

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC
Form 10-K
April 01, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015

OR

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

For transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-36121

Veeva Systems Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	20-8235463
(State or other jurisdiction of	(I.R.S. Employer

incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

4637 Chabot Drive, Suite 210

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Pleasanton, California 94588

(Address of principal executive offices)

(925) 452-6500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.00001	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

Indicate by a 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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant on the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, which was July 31, 2014, based on the closing price of \$23.80 for shares of the Registrant's Class A common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange, was approximately \$1.5 billion. Shares of Class A common stock or Class B common stock held by each executive officer, director, and their affiliated holders have been 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 March 20, 2015, there were 70,687,481 shares of the Registrant's Class A common stock outstanding and 60,784,391 shares of the Registrant's Class B common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated herein by reference in Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. The proxy statement will be filed by the Registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year ended January 31, 2015.

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ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Veeva is a leading provider of cloud-based software solutions for the global life sciences industry. We were founded in 2007 on the premise that industry-specific business problems would best be addressed by tailored cloud solutions, an approach referred to as industry cloud. All of our solutions are designed from the ground up to address the unique business and regulatory requirements of the life sciences industry. We enable life sciences companies to realize the benefits of a cloud delivery model and modern mobile applications for their most critical business functions with solutions that meet their specialized functional and compliance needs.

Our industry cloud for life sciences consists of the following solution sets. Veeva CRM, our core customer relