of operations and was \$0.5 million for fiscal year 2013.

Other Income (Expense), Net

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2013		2012		%
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	
(dollars in thousands)					
Interest income	\$ 217	0.1%	\$ 17	%	1,176.5%
Other expense	(1,045)	(0.7)	(820)	(0.8)	27.4
Total other expense, net	\$ (828)	(0.6)%	\$ (803)	(0.8)%	3.1%

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Interest income increased by \$0.2 million during fiscal year 2013 compared to fiscal year 2012 primarily due to returns on our investments of proceeds from our initial public offering and follow-on offering. Other income decreased by \$0.2 million primarily due to changes in realized and unrealized gains on transaction in foreign currencies.

Income Tax Expense

	2013		Year Ended April 30, 2012		% Change
	Amount	% of Revenue	Amount	% of Revenue	
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (1,172)	(0.8)%	\$ 811	0.7%	(244.5)%

We recognized a net income tax benefit of \$1.2 million for fiscal year 2013 compared to income tax expense of \$0.8 million for fiscal year 2012, primarily as the result of a \$2.5 million tax benefit from a reduction in the valuation allowance related to our acquisition of Longboard Media.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity at April 30, 2014 consisted of \$72.6 million of cash, cash equivalents and short term investments. Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, money market funds and U.S. Treasury securities. Our short-term investments consist of certificates of deposit and U.S. Treasury securities. As of April 30, 2014, the amount of cash and cash equivalents held by foreign subsidiaries was \$5.2 million. If these funds are needed for our domestic operations, we would be required to accrue and pay U.S. taxes to repatriate these funds. However, our intent is to permanently reinvest these funds outside the U.S. and our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate them to fund our domestic operations. We do not provide for federal income taxes on the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

On February 21, 2014, we drew down \$27.0 million of the unused balance of the revolving line of credit. The funds will be used for general corporate purposes. Our principal needs for liquidity include funding our operating losses, working capital requirements, capital expenditures and acquisitions. We believe that our available resources are sufficient to fund our liquidity requirements for at least the next 12 months.

As of April 30, 2014, our accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities includes \$4.7 million of estimated liabilities for legal fees primarily for the DOJ suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews, sales tax for our enterprise service offerings and other stock-related expenses in connection with our treatment of certain stock options grants. We may incur additional expenses as we work to close the transaction with Wavetable within the first quarter of our 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014. While actual results could differ from the estimates made by management with respect to these items, expected payments towards these estimated liabilities may result in an increased use of cash for the year ended fiscal 2015.

Further, we anticipate making significant investments in growth and initiatives designed to improve our operating efficiency for the foreseeable future, which may impact our ability to generate positive cash flow from operating activities in the near-term. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our rate of client and revenue growth, the expansion of our sales and marketing activities, our needs to expand our existing infrastructure and facilities, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, the timing of

introductions of new features and enhancements to our social commerce platforms and future acquisitions of, or investments in, complementary businesses and technologies. The timing, frequency, and pattern of our billing mix can also impact our operating cash flows. Moreover, in the event that the transaction with Wavetable does not close, we may incur additional transaction costs to find a new buyer. To the extent that existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments along with future cash flow from operations are insufficient to fund our future activities, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing. Additional funds may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all.

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The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
	(in thousands)		
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (43,467)	\$ (21,811)	\$ (320)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,207	(91,084)	(56,253)
Net cash provided by financing activities	40,715	63,679	115,905

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities is primarily influenced by the amount of cash we invest in personnel and infrastructure to support the anticipated growth of our business, the increase in the number of clients using our platform and the amount and timing of client payments.

For fiscal year 2014, operating activities used \$43.5 million of cash after changes in our operating assets and liabilities offset a net loss of \$63.2 million, which included non-cash depreciation and amortization of \$15.1 million, non-cash impairment of acquired intangible assets of \$2.5 million, non-cash estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax, of \$9.2 million, non-cash stock-based expense of \$14.5 million, non-cash benefit related to the revaluation of contingent consideration of \$3.3 million, non-cash bad debt expense of \$1.9 million, non-cash benefit related to stock-based expense of \$0.2 million and other non-cash expenses of \$0.5 million. Accounts receivable increased by \$12.1 million, primarily due our increase in billings and prepaid expenses and other current assets and other non-current assets also increased by \$3.1 million. Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities decreased by \$7.3 million and were partially offset by a \$2.0 million increase in deferred revenues; resulting in a net decrease of cash of \$20.5 million due to changes in operating assets and liabilities. Included in changes for accrued liabilities and accounts payable was \$22.6 million which we spent on legal and advisory fees for the DOJ suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews.

For fiscal year 2013, operating activities used \$21.8 million of cash after changes in our operating assets and liabilities offset a net loss of \$63.8 million, which included non-cash depreciation and amortization of \$10.9 million, non-cash stock-based expense of \$22.5 million, non-cash benefit related to the revaluation of contingent consideration of \$1.0 million, non-cash bad debt expense of \$2.9 million and a non-cash tax benefit related to stock options of \$0.5 million. Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and current other assets and other non-current assets increased \$12.9 million, which partially offset an increase of \$20.1 million in accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue and other liabilities; resulting in a net increase of cash of \$7.2 million due to changes in operating assets and liabilities. Included in changes for accrued liabilities and accounts payable was \$6.4 million which we spent on legal and advisory fees for the U.S. Department of Justice suit related to our acquisition of PowerReviews.

For fiscal year 2012, operating activities used \$0.3 million of cash after changes in our operating assets and liabilities offset a net loss of \$24.3 million, which included non-cash depreciation and amortization of \$3.1 million, non-cash stock-based expense of \$7.7 million and non-cash bad debt expense of \$1.1 million. Accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and current assets and other non-current assets increased \$7.0 million. Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities increased \$5.9 million and deferred revenue increased \$13.4 million, which offset a decreased of \$0.2 million in other long-term liabilities; resulting in a net increase of cash of \$12.1 million due to changes in operating assets and liabilities. The increase in our accounts receivable and our deferred revenue, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities was primarily due to our continued growth during fiscal year 2012.

Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Investing Activities

Our primary investing activities have consisted of acquisitions, purchases of short-term investments and property and equipment, including technology hardware and software to support our growth as well as costs

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capitalized in connection with the development of our internal-use hosted software platform. Purchases of property and equipment may vary from period to period due to the timing of the expansion of our operations and the development cycles of our internal-use hosted software platform. We expect to continue to invest in short-term investments, property and equipment and developing our software platform for the foreseeable future.

For fiscal year 2014, investing activities provided \$9.2 million, including \$29.5 million of proceeds from the maturities and sales of short term investments, net of purchases of short term investments, offset by \$10.7 million in purchases of property, equipment and capitalized internal-use software development costs and \$9.6 million related to acquisitions, mainly FeedMagnet.

For fiscal year 2013, investing activities used \$91.1 million, which included \$60.8 million, net of cash acquired, used in our acquisitions of PowerReviews, Longboard Media, and the purchase of customer contracts from Shopzilla. The remainder of our investing activities were related to the purchases, sales and maturities of short-term investments, purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized costs related to our internal-use software.

For fiscal year 2012, investing activities used \$56.3 million, which included \$50.9 for purchases of short-term investments. The remainder was primarily related to purchases of property, plant and equipment and capitalized costs related to our internal-use software.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Our financing activities have consisted primarily of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock, proceeds from the exercises of options to purchase common stock and proceeds from our revolving line of credit.

For fiscal year 2014, financing activities provided \$40.7 million, which consisted primarily of proceeds of \$13.5 million from the exercise of options to purchase shares of our common stock and proceeds of \$27.0 million draw down of the unused balance of our revolving line of credit.

For fiscal year 2013, financing activities provided \$63.7 million, which included \$51.9 million of net proceeds from our follow-on offering in July 2012 and \$11.2 million from the exercise of options to purchase shares of our common stock.

For fiscal year 2012, financing activities provided \$115.9 million, which included \$112.8 million of net proceeds from our initial public offering in February 2012 and \$3.0 million from the exercise of options to purchase shares of our common stock.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

We have non-cancelable operating lease obligations related to our office space, the largest of which is for our headquarters in Austin, Texas. We do not have any material capital lease obligations and all of our property, equipment and software has been purchased with cash. We have no material purchase obligations outstanding with any vendors or third-parties.

The following table summarizes our future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases and our revolving line of credit as of April 30, 2014:

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The contractual commitment amounts in the table above are associated with agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. Obligations under contracts that we can cancel without cause and without a material penalty are not included in the table above.

Obligations arising from unrecognized tax benefits are not included in the contractual obligations because it is expected that the unrecognized benefits would result in an insignificant amount of cash payments as the Company has generated net operating losses.

On July 18, 2007, we entered into a loan and security agreement, or the Loan Agreement, with a financial institution, which was most recently amended in June 2013. As amended, the Loan Agreement provides for a revolving line of credit with a borrowing capacity of up to the lesser of (a) \$30.0 million or (b) 100% of eligible monthly service fees as defined in the Loan Agreement, inclusive of any amounts outstanding under the \$2.7 million sublimit for corporate credit card and letter of credit services.

As of April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had drawn down \$1.6 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, in the form of letter of credits as security deposits for its leased corporate headquarters. On February 21, 2014, the Company drew down \$27.0 million of its unused balance of the revolving line of credit. The outstanding loan balance is subject to all terms and conditions described above in the Loan Agreement and its subsequent amendments. The unused balance of the revolving line of credit was \$1.4 million and \$28.0 million as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, respectively. Borrowings under the revolving line of credit are collateralized by substantially all of our assets and bear interest at a floating interest rate equal to the prime rate (defined as the financial institution's daily adjusting LIBOR rate plus 2.5%), which is payable monthly. The revolving line of credit expires and all interest and principal thereunder is payable in full on January 31, 2015.

The Loan Agreement contains certain restrictive covenants that limit our and our subsidiaries' ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness or guarantee indebtedness of others; make payments on additional indebtedness or make changes to certain agreements related to additional indebtedness; enter into hedging arrangements; create liens on our assets; make loans and investments; make capital expenditures; dispose of assets; store inventory and equipment with others; pay dividends or make distributions on, or purchase or redeem, our capital stock; enter into mergers or consolidations with or into other entities; undergo a change of control; engage in different lines of business; or enter into transactions with affiliates. The Loan Agreement also contains numerous affirmative covenants, including covenants regarding, among other things, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, reporting, payment of taxes and other obligations, maintenance of insurance coverage, maintenance of bank and investment accounts with the financial institution and its affiliates, registration of intellectual property rights, and obtaining certain third-party consents and waivers. As of April 30, 2013, we were not originally in compliance with one of the financial covenants. On June 6, 2013, we executed an eighth amendment to the Loan Agreement to revise the financial covenants effective April 28, 2013. As a result of this revision, we were in compliance with all our covenants as of April 30, 2013. We are in compliance with all financial covenants as of April 30, 2014.

On November 4, 2008, we entered into a pledge and security agreement with a financial institution for a standby letter of credit for credit card services from a separate financial institution for an amount not to exceed \$0.1 million. We pledged a security interest in our money market account, in which the balance must equal at least the credit extended. On March 17, 2010, the standby letter of credit for credit card services was increased to \$0.3 million. On May 18, 2011, the standby letter of credit for credit card services was increased to \$0.5 million. This letter of credit expires annually and the pledged security interest is recorded as short-term restricted cash in our consolidated financial statements.

On July 23, 2012, we assumed an agreement from PowerReviews that requires us to maintain cash balances at Silicon Valley Bank of no less than \$0.1 million through June 15, 2015 as a security deposit for subleased office space in San Francisco, California. The restricted cash balance is included in restricted cash in our consolidated financial statements.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP and include the accounts of Bazaarvoice, Inc. and our wholly owned subsidiaries. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs, expenses and related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates and our actual results, our consolidated financial statements will be affected.

Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8: Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we believe that the accounting policies discussed below involve the greatest degree of complexity and exercise of judgment by our management. The methods, estimates and judgments that we use in applying our accounting policies have a significant impact on our results of operations and, accordingly, we believe the policies described below are the most critical for understanding and evaluating our financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

In general, we recognize revenue when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered to the client, (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

We generate revenue primarily from sales of the following services,

SaaS

SaaS is revenue principally from the sale of subscriptions to our hosted social commerce platform and our application services pursuant to service agreements that are generally one year in length. The client does not have the right to take possession of the software supporting the application service at any time, nor do the arrangements contain general rights of return. We account for these arrangements by recognizing the arrangement consideration for the application service ratably over the term of the related agreement, commencing upon the later of the agreement start date or when all revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Media

Media revenue consists primarily of fees charged to advertisers when their advertisements are displayed on websites owned by various third-parties (Publishers). We have revenue sharing agreements with these Publishers. We receive a fee from the advertisers and pay the Publishers based on their contractual revenue-share. Media revenues earned from the advertisers are recognized on a net basis as we have determined that we are acting as an agent in these transactions.

Our agreements currently do not combine SaaS and Media services.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of billings or payments in advance of revenue recognition and is recognized as revenue recognition criteria are met. Deferred revenue that will be recognized during the succeeding 12 month period is recorded as current deferred revenue and the remaining portion is recorded as non-current deferred revenue.

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Our deferred revenue increased to \$56.7 million at April 30, 2014 compared to \$53.0 million at April 30, 2013. We typically have a varying mix of monthly, quarterly, semiannual and annual billings from both new and existing clients, with average upfront billings of less than one year.

Further, given our typical three to four month implementation cycle between the booking of new clients and the date new clients are launched, the value of any new bookings closed during a fiscal quarter does not represent the total contract value of our non-cancelable subscription agreements.

We sell our services under contractual agreements for service terms that are generally one year in length. We typically issue renewal invoices 30 days in advance of the renewal service period.

Stock-Based Expense

We record stock-based expense based upon the fair value for all stock options issued to all persons to the extent that such options vest. The fair value of each award is calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We recognize stock-based expense on a straight-line basis over the respective vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures. We recognize stock-based expense for shares issued pursuant to our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) on a straight-line basis over the offering period of six months. We include an estimated effect of forfeitures in our compensation cost and update the estimated forfeiture rate through the final vesting date of the awards.

Inputs into the Black-Scholes option pricing model include:

The estimated life for the stock options which is based on the simplified method allowed under SEC guidance. The estimated life for shares issued pursuant to our ESPP is the one purchase period which is the six month offering period;

The risk-free interest rate is based on the rate for a U.S. government security with the same estimated life at the time of the option grant and the stock purchase rights;

Since we were a private entity prior to our initial public offering in February 2012 with little historical data regarding the volatility of the common stock price, we determine the expected volatility on the historical volatility of comparable companies from a representative industry peer group. The expected volatility of options granted is determined using an average of the historical volatility measures of this peer group. The volatility for ESPP is also based on the historical volatility of comparable companies from the same representative industry peer group; and

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends and do not presently plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, we used an expected dividend yield of zero.

We currently recognize an insignificant tax benefit resulting from stock-based costs expensed in the financial statements, however we provide a valuation allowance against the majority of deferred tax asset resulting from this type of temporary difference since we expect that we will not have sufficient future taxable income to realize such benefit.

Income Taxes

We use the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities will be recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against the deferred tax assets to reduce their carrying value to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

We follow specific and detailed guidelines in each tax jurisdiction regarding the recoverability of any tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide necessary valuation allowances as required. Future realization

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of deferred tax assets ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character (for example, ordinary income or capital gain) within the carryback or carryforward periods available under the tax law. We regularly review our deferred tax assets for recoverability based on historical taxable income, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies. Our judgments regarding future profitability may change due to many factors, including future market conditions and our ability to successfully execute our business plans and/or tax planning strategies. Should there be a change in our ability to recover our deferred tax assets, our tax provision would increase or decrease in the period in which the assessment of our ability to recover our deferred tax assets changes.

We make an evaluation at the end of each reporting period as to whether or not some or all of the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are permanently reinvested. Our provision for income taxes does not include provisions for U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes associated with the repatriation of undistributed earnings of any of our foreign subsidiaries because we intend to invest our non-U.S. earnings permanently in foreign operations. If these earnings were distributed to the U.S. in the form of dividends or otherwise, or if the shares of the relevant foreign subsidiaries were sold or otherwise transferred, we would be subject to additional U.S. income taxes (subject to adjustment for foreign tax credits) and foreign withholding taxes.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our uncertain tax positions. While we believe our tax return positions are sustainable, we recognize tax benefits from uncertain tax positions in the financial statements only when it is more likely than not that the positions will be sustained upon examination based on the technical merits and a consideration of the relevant taxing authority's administrative practices and precedents. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made. We believe we have provided adequate reserves for all uncertain tax positions.

Capitalized Internal-Use Software

We capitalize certain development costs incurred in connection with our internal-use software platform. These capitalized costs are related to the application service suite that we host, which is accessed by our clients on a subscription basis. Costs incurred in the preliminary stages of development are expensed as incurred. Once an application has reached the development stage, we capitalize direct internal and external costs until the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. We expense maintenance and training costs as they are incurred. We amortize capitalized internal-use software development costs on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, which is generally three years, into cost of revenue.

We exercise judgment in determining the point at which various projects may be capitalized, in assessing the ongoing value of the capitalized costs and in determining the estimated useful lives over which the costs are amortized. To the extent that we change the manner in which we develop and test new features and functionalities related to our platform, assess the ongoing value of capitalized assets or determine the estimated useful lives over which the costs are amortized, the amount of internal-use software development costs we capitalize and amortize could change in future periods.

Valuation of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

When we acquire businesses, we allocate the purchase price to the tangible assets and liabilities and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Any residual purchase price is recorded as goodwill. The allocation of the purchase price requires management to make significant estimates in determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, especially with respect to intangible assets. These estimates are based on information obtained from

management of the acquired companies and historical experience. These estimates can include, but are not limited to:

the time and expenses that would be necessary to recreate the asset;

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the profit margin a market participant would receive;

cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future; and

discount rates

These estimates are inherently uncertain and unpredictable, and if different estimates were used the purchase price for the acquisition could be allocated to the acquired assets and liabilities differently from the allocation that we have made. In addition, unanticipated events and circumstances may occur which may affect the accuracy or validity of such estimates, and if such events occur we may be required to record a decrease in the amounts recorded for an acquired asset or an increase in the amounts recorded for assumed liabilities.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, (ASU 2014-09) which provides updated, comprehensive revenue recognition guidance for contracts with customers, including a new principles-based five step framework that eliminates much of the industry-specific guidance in current accounting literature. Under ASU 2014-09, revenue recognition is based on a core principle that companies recognize revenue in an amount consistent with the consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for the transfer of goods or services. The standards update also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of recognized revenue. This guidance will be effective for fiscal year ending April 30, 2018, with early adoption not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standards update on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations

In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-08, *Reporting of Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity*, (ASU 2014-08) which changes the criteria for determining which disposals can be presented as discontinued operations and requires new disclosures for individually significant dispositions that do not qualify as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 is effective prospectively for fiscal years and interim reporting periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted for transactions that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. The standard will be effective for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2016. We are currently evaluating the effect of this update but it is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists*, (ASU 2013-11). ASU 2013-11 requires unrecognized tax benefits to be classified as an offset to deferred tax assets to the extent of any net operating loss carryforwards, similar tax loss carryforwards, or tax credit carryforwards available at the reporting date in the applicable tax jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position. This guidance will be effective for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2015 and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive Income

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, Reporting of Amount Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, (ASU 2013-02) to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). Companies are required to present

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reclassifications by component when reporting changes in AOCI balances. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012 on a prospective basis. We adopted ASU 2013-02 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Matters

In March 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standard Update 2013-05, Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity, (ASU 2013-05) to address diversity in practice related to the release of cumulative translation adjustments (CTA) into earnings upon the occurrence of certain derecognition events. We adopted ASU 2013-05 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill

In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment, (ASU 2012-02) which simplifies the periodic testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. This guidance allows companies to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived asset is impaired before performing the two-step quantitative impairment test required under current accounting standards. This guidance was effective for our annual indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment test performed in the fiscal year ending April 30, 2014. We adopted ASU 2012-02 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We have operations both within the United States and internationally and we are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business, including the effect of interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations. Information relating to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about these market risks is set forth below.

Interest Rate Sensitivity

We hold cash, cash equivalents and short term investments for working capital purposes. We do not have material exposure to market risk with respect to these investments. We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes; however, we may adopt specific hedging strategies in the future. Any declines in interest rates will reduce future interest income.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations because of changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the Euro and British Pound, the currencies of countries where we currently have our most significant international operations. On a historical basis, invoicing has largely been denominated in U.S. dollars; however, we expect an increasing proportion of our future business to be conducted in currencies other than U.S. dollars. Our expenses are generally denominated in the currencies of the countries in which our operations are located, with our most significant operations at present located in the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia and Sweden.

We assess the market risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates utilizing a sensitivity analysis that measures the potential impact on earnings, fair values and cash flows of a hypothetical 10% change in the value of the U.S. dollar on foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities. The effect of an immediate

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10% adverse change in exchange rates on foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities, principally accounts receivable and intercompany balances, as of April 30, 2014, would be immaterial.

We have entered into forward exchange contracts to partially hedge our exposure to these foreign currencies. We did not enter into any derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We may enter into additional forward exchange contracts to further contain our exposure to foreign currencies fluctuations. To date, we have hedged against some of the fluctuations in currency exchange rates, however fluctuations in exchange rates could still cause harm to our business in the future

Inflation Risk

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

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data
BAZAARVOICE, INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Bazaarvoice, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bazaarvoice, Inc. and its subsidiaries at April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended April 30, 2014 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and the financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and the financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Austin, Texas

June 26, 2014

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share amounts)

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,934	\$ 25,045
Restricted cash	604	604
Short-term investments	40,700	70,290
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,324 and \$2,371 as of April 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.	39,099	27,582
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	8,212	6,563
Assets held for sale	33,745	52,055
Total current assets	154,294	182,139
Property, equipment and capitalized internal-use software development costs, net	17,005	14,461
Goodwill	139,155	132,831
Acquired intangible assets, net	13,388	10,751
Other non-current assets	3,428	1,761
Total assets	\$ 327,270	\$ 341,943
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,346	\$ 6,362
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	27,071	29,959
Revolving line of credit	27,000	
Deferred revenue	54,951	51,039
Liabilities held for sale	3,621	6,650
Total current liabilities	115,989	94,010
Deferred revenue less current portion	1,722	1,920
Deferred tax liability, long-term	1,730	2,032
Other liabilities, long-term	1,367	2,632
Total liabilities	120,808	100,594
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock \$0.0001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized, 77,887,663 shares issued and 77,637,663 shares outstanding as of April 30, 2014; 150,000,000 shares authorized, 73,925,136 shares issued and 73,675,136 shares outstanding at April 30, 2013	8	7

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Treasury stock, at cost 250,000 shares at April 30, 2014 and 2013		
Additional paid-in capital	398,201	370,397
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	328	(146)
Accumulated deficit	(192,075)	(128,909)
Total stockholders' equity	206,462	241,349
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 327,270	\$ 341,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share information)

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136
Cost of revenue ⁽¹⁾	52,905	47,350	37,416
Gross profit	115,240	99,462	68,720
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	86,482	73,114	49,273
Research and development ⁽¹⁾	37,585	32,169	21,266
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	26,370	30,990	20,896
Acquisition-related and other	16,184	10,487	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1,135	549	
Total operating expenses	167,756	147,309	91,435
Operating loss	(52,516)	(47,847)	(22,715)
Other income (expense), net:			
Interest income	143	217	17
Other expense	(973)	(1,045)	(820)
Total other expense, net	(830)	(828)	(803)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(53,346)	(48,675)	(23,518)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(500)	(1,172)	811
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(38)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to common stockholders	(52,846)	(47,503)	(24,367)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(10,320)	(16,249)	
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (63,166)	\$ (63,752)	\$ (24,367)
Net loss per share applicable to common stockholders:			
Continuing operations	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.69)	\$ (0.92)
Discontinued operations	(0.14)	(0.23)	
Basic and diluted loss per share:	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.92)	\$ (0.92)

Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	75,564	69,336	26,403
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(1) Includes stock-based expense as follows:

Cost of revenue	\$ 1,155	\$ 677	\$ 1,239
Sales and marketing	4,496	3,033	1,881
Research and development	2,817	2,840	1,335
General and administrative	5,357	4,608	3,255

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(in thousands)

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)
Other comprehensive gain (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	386	(96)	(22)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	88	(30)	(50)
Total other comprehensive gain (loss), net of tax	474	(126)	(72)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (52,372)	\$ (47,629)	\$ (24,401)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(in thousands)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			Total Stockholders Equity (Deficit)
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	(Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	
Balance at April 30, 2011	27,897	\$ 23,633	18,767	\$ 2	(250)	\$	\$ 11,524	\$ 52	\$ (40,828)	\$ (29,250)
Accretion of preferred stock to redemption value		38					(38)			(38)
Conversion of preferred stock	(27,897)	(23,671)	27,897	3			23,668			23,671
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs			10,423	1			112,778			112,779
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based expense							78			78
Stock-based expense							7,710			7,710
Issuance of restricted stock awards			16							
Exercise of stock options			1,677				3,049			3,049
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment								(22)		(22)
Change in unrealized loss on investments								(50)		(50)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders									(24,329)	(24,329)

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(excluding accretion)								
Balance at April 30, 2012	\$	58,780	6	(250)	158,769	(20)	(65,157)	93,598
Issuance of stock to acquire PowerReviews		6,381	1		119,694			119,695
Issuance of stock to acquire Longboard Media		460			5,802			5,802
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs		3,625			51,943			51,943
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based expense					510			510
Stock-based expense					22,453			22,453
Issuance of restricted stock awards		50						
Exercise of stock options and vested restricted stock units		4,629			11,226			11,226
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment						(96)		(96)
Change in unrealized loss on investments						(30)		(30)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders							(63,752)	(63,752)
Balance at April 30, 2013	\$	73,925	\$ 7	(250)	\$ 370,397	\$ (146)	\$ (128,909)	\$ 241,349

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIT) (Continued)

(in thousands)

	Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income		Total Stockholders Equity (Deficit)	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Deficit		
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based expense							216	216	
Stock-based expense							14,468	14,468	
Issuance of restricted stock awards			76						
Exercise of stock options and vested restricted stock units			3,563	1		10,854		10,855	
Shares issued under employee stock plans			324			2,266		2,266	
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment							386	386	
Change in unrealized gain on investments							88	88	
Net loss applicable to common stockholders							(63,166)	(63,166)	
Balance at April 30, 2014			77,888	8	(250)	398,201	328	(192,075)	206,462

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Year Ended April, 30		
	2014	2013	2012
Operating activities:			
Net loss (excluding accretion)	\$ (63,166)	\$ (63,752)	\$ (24,329)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	15,068	10,900	3,108
Impairment of acquired intangible assets	2,500		
Estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	9,192		
Stock-based expense	14,468	22,453	7,710
Revaluation of contingent consideration	(3,270)	(1,000)	
Bad debt expense	1,902	2,859	1,083
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based expense	(216)	(510)	(78)
Other non-cash expense (benefit)	480	(5)	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(12,081)	(10,749)	(5,566)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,551)	(1,766)	(1,132)
Other non-current assets	(1,603)	(432)	(298)
Accounts payable	(3,095)	974	808
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(2,623)	13,283	5,176
Deferred revenue	2,040	8,633	13,432
Other liabilities, long-term	(1,512)	(2,699)	(234)
Net cash used in operating activities	(43,467)	(21,811)	(320)
Investing activities:			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired, and purchase of intangible asset	(9,616)	(60,750)	
Purchases of property, equipment and capitalized internal-use software development costs	(10,661)	(10,853)	(5,119)
Purchases of short-term investments	(60,092)	(90,828)	(50,884)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	58,478	61,310	
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	31,098	10,037	
Increase in restricted cash			(250)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	9,207	(91,084)	(56,253)
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from initial public offering, net of offering costs			112,778
Proceeds from follow-on stock offering, net of costs		51,943	
Proceeds from employee stock compensation plans	13,499	11,226	3,049
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	27,000		
Excess tax benefit related to stock-based expense	216	510	78

Net cash provided by financing activities	40,715	63,679	115,905
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	434	(106)	(15)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	6,889	(49,322)	59,317
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	25,045	74,367	15,050
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 31,934	\$ 25,045	\$ 74,367

Supplemental disclosure of other cash flow information:

Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,493	\$ 440	\$ 330
Cash paid for interest	137		

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Purchase of intangible asset recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$	\$ 705	\$
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			38
Issuance of stock for acquisition		125,497	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows include combined cash flows from continuing operations along with discontinued operations.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Nature of Operations

Bazaarvoice, Inc. (Bazaarvoice or the Company) powers a network that connects brands and retailers to the authentic voices of people where they shop. Bazaarvoice, which literally means voice of the marketplace, was founded on the premise that online word of mouth is critical to consumers and businesses because of its influence on purchasing decisions, both online and offline. The Company's technology platform collects and displays ratings and reviews, questions and answers and stories from customers along with visual commerce capabilities that collectively amplify the voices of the consumers into the shopping experience before, during and after a purchase. The Company helps clients leverage social data derived from online word of mouth content to increase sales, acquire new customers, improve marketing effectiveness, enhance consumer engagement across channels, increase success of new product launches, improve existing products and services, effectively scale customer support, decrease product returns and enable retailers to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization strategies.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Fiscal Year

The Company's fiscal year end is April 30. References to fiscal year 2014, for example, refer to the fiscal year ending April 30, 2014.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation as a result of the discontinued operations discussed in Note 3.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes, stock-based expense, accrued liabilities, useful lives of property and equipment and capitalized software development costs, among others. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from the estimates made by management with respect to these items.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the accounts of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Foreign Currency Translation

The U.S. dollar is the reporting currency for all periods presented. The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is generally the local currency. All assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign

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currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average rate during the period. Equity transactions are translated using historical exchange rates. Adjustments resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in accumulated other comprehensive loss. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in net loss for the period. The Company recognized net foreign currency gains (losses) of \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$(0.4) million for fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

As a result of the Company's international operations, it is exposed to various market risks that may affect its consolidated results of operations, cash flows and financial position. These market risks include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The Company's primary foreign currency exposures are in Euros and British Pound Sterling. The Company faces exposure to adverse movements in currency exchange rates as the financial results of certain of its operations are translated from local currency into U.S. dollars upon consolidation. Additionally, foreign exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency result in gains and losses that are reflected in income.

The Company may enter into derivative instruments to hedge certain net exposures of non-U.S. dollar-denominated assets and liabilities, even though it does not elect to apply hedge accounting or hedge accounting does not apply. Gains and losses resulting from a change in fair value of these derivatives are reflected in income in the period in which the change occurs and are recognized on the consolidated statement of operations in other income (expense). Cash flows from these contracts are classified within net cash used in operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company recognizes all derivative instruments on the balance sheet at fair value, and its derivative instruments are generally short-term in duration.

Derivative contracts were not material as of April 30, 2014 and 2013. The Company is exposed to the risk that counterparties to derivative contracts may fail to meet their contractual obligations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their respective fair values, due to the short-term nature of the instruments.

The Company applies the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements for financial assets and liabilities. The guidance defines fair value, thereby eliminating inconsistencies in guidance found in various prior accounting pronouncements, and increases disclosures surrounding fair value calculations. The guidance establishes a three-tiered fair value hierarchy that prioritizes inputs to valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The three levels of inputs are defined as follows:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets accessible by the Company.

Level 2: Inputs that are observable in the marketplace other than those inputs classified as Level 1.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable in the marketplace which require the Company to develop its own assumptions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments acquired with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase and readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with banks in demand deposit accounts. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates market value, because of the short maturity of these instruments.

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Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist of U.S. Treasury securities and agency securities that are a guaranteed obligation of the U.S. Government and are classified as available-for-sale securities. The Company may or may not hold securities with stated maturities greater than one year until maturity. After consideration of its risks versus reward objectives, as well as its liquidity requirements, the Company may sell these securities prior to their stated maturities. As the Company views these securities as available to support current operations, it has classified all available-for-sale securities as short-term. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in stockholders' equity. For the periods presented, realized and unrealized gains and losses on short-term investments were not material. An impairment charge is recorded in the consolidated statements of operations for declines in fair value below the cost of an individual investment that are deemed to be other-than-temporary. The Company assesses whether a decline in value is temporary based on the length of time that the fair market value has been below cost, the severity of the decline, as well as the intent and ability to hold, or plans to sell, the investment. There have been no impairment charges recognized related to short-term investments for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 or 2012.

Restricted Cash

The Company's restricted cash consists of a standby letter of credit under its Pledge and Security Agreement for corporate credit card services, secured by its money market account (See Note 10).

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent trade receivables from clients for whom the Company has provided services and not yet received payment. The Company presents accounts receivable net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of clients to make required payments. In estimating this allowance, the Company considers factors such as: historical collection experience, a client's current credit-worthiness, client concentrations, age of the receivable balance, both individually and in the aggregate and general economic conditions that may affect a client's ability to pay. Any change in the assumptions used in analyzing a specific account receivable might result in an additional allowance for doubtful accounts being recognized in the period in which the change occurs.

The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$2.3 million and \$2.4 million at April 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Concentrations of Credit Risks and Significant Clients

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents, and trade receivables. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are placed with high-credit-quality financial institutions and issuers, and at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any loss relating to cash and cash equivalents in these accounts. The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable balances, performs periodic credit evaluations of its clients and generally does not require collateral of its clients.

Property, Equipment and Capitalized Internal-Use Software Development Costs

Property and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization.

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Depreciation and amortization is computed utilizing the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Computer equipment	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life or the lease term

When depreciable assets are sold or retired, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. Any gain or loss is included in other income (expense), net in the Company's statement of operations. Major additions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs which do not materially improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are charged to operating expenses as incurred.

The Company capitalizes certain development costs incurred in connection with its internal-use software. These capitalized costs are primarily related to its proprietary social commerce platform that is hosted by the Company and accessed by its clients on a subscription basis. Costs incurred in the preliminary stages of development are expensed as incurred. Once an application has reached the development stage, direct internal and external costs are capitalized until the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Maintenance and training costs are expensed as incurred. Internal-use software development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, generally three years, into cost of revenue.

Goodwill, Intangible Assets, Long-Lived Assets and Impairment Assessments

The Company evaluates and tests the recoverability of its goodwill for impairment at least annually during the fourth fiscal quarter or more often if and when circumstances indicate that goodwill may not be recoverable (See Note 7).

Intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives. Each period the Company evaluates the estimated remaining useful life of its intangible assets and whether events or changes in circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining period of amortization. The carrying amounts of these assets are periodically reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of these assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of each asset to the future undiscounted cash flows the asset is expected to generate. If the undiscounted cash flows used in the test for recoverability are less than the carrying amount of these assets then the Company will recognize an impairment charge.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets for possible impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. If such review indicates that the carrying amount of long-lived assets is not recoverable, the carrying amount of such assets is reduced to fair value (See Note 5).

Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive loss is comprised of net loss, unrealized investment gains and losses and cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax. The accumulated comprehensive gain (loss) as of April 30, 2014 and 2013 was primarily due to unrealized losses on short-term investments and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Revenue Recognition

In general, the Company recognizes revenue when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered to the client, (iii) the fee is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

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The Company generates revenue primarily from sales of the following services:

Software as a Service (SaaS)

The Company generates SaaS revenue principally from the sale of subscriptions to its hosted social commerce platform and sells its application services pursuant to service agreements that are generally one year in length. The client does not have the right to take possession of the software supporting the application service at any time, nor do the arrangements contain general rights of return. The Company accounts for these arrangements by recognizing the arrangement consideration for the application service ratably over the term of the related agreement, commencing upon the later of the agreement start date or when all revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Media

Media revenue consists primarily of fees charged to advertisers when their advertisements are displayed on websites owned by various third-parties (Publishers). The Company has revenue sharing agreements with these Publishers. The Company receives a fee from the advertisers and pays the Publishers based on their contractual revenue-share. Media revenues earned from the advertisers are recognized on a net basis as the Company has determined that it is acting as an agent in these transactions.

The Company s agreements do not currently combine SaaS and Media services.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue consists of billings or payments in advance of revenue recognition and is recognized as revenue recognition criteria are met. The Company invoices clients in a variety of installments and, consequently, the deferred revenue balance does not represent the total contract value of its non-cancelable subscription agreements. Deferred revenue that will be recognized during the succeeding 12 month period is recorded as current deferred revenue and the remaining portion is recorded as non-current deferred revenue.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of personnel costs and related expenses together with allocated overhead costs, including depreciation and facility and office related expenses, associated with employees and contractors who provide our subscription services. Cost of revenue also includes co-location and related telecommunications costs, fees paid to third-parties for resale arrangements, amortization of developed technology and amortization of capitalized internal-use software development costs incurred in connection with its application services.

Treasury Stock

Shares of common stock repurchased by the Company and held in treasury are recorded at cost as treasury stock and result in a reduction of stockholders equity.

Stock-Based Expense

The Company records stock-based expense based upon the fair value for all stock options issued to all persons to the extent that such options vest. The fair value of each award is calculated by the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company recognizes stock-based expense on a straight-line basis over the respective vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures.

The Company recognizes stock-based expense for shares issued pursuant to its Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) on a straight-line basis over the offering period of six months. The Company includes an

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estimated effect of forfeitures in its compensation cost and updates the estimated forfeiture rate through the final vesting date of the awards. Stock-based expense was \$14.5 million, \$22.5 million and \$7.7 million for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The Company currently recognizes an insignificant tax benefit resulting from compensation costs expensed in the financial statements, however the Company provides a valuation allowance against the majority of deferred tax asset resulting from this type of temporary difference since it expects that it will not have sufficient future taxable income to realize such benefit.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities will be recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against the deferred tax assets to reduce their carrying value to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Earnings Per Share

The Company computes basic earnings per share available to common stockholders by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The Company computes diluted earnings per share similarly to basic earnings per share except that it reflects the potential dilution that could occur if dilutive securities or other obligations to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. As the Company has only incurred losses to date, diluted earnings per share is the same as basic earnings per share.

Reclassifications

To conform with the basis of presentation adopted in fiscal year 2014, the presentation of certain expense line items for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2013 and April 30, 2012 in the consolidated statements of operations have been adjusted to reflect the following:

- 1) Bad debt expenses of \$2.9 million and \$1.1 million have been reclassified from sales and marketing to general and administrative for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2013 and April 30, 2012, respectively.

- 2) Information technology costs of \$3.8 million and \$2.1 million been allocated from general and administrative to cost of revenue, sales and marketing and research and development for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2013 and April 30, 2012, respectively.

As these are reclassifications between expense categories, there is no impact on the operating loss or net loss as reported on the consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2013 and April 30, 2012.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Revenue

In May 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, (ASU 2014-09) which provides updated, comprehensive revenue recognition guidance for contracts with customers, including a new principles-based five step framework that eliminates much of the industry-specific guidance in current accounting literature. Under ASU 2014-09, revenue recognition is based on a core principle that companies recognize revenue in an amount consistent with the consideration it expects to be

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entitled to in exchange for the transfer of goods or services. The standards update also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of recognized revenue. This guidance will be effective for fiscal year ending April 30, 2018, with early adoption not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standards update on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations

In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-08, Reporting of Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, (ASU 2014-08) which changes the criteria for determining which disposals can be presented as discontinued operations and requires new disclosures for individually significant dispositions that do not qualify as discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 is effective prospectively for fiscal years and interim reporting periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted for transactions that have not been reported in financial statements previously issued or available for issuance. The standard will be effective for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this update but it is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-11, Presentation of an Unrecognized Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists, (ASU 2013-11). ASU 2013-11 requires unrecognized tax benefits to be classified as an offset to deferred tax assets to the extent of any net operating loss carryforwards, similar tax loss carryforwards, or tax credit carryforwards available at the reporting date in the applicable tax jurisdiction to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position. This guidance will be effective for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2015 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Comprehensive Income

In February 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, Reporting of Amount Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, (ASU 2013-02) to improve the reporting of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI). Companies are required to present reclassifications by component when reporting changes in AOCI balances. The updated accounting guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012 on a prospective basis. The Company adopted ASU 2013-02 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Foreign Currency Matters

In March 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-05, Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Subsidiaries or Groups of Assets within a Foreign Entity or of an Investment in a Foreign Entity, (ASU 2013-05) to address diversity in practice related to the release of cumulative translation adjustments (CTA) into earnings upon the occurrence of certain derecognition events. The Company adopted ASU 2013-05 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Goodwill

In July 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment, (ASU 2012-02) which simplifies the periodic testing of

indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. This guidance allows companies to first assess

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qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived asset is impaired before performing the two-step quantitative impairment test required under current accounting standards. This guidance was effective for the Company's annual indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment test performed in the fiscal year ending April 30, 2014. The Company adopted ASU 2012-02 in fiscal year 2014. The adoption did not have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Discontinued Operations

On June 12, 2012, the Company acquired PowerReviews, Inc. (PowerReviews) for a total consideration of \$150.8 million (See Note 6). On January 10, 2013, the U.S. Department of Justice (the DOJ) filed a complaint against the Company with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division (the Court), alleging that the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18 and seeking the Company's divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews violated section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, the Company entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action challenging the acquisition of PowerReviews and, together with the DOJ, the Company submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, the Company is required to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business. As a result of this, in accordance with accounting guidance, the Company has reported the results of operations and financial position of PowerReviews as discontinued operations within the consolidated statements of operations and balance sheets for all periods presented. Accordingly, PowerReviews revenues, related expenses and an estimated loss on disposal, net of tax, are components of loss from discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. On the Consolidated Balance Sheets, the assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations of PowerReviews have been presented as Assets held for sale and Liabilities held for sale, respectively. The statement of cash flows is reported on a combined basis without separately presenting cash flows from discontinued operations.

On June 4, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement with Wavetable, LLC, to divest the PowerReviews business for \$30.0 million in cash. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in the definitive agreement (See Note 21).

Summarized results from discontinued operations were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenues from discontinued operations	\$ 17,011	\$ 13,484	\$
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$ (1,106)	\$ (16,224)	\$
Income tax expense	22	25	
Net loss from discontinued operations	(1,128)	(16,249)	
Estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(9,192)		
Net loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (10,320)	\$ (16,249)	\$

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The carrying amounts of the major classes of assets and liabilities of discontinued operations were as follows (in thousands):

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
ASSETS:		
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,679
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	49	69
Total current assets	1,085	1,748
Property and equipment, net	37	132
Goodwill	9,002	9,002
Acquired intangible assets, net	32,813	41,173
Total assets	\$ 42,937	\$ 52,055
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$ 221	\$ 275
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	895	2,431
Deferred revenue	2,505	3,944
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,621	\$ 6,650

The Company recorded an estimated loss on the disposal of discontinued operations of \$9.2 million, net of tax, in fiscal year 2014 which was calculated as follows (in thousands):

Estimated cash proceeds	\$ 30,500
Less:	
Basis in net assets sold as of April 30, 2014	39,316
Estimated costs incurred directly attributable to the transaction	658
Estimated loss before income taxes	(9,474)
Estimated income tax benefit	(282)
Estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ (9,192)

The \$9.2 million estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations is preliminary and based estimated cash proceeds, estimated transaction costs, estimated income tax benefit and assets and liabilities as of the assumed date of consummation of April 30, 2014. It does not represent the actual loss based on the consideration of \$30.0 million as per the definitive agreement executed on June 4, 2014 that will be recognized in the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2015 (See Note 21).

The carrying amount of assets held for sale in the consolidated balances sheet were calculated as follows (in thousands):

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
Total assets of discontinued operations	\$ 42,937	\$ 52,055
Estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations, net of tax	(9,192)	
Assets held for sale	\$ 33,745	\$ 52,055

Table of Contents**4. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities**

The following table summarizes the Company's cash and cash equivalents as of April 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
Demand deposit accounts	\$ 24,721	\$ 16,522
Money market funds	6,971	1,314
Certificates of deposit	242	
U.S. Treasury bills		7,209
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,934	\$ 25,045

The following table summarizes the Company's short-term investments as of April 30, 2014 (in thousands):

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 7,466	\$ 17	\$ (9)	\$ 7,474
U.S. Treasury notes	33,226	2	(2)	33,226
Total short-term investments	\$ 40,692	\$ 19	\$ (11)	\$ 40,700

The following table summarizes the Company's short-term investments as of April 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Certificates of deposit	\$ 9,230	\$ 9	\$ (4)	\$ 9,235
U.S. Treasury notes	61,140	15	(100)	61,055
Total short-term investments	\$ 70,370	\$ 24	\$ (104)	\$ 70,290

All short-term investments had original maturity dates of less than 12 months at April 30, 2014 and 2013. Realized gains and losses from the sale of short-term investments were not material for the years ended April 30, 2014 and 2013.

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The following table summarizes the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were measured on a recurring basis as of April 30, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements at				Fair Value Measurements at			
	April 30, 2014				April 30, 2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:								
Cash equivalents:								
Money market funds	\$ 6,971	\$	\$	\$ 6,971	\$ 1,314	\$	\$	\$ 1,314
Certificates of deposit	242			242				
U.S. Treasury bills					7,209			7,209
Total cash equivalents	7,213			7,213	8,523			8,523
Restricted cash	604			604	604			604
Short-term investments:								
Certificates of deposit		7,474		7,474		9,235		9,235
U.S. Treasury notes	33,226			33,226	61,055			61,055
Total short-term investments	33,226	7,474		40,700	61,055	9,235		70,290
Total assets	\$ 41,043	\$ 7,474	\$	\$ 48,517	\$ 70,182	\$ 9,235	\$	\$ 79,417
Liabilities:								
Contingent consideration (see Note 6)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,270	\$ 3,270
Total liabilities	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 3,270	\$ 3,270

The Company measures certain assets, including property and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets, at fair value on a non-recurring basis. These assets are recognized at fair value when they are deemed to be other-than-temporarily impaired. The Company evaluates transfers between levels at the end of the fiscal year and assumes that any identified transfers are deemed to have occurred at the end of the reporting year. There were no transfers between levels in any of the periods presented.

In fiscal year 2013 and prior periods, the Company had classified all of its cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments using Level 1 inputs. The Company has determined that the pricing methods for certain of these investments use significant other observable inputs. Accordingly, such investments held in prior periods have been presented as Level 2. The reclassification had no impact on the fair value of investments in any of the periods presented.

5. Property, Equipment and Capitalized Internal-Use Software Development Costs

Property and equipment, including capitalized internal-use software development costs, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
Computer equipment	\$ 3,380	\$ 3,653
Furniture and fixtures	2,453	2,434
Office equipment	1,827	1,607
Software	1,407	1,466
Capitalized internal-use software development costs	20,245	12,230
Leasehold improvements	6,298	5,215
	35,610	26,605
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization	(18,605)	(12,144)
	\$ 17,005	\$ 14,461

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Depreciation and amortization relating to the Company's property and equipment for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$3.3 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. Amortization related to the Company's capitalized internal-use software development costs for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$4.6 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

6. Business Combinations***Fiscal Year 2014******FeedMagnet***

On April 15, 2014, the Company acquired FeedMagnet Inc. (FeedMagnet) for \$9.3 million in cash. FeedMagnet was a privately-owned social media curation company that enables brands to collect, curate and display consumer-generated images, video and social content on their websites and other marketing properties. The Company accounted for the FeedMagnet acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the assets acquired, including intangible assets, and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition. The Company estimated the value of tangible assets and liabilities based on purchase price and future intended use. The Company derived the value of intangible assets from the present value of estimated future benefits from the various intangible assets acquired.

While the Company uses its best estimates and assumptions as part of the purchase price allocation process to value assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the business combination date, its estimates and assumptions are subject to refinement. As a result, during the preliminary purchase price allocation period, which may be up to one year from the business combination date, the Company may record adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill. The Company records adjustments to assets acquired or liabilities assumed subsequent to the measurement period in its operating results in the period in which the adjustments were determined.

The Company allocated the purchase price for FeedMagnet as follows (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 383
Accounts receivable	695
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	19
Intangible assets:	
Developed technology (5 year useful life)	3,265
Customer relationships (5 year useful life)	535
Total identified intangibles	3,800
Goodwill	6,324
Total assets acquired	\$ 11,221
Accounts payable	(80)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(187)
Deferred revenue	(234)
Deferred tax liability	(1,391)

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Total liabilities assumed	\$ (1,892)
Net assets acquired	\$ 9,329

The consideration paid was as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 9,329
Total consideration	\$ 9,329

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Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the aggregate fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill for FeedMagnet resulted primarily from the Company's expectations that FeedMagnet's solutions will enhance the Company's product offerings. The Company integrated the FeedMagnet business into the Company's operations; therefore, there are no separate revenue and earnings for FeedMagnet since the integration.

Fiscal Year 2013*PowerReviews*

On June 12, 2012, the Company acquired PowerReviews for \$31.1 million in cash and 6.4 million shares of the Company's common stock. In connection with the acquisition, the Company assumed the PowerReviews option plan. After conversion, the PowerReviews options were equivalent to vested and unvested options to purchase 1.7 million shares of the Company's common stock.

PowerReviews solutions are offered through two platforms, an enterprise platform that is similar to the Company's current Conversations platform and an Express platform that provides certain ratings and reviews solutions as a turn-key offering. The Company accounted for the PowerReviews acquisition using the purchase method of accounting.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the assets acquired, including intangible assets and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition. The Company estimated the value of tangible assets and liabilities based on purchase price and future intended use. The Company derived the value of intangible assets from the present value of estimated future benefits from the various intangible assets acquired.

The Company allocated the purchase price for PowerReviews as follows (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 745
Restricted cash	104
Accounts receivable	497
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	156
Property and equipment	280
Current deferred tax asset	239
Intangible assets:	
Domain name (indefinite useful life)	800
Developed technology (3 year useful life)	5,400
Customer relationships (3 to 10 year useful life)	35,000
Total identified intangibles	41,200
Goodwill	113,152
Total assets acquired	156,373
Accounts payable	(304)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(2,167)
Deferred revenue	(2,627)
Non-current deferred tax liability	(521)

Total liabilities assumed	(5,619)
Net assets acquired	\$ 150,754

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Using a price of \$17.20 per share of common stock issued, which was the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on the date of the acquisition, the consideration paid was as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 31,059
Common stock	109,745
Fair value of vested stock options assumed	9,950
 Total consideration	 \$ 150,754

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the aggregate fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill for PowerReviews resulted primarily from the Company's expectations that PowerReviews solutions will enhance the Company's product offering and delivery. The Company integrated the PowerReviews business into the Company's operations. Therefore, there are no separate revenue and earnings for PowerReviews since the integration.

On January 10, 2013, the DOJ, Antitrust Division, filed a complaint against the Company with the Court alleging that the acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18, and seeking the Company's divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, the Company entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action and, together with the DOJ, the Company submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, the Company is required to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business. As a result, the Company has reported the results of operations and financial position of PowerReviews as discontinued operations within the consolidated statements of operations and balance sheets for all periods presented. See Note 3 to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of our discontinued operations.

Longboard Media, Inc.

On November 5, 2012, the Company acquired Longboard Media, Inc. (Longboard Media) for approximately \$26.9 million in cash, 0.5 million shares of the Company's common stock and future contingent consideration with an acquisition date fair value of \$4.3 million. The contingent consideration was payable to Longboard Media's achievement of certain performance goals for the period from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. The estimated fair value of contingent consideration was determined using a weighted average probability of various outcomes of achieving the performance goals. Changes in the fair value of this contingent consideration were recorded in the statement of operations through December 31, 2013. At the date of acquisition, the Company estimated that an additional contingent consideration of approximately \$2.0 million would be paid to certain identified key individuals conditional upon being employed with the Company through December 31, 2013.

Longboard Media is a full service media management network for retailers, shopping publishers and advertisers. Longboard Media enables retailers to launch and manage on-site advertising solutions and site monetization strategies and enables brands to target consumers across shopping publishers, mobile commerce applications and retailers. The Company accounted for the Longboard Media acquisition using the acquisition method of accounting.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the assets acquired, including intangible assets, and liabilities assumed based on estimated fair values at the date of the acquisition. The Company estimated the value of tangible assets and liabilities based on purchase price and future intended use. The Company derived the value of intangible assets from the present value of estimated future benefits from the various intangible assets acquired.

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The Company allocated the purchase price for Longboard Media as follows (in thousands):

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 588
Accounts receivable	2,899
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	53
Deferred tax asset - current	437
Intangible assets:	
Customer relationships (10 year useful life)	11,300
Total identified intangibles	11,300
Goodwill	28,681
Deferred tax asset - long term	1,042
Total assets acquired	45,000
Accounts payable	(3,006)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(1,112)
Deferred tax liability	(3,955)
Total liabilities assumed	(8,073)
Net assets acquired	\$ 36,927

Using a price of \$12.60 per share of common stock issued, which was the closing price of the Company's common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market on the day prior to the date of acquisition, the consideration paid was as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 26,855
Common stock	5,802
Fair value of contingent consideration	4,270
Total consideration	\$ 36,927

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the aggregate fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill for Longboard Media primarily results from the Company's expectation to continue developing network solutions to leverage its consumer audience reach, content and data to create incremental value for its clients.

As of April 30, 2013, the fair value of the contingent consideration included in the purchase consideration, which is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities, was \$3.3 million. On October 31, 2013, the Company determined that the probability of attaining the underlying performance goals had become remote; and, as a result, the fair value of the contingent consideration included in the purchase price and the resultant payout was estimated to be zero. On January 31, 2014, the Company concluded that the underlying performance goals were not met and the payout was zero. The decrease in fair value of \$3.3 million was recorded as a benefit to general and administrative expense for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014.

At April 30, 2013, the additional contingent consideration payable to the identified key individuals conditional upon being employed with the Company, was estimated to be \$1.5 million and was being recorded over the period for which services are provided. As of October 31, 2013, since the estimated payout was determined to be zero, this additional contingent consideration was also reduced to zero. On January 31, 2014, the Company concluded that the payout was zero. As a result, \$1.0 million was recorded as a benefit to general and administration expense and sales and marketing expense for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014.

The Company did not have any contingent consideration as of April 30, 2014.

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As of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, the Company had goodwill in the amount of \$139.2 million and \$132.8 million, respectively. The Company assesses goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth fiscal quarter, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment arise.

As a result of the Joint Stipulation the Company entered into with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action related to the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews (See Note 16), the Company evaluated the recoverability of its goodwill as of April 30, 2014 by performing step one of the impairment test. The Company operates as one reporting unit and therefore considers its market capitalization to represent fair market value. The market capitalization exceeded the carrying value of the consolidated assets, including goodwill, as of April 30, 2014. As a result, this did not necessitate step two of the impairment test and the Company did not record an impairment charge for its goodwill as of April 30, 2014. As part of the potential divestiture of the PowerReviews business (See Note 3), the Company allocated \$9.0 million of goodwill to assets held for sale based on the relative fair market value of the PowerReviews business.

The following table reflects the changes in goodwill for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013 (in thousands):

Balance, as of April 30, 2012	\$
Goodwill related to PowerReviews acquisition	113,152
Goodwill related to Longboard Media acquisition	28,681
Goodwill related to discontinued operations included in assets held for sale	(9,002)
Balance, as of April 30, 2013	\$ 132,831
Goodwill related to FeedMagnet acquisition	6,324
Balance, as of April 30, 2014	\$ 139,155

8. Acquired Intangible Assets, net

As a result of the settlement that the Company entered into with the DOJ that requires the Company to divest all of the net assets of the PowerReviews business (See Note 3), the Company evaluated the recoverability of its long-lived assets resulting from the acquisition of PowerReviews. The Company performed the first step of impairment test by comparing the undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset group allocated to PowerReviews (inclusive of the value of the customer relationships and developed technology) to the carrying value of the asset group as of April 30, 2014. Undiscounted cash flows included the cash flows resulting from the continued operation of the asset group plus estimated probability weighted proceeds from a potential divestiture. The undiscounted cash flows of the assets did not exceed the carrying value of the asset group as of April 30, 2014. As a result, the Company incurred a \$2.5 million impairment loss; \$2.4 million of the loss was allocated to customer relationships and \$0.1 million of the loss was allocated to developed technology. Due to the classification of the PowerReviews business as discontinued operations, the \$2.5 million impairment loss is included in the loss from discontinued operations, net of tax, in the consolidated statements of operations for fiscal year ended April 30, 2014.

On December 1, 2012, the Company closed an agreement to purchase customer contracts operated in Europe by Shopzilla, Inc. (Shopzilla) using PowerReviews technology under a license agreement between Shopzilla and

PowerReviews. The Company determined that the transaction does not constitute a business combination. The entire purchase price of \$4.7 million was allocated to a customer relationship intangible asset as the intent of the purchase was to gain access to Shopzilla's contractual customer relationships. Cash remitted on the date of purchase was \$4.2 million, and \$0.5 million of the purchase price has been recorded as a holdback liability recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of April 30, 2013. The hold back liability was paid in the third quarter of fiscal 2014. In January 2014 and March 2013, the Company purchased additional

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customer contracts from Shopzilla for \$30 thousand and \$0.2 million, respectively. The useful life of the acquired contractual customer relationships was determined to be ten years. As these clients are supported by the PowerReviews enterprise and Express platform, they are a part of the PowerReviews business which is required to be divested (See Notes 3, 16 and 21). Accordingly, the underlying customer contracts have been included in the definitive agreement signed with Wavetable, LLC on June 4, 2014 (See Note 21). As a result, the customer relationship intangible asset has been included in discontinued operations as a component of Asset held for sale as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013.

Acquired intangible assets, net, as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013 for continuing operations are as follows (in thousands):

	2014		April 30,		2013		Net Book Value
	Gross Fair Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Fair Value	Accumulated Amortization		
Customer relationships	\$ 11,835	\$ (1,684)	\$ 10,151	\$ 11,300	\$ (549)	\$ 10,751	
Developed technology	3,265	(28)	3,237				
Total	\$ 15,100	\$ (1,712)	\$ 13,388	\$ 11,300	\$ (549)	\$ 10,751	

Acquired intangible assets, net, as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013 for discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands):

	2014		April 30,		2013		Net Book Value
	Gross Fair Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Gross Fair Value	Accumulated Amortization		
Customer relationships	\$ 39,966	\$ (7,463)	\$ (2,354)	\$ 30,149	\$ 39,938	\$ (3,375)	\$ 36,563
Developed technology	5,400	(3,390)	(146)	1,864	5,400	(1,590)	3,810
Domain name (indefinite useful life)	800			800	800		800
Total	\$ 46,166	\$ (10,853)	\$ (2,500)	\$ 32,813	\$ 46,138	\$ (4,965)	\$ 41,173

The amortization of customer relationships is recorded as amortization expense and the amortization for developed technology is amortized to cost of revenue.

For the years ended April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, the Company incurred amortization expense on acquired intangible assets of \$1.1 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. The Company did not have any acquired intangible assets at April 30, 2012, nor did it incur any amortization expense for acquired intangible assets for the year ended April 30, 2012.

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The following table presents our estimate of future amortization expense for definite-lived intangible assets (in thousands):

Year Ended April 30,	Amount
2015	1,890
2016	1,890
2017	1,890
2018	1,890
2019	1,856
Thereafter	3,972

Table of Contents**9. Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities, including other liabilities, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	April 30,	
	2014	2013
Accrued compensation	\$ 11,834	\$ 9,488
Accrued taxes	4,808	5,513
Accrued other liabilities	10,429	14,958
	\$ 27,071	\$ 29,959

In October 2009 the Company signed a new lease agreement in Austin, Texas to expand its corporate headquarters. In conjunction with the lease signing, the Company received \$2.9 million of leasehold improvement incentives. In February 2012 the Company signed a lease for additional space at its current corporate headquarters and received \$0.6 million of additional leasehold improvement incentives. The Company has also signed leases for office premises at various other locations and has received rent-free periods as lease incentives. These were recorded as a liability and are being amortized over the term of the lease as a reduction to rent expense. As of April 30, 2014, \$1.2 million of the lease incentive liability was included within accrued rent and \$1.2 million of lease incentive liability was included in other liabilities, long term. As of April 30, 2013, \$0.7 million of the lease incentive liability was included within accrued rent and \$2.3 million of the lease incentive liability was included in other liabilities, long term.

10. Debt

On July 18, 2007, the Company entered into a loan and security agreement (*Loan Agreement*) with a financial institution, which was most recently amended in November 2012. As amended, the Loan Agreement provides for a revolving line of credit with a borrowing capacity of up to the lesser of (a) \$30.0 million or (b) 100% of eligible monthly service fees as defined in the Loan Agreement, inclusive of any amounts outstanding under the \$2.7 million sublimit for corporate credit card and letter of credit services. The revolving line of credit expires on January 31, 2015 with all advances immediately due and payable. The revolving line of credit bears interest at the prime based rate as defined in the Loan Agreement except during any period of time during which, in accordance with the Loan Agreement, the line bears interest at the daily adjusting LIBOR rate plus 2.5%. Borrowings under the revolving line of credit are collateralized by substantially all assets of the Company and of its U.S. subsidiaries. The Loan Agreement contains certain financial covenants. As of April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had drawn down \$1.6 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, in the form of letter of credits as security deposits for its leased corporate headquarters. On February 21, 2014, the Company drew down \$27.0 million of its unused balance of the revolving line of credit. The outstanding loan balance is subject to all terms and conditions described above in the Loan Agreement and its subsequent amendments. The unused balance of the revolving line of credit was \$1.4 million and \$28.0 million as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013, respectively. As of April 30, 2013, the Company was not originally in compliance with one of the financial covenants. On June 6, 2013, the Company executed an eighth amendment to the Loan Agreement to revise the financial covenants effective April 28, 2013. As a result of this revision the Company was in compliance with all its financial covenants as of April 30, 2013. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of April 30, 2014.

On November 4, 2008, the Company entered into a pledge and security agreement with a financial institution for a standby letter of credit for credit card services from a separate financial institution. As amended, the agreement

provides for a standby letter of credit for credit card services in an amount not to exceed \$0.5 million. The Company pledged a security interest in its money market account, in which the balance must equal at least the credit extended. This letter of credit expires annually, and the pledged security interest is recorded as short-term restricted cash in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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Prior to its acquisition by the Company, PowerReviews entered into a standby letter of credit for approximately \$0.1 million from a financial institution in favor of its sub-landlord. PowerReviews pledged a security interest in its money market account to secure the reimbursement obligations in connection with this letter of credit. This letter of credit is extended annually until terminated, and the pledged money market account is recorded as short-term restricted cash in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

11. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

In February 2012, upon the consummation of the Company's initial public offering, all 27,897,031 outstanding shares of our redeemable convertible preferred stock automatically converted into shares of common stock, in accordance with the terms of our certificate of incorporation.

12. Common Stock

On February 29, 2012, the Company completed its initial public offering in which the Company sold 10,906,941 shares of its common stock, of which 10,422,645 shares were offered by the Company and 484,296 shares were offered by selling stockholders, at a price of \$12 per share. The gross proceeds raised by the Company from the sale of our common stock in the offering was approximately \$125.1 million, resulting in net proceeds from the sale of our common stock of approximately \$112.8 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$8.8 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$3.5 million.

On July 23, 2012, the Company completed a follow-on offering in which 9,775,000 shares of its common stock were sold, of which 3,625,000 shares were offered by the Company and 6,150,000 shares were offered by selling stockholders, at a price of \$15.40 per share. The gross proceeds raised by the Company from the sale of its common stock in the offering was approximately \$55.8 million, resulting in net proceeds to the Company from the sale of its common stock of approximately \$51.9 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$2.7 million and other offering expenses of approximately \$1.2 million.

13. Stockholders' Equity

2005 Stock Plan

On June 14, 2005, the Company adopted the Bazaarvoice, Inc. 2005 Stock Plan (the "2005 Plan"). The 2005 Plan provided in part that incentive and non-qualified stock options, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to purchase shares of the Company's common stock could be granted to employees, directors and consultants. Stock purchase rights could also be granted under the 2005 Plan. The Company's ability to grant any future equity awards under the 2005 Plan was terminated in January 2012. As of April 30, 2014, options to purchase 3,071,231 shares of common stock were outstanding under the 2005 Plan. Accordingly, the Company has reserved 3,071,231 shares of common stock to permit the exercise of 2005 Plan options outstanding. The Company's 2005 Plan will continue to govern the terms and conditions of outstanding equity awards that were granted under the 2005 Plan.

2012 Stock Plan

On January 17, 2012, the Company adopted the Bazaarvoice, Inc. 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2012 Plan"). The 2012 Plan was adopted to replace the 2005 Plan and also gives the Company the ability to grant restricted stock and performance related stock. Under the 2012 Plan non-qualified and incentive stock options may be issued at an exercise price equal to at least 100% of the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the option grant date. No portion of any incentive stock option may be exercised after the expiration date. However, if an employee owns or

is deemed to own more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company and an incentive stock option is granted to such employee, the term of such incentive stock option will be no more than five years from the date of grant or such shorter term as may be

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provided in the option agreement and the exercise price must be at least 110% of the fair market value on the date of grant. The maximum term of options issued under the 2012 Plan is ten years. Options granted to date generally vest over a four-year period with 25% vesting at the end of one year and the remaining vest monthly thereafter. The Company also grants restricted stock awards and restricted stock units (RSUs) which generally vest annually over a four-year period.

As of April 30, 2014, options to purchase 3,798,274 shares of common stock and 2,933,452 restricted stock awards and units were outstanding under the 2012 Plan. As of April 30, 2014, a total of 3,712,197 shares of common stock were reserved for the issuance of equity awards under the 2012 Plan. All equity awards granted following the Company's initial public offering were granted under the 2012 Plan.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)

On January 17, 2012, the Company also adopted the Bazaarvoice, Inc. 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Under the Company's ESPP, employees are granted the right to purchase shares of common stock at a price per share that is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the shares at (i) the first trading day of offering period or (ii) the last day of the offering period, subject to a plan limit on the number of shares that may be purchased in a purchase period. The offerings under the ESPP commenced, beginning with a six month offering period starting in March 2013. As of April 30, 2014, the Company has 2,136,292 shares of its common stock reserved for future issuance under this plan. As of April 30, 2014, \$0.4 million has been held on behalf of employees for future purchases under the plan and is recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. Employees purchased 322,712 shares of common stock at an average price of \$7.03 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014.

PowerReviews, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan

As part of the June 2012 acquisition of PowerReviews, the Company assumed certain outstanding stock options granted under the PowerReviews, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan (the PowerReviews Plan). Following the acquisition, the assumed options continue to be subject to the terms of the PowerReviews Plan and individual award agreements except (i) the assumed options became exercisable for shares of the Company's common stock, (ii) the number of shares and exercise price of each option was adjusted pursuant to an exchange ratio established in the acquisition and (iii) assumed options would not be exercisable prior to vesting. As of April 30, 2014, options to purchase 221,431 shares of common stock were outstanding under the PowerReviews Plan. Accordingly, the Company has reserved 221,431 shares of common stock to permit the exercise of PowerReviews Plan options outstanding. The Company has not granted any new awards under the PowerReviews Plan.

Stock-Based Expense

The Company estimates the fair value of options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Since the Company was a private entity prior to our initial public offering in February 2012 with little historical data regarding the volatility of the common stock price, the Company bases the expected volatility on the historical volatility of comparable companies from a representative industry peer group. The expected volatility of options granted is determined using an average of the historical volatility measures of this peer group. The volatility for ESPP is also based on the historical volatility of comparable companies from the same representative industry peer group. As allowed under current guidance, the Company has elected to apply the simplified method in developing the estimate of expected life for plain vanilla stock options by using the midpoint between the graded vesting period and the contractual termination date as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the expected term. The Company has not paid and does not anticipate paying cash dividends on the common stock; therefore, the expected dividend yield was assumed to be zero. The risk-free interest

rate is based on the rate for a U.S. government security with the same estimated life at the time of the option grant and the stock purchase rights.

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The Company's stock-based expense was \$14.5 million, \$22.5 million and \$7.7 million for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. As of April 30, 2014, total unrecognized stock-based expense, adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to stock options was \$12.5 million, which is expected to be recognized over the next 2.74 years.

The fair value of the Company's options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended April 30,					
	2014		2013		2012	
Expected volatility	53%	54%	54%	55%	55%	58%
Risk-free interest rate	1.30%	2.09%	0.83%	1.40%	1.05%	2.14%
Expected term (in years)	6.00	6.25	5.94	6.25	5.75	6.25
Dividend yield						

The fair value of the Company's ESPP was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	Year Ended April 30,				
	2014		2013		2012
Expected volatility	36%	43%	36%	37%	
Risk-free interest rate	0.05%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%	
Expected term (in years)	0.5		0.5		
Dividend yield					

Stock Option Activity

Stock option activity was as follows:

	Number of Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Balance as of April 30, 2012	12,083	\$ 4.57		
Options granted	5,053	8.43		
Options exercised	(4,597)	2.45		
Options forfeited	(1,710)	7.49		
Balance as of April 30, 2013	10,829	6.83		
Options granted	2,092	8.32		
Options exercised	(3,360)	3.34		
Options forfeited	(2,470)	10.22		

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Balance as of April 30, 2014	7,091	\$	7.74	7.02	\$	6,264
Options vested and expected to vest at April 30, 2014	6,901	\$	7.70	6.98	\$	6,253
Options vested and exercisable as of April 30, 2014	3,658	\$	6.71	5.40	\$	5,982

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The summary of stock options as of April 30, 2014 is as follows (number of options in thousands):

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.00 \$2.86	789	\$ 2.04	4.31	766	\$ 2.02
\$2.96 \$4.85	381	\$ 4.36	5.98	377	\$ 4.35
\$4.86 \$4.86	759	\$ 4.86	4.19	714	\$ 4.86
\$5.35 \$6.54	725	\$ 6.40	8.10	333	\$ 6.31
\$6.58 \$7.32	733	\$ 7.08	8.96	195	\$ 6.82
\$7.39 \$7.50	759	\$ 7.41	8.80	88	\$ 7.39
\$7.51 \$9.46	815	\$ 8.88	7.94	300	\$ 8.72
\$9.51 \$9.60	713	\$ 9.53	7.93	133	\$ 9.59
\$10.24 \$12.60	843	\$ 11.91	6.21	473	\$ 12.24
\$13.95 \$18.67	574	\$ 14.64	7.73	279	\$ 14.74
\$0.00 \$18.67	7,091	\$ 7.74	7.02	3,658	\$ 6.71

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options granted during the fiscal years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$4.32, \$5.75 and \$5.14, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised during the fiscal years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 was \$18.6 million, \$42.8 million and \$10.8 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock Activity

Restricted stock activity was as follows (number of restricted shares in thousands):

	Number of Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested balance as of April 30, 2012	16	\$ 18.67
Restricted shares granted	1,251	11.14
Restricted shares vested	(67)	15.59
Restricted shares forfeited	(105)	14.71
Unvested balance as of April 30, 2013	1,095	\$ 10.63
Restricted shares granted	2,629	8.30
Restricted shares vested	(321)	11.11
Restricted shares forfeited	(426)	11.18

Unvested balance as of April 30, 2014	2,977	\$	8.44
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As of April 30, 2014, total unrecognized stock-based expense adjusted for estimated forfeitures, related to restricted stock was \$17.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over the next 3.38 years.

Other Stock-Related Expenses

During an evaluation of its equity systems and implementation of additional internal controls to comply with the provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act during year ended April 30, 2013, the Company identified certain non-qualified stock option grants that were improperly classified as incentive stock options in its financial systems. As a result of these classification differences, the Company recorded an estimated liability for \$2.2 million for taxes, interest and related items in general and administrative expense. Of the \$2.2 million

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estimated liability, \$0.8 million of the liability is related to PowerReviews which, in fiscal year 2014, was classified as a discontinued operations (See Note 3). As such, the \$0.8 million related to PowerReviews is included in Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. These classification differences did not have a material impact on stock-based expenses for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012. The Company also determined that the estimated liability did not have a material impact on the financial statements for prior periods.

14. Net Loss Per Share Applicable To Common Stockholders from Continuing Operations

The following table sets forth the computations of loss per share applicable to common stockholders for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,329)
Less accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(38)
Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (52,846)	\$ (47,503)	\$ (24,367)
Net loss per share applicable to common stockholders, basic and diluted	\$ (0.70)	\$ (0.69)	\$ (0.92)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding, basic and diluted	75,564	69,336	26,403
Potentially dilutive securities ⁽¹⁾ :			
Outstanding stock options	2,149	5,718	6,241
Redeemable convertible preferred shares			22,714
Restricted shares	293	67	1

(1) The impact of potentially dilutive securities on earnings per share is anti-dilutive in a period of net loss. All of the outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock were automatically converted into shares of common stock upon the consummation of the Company's initial public offering.

15. Income Taxes

U.S. and international components of loss before income taxes were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
U.S.	\$ (55,508)	\$ (50,538)	\$ (24,711)
International	2,162	1,863	1,193
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ (53,346)	\$ (48,675)	\$ (23,518)

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Income tax expense (benefit) is composed of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
State	\$ 294	\$ 931	\$ 350
International	567	518	767
Total	861	1,449	1,117
Deferred:			
Federal	(13,930)	(11,190)	(7,488)
State	(2,091)	9	1
International	203	(90)	(282)
Total	(15,818)	(11,271)	(7,769)
Change in valuation allowance	14,457	8,650	7,463
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (500)	\$ (1,172)	\$ 811

The difference between the tax expense (benefit) derived by applying the Federal statutory income tax rate to net losses and the expense recognized in the financial statements is as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
U.S. federal taxes at statutory rate	\$ (18,138)	\$ (16,550)	\$ (7,996)
State tax provision	(1,510)	250	237
Foreign tax rate differentials	(123)	(185)	(110)
Research and development credit	(1,201)	(1,198)	(613)
Stock options	1,608	3,752	1,448
Nondeductible legal expenses	5,796	3,956	
Permanent differences and other	(1,389)	153	382
Change in valuation allowance	14,457	8,650	7,463
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	\$ (500)	\$ (1,172)	\$ 811

As of April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had federal net operating loss carry-forwards of \$190.9 million and \$148.5 million and research and development credit carry-forwards of \$4.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, which will begin expiring in 2026 if not utilized. At April 30, 2014, the Company had \$32.1 million of excess stock based compensation tax deductions that have not been used to reduce income taxes payable.

As of April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had state net operating loss carryforwards of \$83.5 million and \$46.2 million, respectively, which will begin expiring in 2015 if not utilized and research and development credits of \$1.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of which a portion will begin expiring in 2033 and another portion will not expire.

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The components of the net deferred tax amounts recognized in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets are (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,	
	2014	2013
Deferred tax asset:		
Bad debts	\$ 743	\$ 761
Other accruals	2,165	2,158
Charitable contributions	274	216
Stock options	4,829	3,476
State tax credit	554	15
Net operating losses	58,536	45,309
Research and development credit	3,497	3,169
Deferred rent	671	1,045
Deferred revenue	1,175	1,694
Total deferred tax asset	72,444	57,843
Less valuation allowance	(52,734)	(37,902)
Net deferred tax assets	19,710	19,941
Deferred tax liability:		
Amortization of intangible assets	(15,190)	(16,756)
Depreciation	(4,517)	(3,152)
Total deferred tax liability	(19,707)	(19,908)
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 3	\$ 33

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. As of April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company had net deferred tax assets of \$19.7 million and \$19.9 million, respectively.

Utilization of the net operating losses and tax credit carry-forwards may be subject to an annual limitation due to the change in ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. The annual limitation may result in the expiration of net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards before utilization.

The Company has established a valuation allowance equal to the net deferred tax asset in the U.S. due to uncertainties regarding the realization of the deferred tax assets based on the Company's lack of earnings history. During the year ended April 30, 2014, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$1.4 million resulting from a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the FeedMagnet acquisition. During the year ended April 30, 2013, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$2.5 million resulting from a reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the Longboard Media acquisition. The valuation allowance increased by \$14.8 million and \$18.0 million during the years ended April 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Deferred U.S. income taxes and foreign withholding taxes are not provided on the undistributed cumulative earnings of foreign subsidiaries because those earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested in those operations. The

permanently reinvested undistributed earnings were \$5.1 million, \$3.7 million and \$2.7 million as of April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The tax impact resulting from a distribution of these earnings would be approximately \$1.7 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively, based on the U.S. statutory rate of 34 percent. These amounts could be impacted due to different jurisdictional tax rates and foreign tax credits.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. During the years ended April 30, 2014 and 2013, the Company recognized immaterial

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amounts in interest and penalties, respectively. The Company had an immaterial amount accrued for the payment of interest and penalties as of April 30, 2014 and 2013. The Company does not anticipate a material change in unrecognized tax benefits in the next twelve months.

The aggregate changes in the balance of unrecognized tax benefits were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Unrecognized tax benefits as of May 1,	\$ 1,729	\$ 539	\$ 369
Tax positions taken in prior periods:			
Gross increases		862	9
Gross decreases	(14)		(68)
Tax positions taken in current period:			
Gross increases	442	330	232
Gross decreases			
Lapse of statute of limitations		(2)	(3)
Balance as of April 30,	\$ 2,157	\$ 1,729	\$ 539

As of April 30, 2014, the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits, if recognized, that would affect the effective tax rate is \$1.9 million.

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S., various state, and foreign jurisdictions. As of April 30, 2014, the Company's fiscal years 2006 forward are subject to examination by the U.S. tax authorities and in material state jurisdictions, primarily Texas, due to loss carry-forwards, and fiscal years 2010 forward are subject to examination in material foreign jurisdictions, primarily the United Kingdom.

16. Commitments and Contingencies***Aggregate Future Lease Commitments***

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases for office space. The Company recognizes expense on a straight-line basis and records the difference between recognized rental expense and amounts payable under the lease as deferred rent.

Future minimum lease payments, by year and in aggregate, under non-cancelable operating leases consist of the following as of April 30, 2014 (in thousands):

Fiscal year ended April 30,	
2015	\$ 4,998
2016	3,567
2017	1,641
2018	1,067
2019	

Thereafter

\$ 11,273

Rent expense for the years ended April 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, was \$4.4 million, \$3.8 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Legal proceedings and other contingencies

The Company reviews the status of each matter and records a provision for a liability when it is considered both probable that a liability has been incurred and that the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. These provisions are reviewed quarterly and adjusted as additional information becomes available. If either or

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both of the criteria are not met, the Company assesses whether there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss, or additional losses, may be incurred. If there is a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred, the Company discloses the estimate of the amount of loss or range of losses, discloses that the amount would not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements (if applicable) or discloses that an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss cannot be made. Legal fees are recognized as incurred when the legal services are provided, and therefore are not recognized as a part of a loss contingency accrual.

On June 12, 2012, the Company acquired PowerReviews, a provider of social commerce solutions based in San Francisco, California. PowerReviews' solutions are offered through two platforms—a network platform that is similar to the Company's Conversations platform and an express platform that provides certain ratings and reviews solutions as a turn-key offering. The total consideration paid for this transaction was \$150.8 million, including the issuance of 6.4 million shares of the Company's common stock and assumption of vested and unvested options to purchase the common stock of PowerReviews equivalent to options to purchase 1.7 million shares of the Company's common stock, but excluding the potential cash proceeds that may arise from the exercise of these assumed options. On January 10, 2013, the DOJ filed a complaint against the Company with the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, San Francisco Division (the Court), alleging that the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18 and seeking the Company's divestiture of assets sufficient to create a competing business that can replace the competitive significance of PowerReviews in the marketplace. On January 8, 2014, the Court ruled that the Company's acquisition of PowerReviews violated Section 7 of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 18. On April 24, 2014, the Company entered into a Joint Stipulation with the DOJ to resolve the DOJ's claims in the antitrust action challenging the acquisition of PowerReviews and, together with the DOJ, the Company submitted a proposed order to the Court. Under the terms of the Joint Stipulation and the proposed order, the Company is required to divest all of the assets of the PowerReviews business. On June 4, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to divest PowerReviews, LLC, the successor to PowerReviews, to Wavetable Labs, LLC (Wavetable) for \$30.0 million in cash. This transaction remains subject to closing conditions set forth in the definitive agreement. While there can be no assurance that the proposed transaction with Wavetable will be completed, the transaction is expected to close within the first quarter of the Company's 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014, provided that the Company receive the necessary approvals, including the Court's entry of the Proposed Final Judgment. On June 26, 2014, the DOJ approved the terms of the transaction. As a result, the Company has reported the results of operations and financial position of PowerReviews as discontinued operations within the consolidated statement of operations and the balance sheets for all periods presented. The Company recorded an estimated loss on disposal of discontinued operations of \$9.2 million in fiscal year 2014; see Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of discontinued operations.

On March 12, 2013, a purported shareholder derivative action was filed in the Texas State District Court for Travis County, Texas against certain of the Company's officers and directors, former officers and directors, and against the Company as nominal defendant. The original petition in this matter alleged claims purportedly on behalf of the Company against the individual defendants for corporate waste, breaches of fiduciary duties and breaches of the Company's corporate policies in connection with the acquisition of PowerReviews and certain of the Company's officers and directors' sales of shares of the Company's stock. The original petition requested declaratory judgment, a disgorgement of \$91.4 million in proceeds received from such sales of the Company's stock, unspecified damages on behalf of the Company, reasonable attorneys', accountants' and experts' fees, and equitable relief. On October 23, 2013, the court granted a motion filed by the Company and individual defendants and ruled that the plaintiff's original petition failed to allege particularized facts sufficient to excuse plaintiff from making pre-suit demand on the Company's Board of Directors. The court ordered the plaintiff to file an amended complaint within 30 days setting forth particularized facts sufficient to excuse demand. On November 22, 2013, the plaintiff filed its amended petition, which again asserted claims for corporate waste, breaches of fiduciary duties and breaches of the Company's corporate policies in connection with the acquisition of PowerReviews and certain of the Company's officers and directors' sales

of shares of the Company's stock. The Company has filed a motion for summary judgment asserting that the amended petition has not cured the

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defects in the original petition. Plaintiff has opposed the motion, which remains pending before the court. Because the case is in its early stages, it is not possible to reliably predict the outcome of the case. Therefore, the Company cannot currently estimate the reasonably possible loss or range of loss that could result from the case.

As of April 30, 2014, the Company was in the process of assessing the sales tax status of the Bazaarvoice enterprise service offering with sales tax agencies in certain states in which it operates. Based on the limited information received from certain of these states, the Company cannot estimate with certainty the historical time period for which these services were taxable, and, for certain states, which of its service offerings and features these states may determine to be subject to state sales tax. The Company currently estimates that its liability, net of amounts to be recovered from clients, will be between \$2.5 million and \$3.2 million. The Company has accrued a liability of \$3.0 million, representing the best estimate of the amount within this range that will probably be incurred to settle these obligations. The estimated range includes continuing to execute its action plan for recovering these amounts due from the Company's clients. If it is determined that the time period in which the products are taxable or the portion of the Company's product offering subject to state sales tax is greater than that used to determine the accrual as of April 30, 2014, or if there are changes in our underlying assumptions, then the actual liability incurred will likely approach the higher end of the current estimated range.

17. Employee Benefit Plan

On April 7, 2006, the Company adopted a defined contribution retirement plan qualifying under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. It is the sole discretion of the Company to match eligible employee contributions in the form of cash. In the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014, the Company contributed \$0.9 million in matching contributions to the 401(k) plan. The Company had not made contributions prior to fiscal year 2014.

18. Related Party Transaction

For the year ended April 30, 2014, the Company did not have any material related party transactions.

In August 2011, the Company paid Dev C. Ittycheria, a member of our board of directors, \$0.4 million in compensation to reimburse Mr. Ittycheria for taxes associated with the option for 274,993 shares granted to him on January 18, 2010, the exercise price of which was below the fair market value of our common stock at that time.

19. Operating Segment and Geographic Information

The Company defines an operating segment as a component of its business where separate financial information is available and is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's CODM is the Chief Executive Officer.

The CODM reviews financial information including profit and loss information on a consolidated basis, accompanied by revenue information, for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating financial performance. The Company has one business activity, and there are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, operating results or components below the consolidated unit level. Accordingly, the Company has determined that it has one operating segment, and therefore, one reportable segment. Revenue by geography is based on the billing address of the client.

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The following table presents the Company's revenue from continuing operations by geographic region for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended April 30,		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue by geographic location for continuing operations:			
Americas ⁽¹⁾	\$ 127,766	\$ 109,545	\$ 82,851
EMEA ⁽²⁾	33,499	27,952	19,239
Other	6,880	9,315	4,046
Total revenues from continued operations	\$ 168,145	\$ 146,812	\$ 106,136

(1) United States and Canada

(2) Europe, the Middle East and Africa

The Company's long-lived assets are principally in the United States as of April 30, 2014 and April 30, 2013.

Table of Contents**20. Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)**

The following tables set forth our unaudited quarterly consolidated statements of operations for continuing operations for each of the eight quarters ended April 30, 2014. The Company has prepared the quarterly data on a consistent basis with the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report and, in the opinion of management, the financial information reflects all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for these periods. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report. These quarterly operating results are not necessarily indicative of our operating results for any future period.

	Three Months Ended							
	Apr 30, 2014	Jan 31, 2014	Oct 31, 2013	Jul 31, 2013	Apr 30, 2013	Jan 31, 2013	Oct 31, 2012	Jul 31, 2012
Revenue	\$ 43,078	\$ 43,600	\$ 41,148	\$ 40,319	\$ 38,924	\$ 38,920	\$ 35,148	\$ 33,820
Cost of revenue	14,522	13,758	12,508	12,117	12,319	12,130	11,672	11,229
Gross profit	28,556	29,842	28,640	28,202	26,605	26,790	23,476	22,591
Operating expenses:								
Sales and marketing	23,884	20,765	20,837	20,996	22,095	20,103	17,165	13,751
Research and development	9,832	9,036	9,793	8,924	8,691	8,822	7,496	7,160
General and administrative	6,521	7,674	3,639	8,536	9,672	8,125	6,533	6,660
Acquisition-related and other	366	31	8,283	7,504	7,819	1,583	1,085	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	288	282	283	282	282	267		
Total operating expenses	40,891	37,788	42,835	46,242	48,559	38,900	32,279	27,571
Operating loss	(12,335)	(7,946)	(14,195)	(18,040)	(21,954)	(12,110)	(8,803)	(4,980)
Total other income (expense), net	(316)	(268)	(249)	3	(483)	8	54	(407)
Net loss before income taxes	(12,651)	(8,214)	(14,444)	(18,037)	(22,437)	(12,102)	(8,749)	(5,387)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(418)	179	130	(391)	583	(2,295)	271	269
Net loss from continuing operations	(12,233)	(8,393)	(14,574)	(17,646)	(23,020)	(9,807)	(9,020)	(5,656)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (11,448)	\$ 430	\$ 420	\$ 278	\$ (124)	\$ (1,020)	\$ (2,222)	\$ (12,883)

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Net loss applicable to common stockholders	\$ (23,681)	\$ (7,963)	\$ (14,154)	\$ (17,368)	\$ (23,144)	\$ (10,827)	\$ (11,242)	\$ (18,539)
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Basic earnings (loss) per share:

Continuing operations	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.09)
Discontinued operations	(0.15)	0.01	0.01			(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.21)

Basic loss per share:	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (0.32)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.16)	\$ (0.30)
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Diluted earnings per share:

Continuing operations	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Discontinued operations		0.01	0.01					

Diluted earnings per share:	\$	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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The sum of the quarterly earnings per share amounts may not equal the total for the year due to the effects of rounding.

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21. Subsequent Events

On June 4, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to divest all of the net assets of PowerReviews to Wavetable, the parent company of Viewpoints, LLC, for \$30.0 million in cash. Of the \$30.0 million purchase price, \$4.5 million will be placed into escrow as partial security for the Company's indemnification obligations. The transaction is subject to conditions to closing specified in the definitive agreement. The transaction is expected to close within the first quarter of the Company's 2015 fiscal year ending July 31, 2014. On June 26, 2014, the DOJ approved the terms of the transaction.

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BAZAARVOICE, INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE
SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deductions	Ending Balance
Allowance for doubtful accounts, customer and other:				
Year Ended April 30, 2014	\$ 2,371	2,626	(2,673)	\$ 2,324
Year Ended April 30, 2013	\$ 788	2,290	(707)	\$ 2,371
Year Ended April 30, 2012	\$ 381	1,083	(676)	\$ 788
Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets:				
Year Ended April 30, 2014	\$ 37,902	16,223	(1,391)	\$ 52,734
Year Ended April 30, 2013	\$ 19,854	20,588	(2,540)	\$ 37,902
Year Ended April 30, 2012	\$ 12,391	7,463		\$ 19,854

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Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act) designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. In accordance with Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, an evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and Attestation of the Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of April 30, 2014 based on the guidelines established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Based on that evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of April 30, 2014.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm as we are an emerging growth company as of April 30, 2014, as defined in the recently enacted Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) of the Exchange Act that occurred during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2014 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to the Company's directors, officers and employees, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and any other persons performing similar functions. The text of our code of ethics, Code of Business Ethics and Conduct, has been posted on our website at <http://investors.bazaarvoice.com/governance.cfm>. We will provide a copy of the code of ethics without charge upon request to Corporate Secretary, Bazaarvoice, Inc., 3900 N. Capital of Texas Highway, Suite 300, Austin, Texas 78746-3211.

Additional information required by this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2014 fiscal year, all of which information is hereby incorporated by reference in and made part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2014 fiscal year, all of which information is hereby incorporated by reference in and made part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2014 fiscal year, all of which information is hereby incorporated by reference in and made part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2014 fiscal year, all of which information is hereby incorporated by reference in and made part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from our definitive Proxy Statement for our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the 2014 fiscal year, all of which information is hereby incorporated by reference in and made part of, this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 8 herein.

Schedules not listed above have been omitted because the information required to be set forth therein is not applicable or is shown in the financial statements or notes herein.

2. Exhibits

See the Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or Section 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, hereunto duly authorized.

BAZAARVOICE, INC.

(Registrant)

Date: June 26, 2014

By: /s/ Gene Austin
Gene Austin
Chief Executive Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Gene Austin and James R. Offerdahl, jointly and severally, as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Bazaarvoice, Inc., and any or all amendments thereto, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite or necessary to be done in and about the premises hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his, her or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Gene Austin	Chief Executive Officer	June 26, 2014
Gene Austin	(principal executive officer)	
/s/ James R. Offerdahl	Chief Financial Officer	June 26, 2014
James R. Offerdahl	(principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	
/s/ Neeraj Agrawal	Director	June 26, 2014
Neeraj Agrawal		
/s/ Sydney L. Carey	Director	June 26, 2014

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Sydney L. Carey		
/s/ Dev C. Ittycheria	Director	June 26, 2014
Dev C. Ittycheria		
/s/ Brett A. Hurt	Director	June 26, 2014
Brett A. Hurt		
/s/ Thomas J. Meredith	Director	June 26, 2014
Thomas J. Meredith		
/s/ Christopher A. Pacitti	Director	June 26, 2014
Christopher A. Pacitti		

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Exhibit Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger by and among the Registrant, PowerReviews, Inc., Peloton Acquisition Corp., Peloton Acquisition LLC, Shareholder Representative Services LLC, as representative of the stockholders of PowerReviews, Inc., and U.S. Bank National Association, as escrow agent dated May 24, 2012	S-1	333-182382	2.1	6/27/2012
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant	S-1	333-176506	3.2	8/26/11
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant	S-1	333-176506	3.4	8/26/11
4.1	Specimen Common Stock Certificate of the Registrant	S-1	333-176506	4.1	11/17/2011
4.2	Amended and Restated Investors Rights Agreement among the Registrant and certain stockholders, dated February 9, 2010	S-1	333-176506	4.2	8/26/11
4.3	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Investors Rights Agreement among the Registrant and certain stockholders, dated February 9, 2010	S-1	333-176506	4.2.1	2/9/12
10.1+	Form of Indemnification Agreement for directors and officers	S-1	333-176506	10.1	8/26/11
10.2+	2005 Stock Plan, as amended	S-1	333-176506	10.2	2/9/12
10.3+	Form of Stock Option Agreement under 2005 Stock Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.3	8/26/11
10.4+	Form of Stock Option Agreement (Early Exercise) under 2005 Stock Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.4	8/26/11
10.5+	2012 Equity Incentive Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.5	2/9/12
10.6+	Form of Stock Option Award Agreement under 2012 Equity Incentive Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.6	2/9/12
10.7+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under 2012 Equity Incentive Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.7	2/9/12
10.8+	Form of Restricted Stock Purchase Agreement under 2012 Equity Incentive Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.7.1	2/9/12
10.9+	2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	S-1	333-176506	10.8	2/9/12
10.10+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Gene Austin, dated April 15, 2013	10-K	001-35433	10.20	7/3/13
10.11+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Jim Offerdahl, dated January 23, 2013	10-Q	001-35433	10.3	3/14/13

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10.12+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Bryan C. Barksdale, dated July 15, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.13	8/26/11
10.13+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Ryan D. Robinson, dated April 2, 2012	10-K	001-35433	10.16	6/11/12

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Exhibit		Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
Number	Description				
10.14+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Stephen R. Collins, dated August 13, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.16	8/26/11
10.15+	Terms of Employment between the Registrant and Stephen Collins	10-Q	001-35433	10.4	3/14/13
10.16+	Board of Directors Offer Letter between the Registrant and Dev C. Ittycheria, dated November 5, 2009	S-1	333-176506	10.24	8/26/11
10.17+	Offer of Employment between the Registrant and Kelly Connery, dated February 7, 2012				
10.18+	Promotion Letter to Kelly Connery from Registrant, dated December 6, 2013				
10.19	Office Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated July 15, 2009	S-1	333-176506	10.25	8/26/11
10.20	First Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated January 19, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.26	8/26/11
10.21	Second Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated February 8, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.27	8/26/11
10.22	Third Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated March 30, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.28	8/26/11
10.23	Fourth Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated May 11, 2011	S-1	333-176506	10.29	8/26/11
10.24	Fifth Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated February 27, 2012	10-K	001-35433	10.23	6/11/2012
10.25	Sixth Amendment to Lease Agreement between the Registrant and 3900 San Clemente, L.P., dated January 31, 2014				
10.26	Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated July 18, 2007	S-1	333-176506	10.30	8/26/11
10.27	First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated November 30, 2008	S-1	333-176506	10.31	8/26/11
10.28		S-1	333-176506	10.32	8/26/11

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Second Amendment to Loan and Security
Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica
Bank, dated July 20, 2009

10.29	Third Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated January 22, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.33	8/26/11
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Exhibit	Number	Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filing Date
			Form	File No.	Exhibit	
	10.30	Fourth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated September 27, 2010	S-1	333-176506	10.34	8/26/11
	10.31	Fifth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated January 31, 2012	S-1	333-176506	10.34.1	2/9/12
	10.32	Sixth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant and Comerica Bank, dated June 19, 2012	S-1	333-182382	10.33	6/27/12
	10.33	Seventh Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant, PowerReviews, LLC, Longboard Media, Inc. and Comerica Bank, dated November 5, 2012	10-Q	001-35433	10.1	3/14/13
	10.34	Eighth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between the Registrant, PowerReviews, LLC, Longboard Media, Inc. and Comerica Bank, entered into as of June 6, 2013 and effective as of April 28, 2013	10-K	001-35433	10.35	7/3/13
	23.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm				
	24.1	Power of Attorney (contained on signature page hereto)				
	31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended				
	31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended				
	32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350				
	32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350				
	101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document				
	101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				
	101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				

- 101.DEF** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
- 101.LAB** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
- 101.PRE** XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

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- + Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.
- ** The financial information contained in these XBRL documents is unaudited and these are not the official publicly filed financial statements of Bazaarvoice, Inc. The purpose of submitting these XBRL documents is to test the related format and technology, and, as a result, investors should continue to rely on the official filed version of the furnished documents and not rely on this information in making investment decisions. In accordance with Rule 402 of Regulation S-T, the information in these exhibits shall not be deemed to be filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section, and shall not be incorporated by reference into any registration statement or other document filed under the Securities Act, or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.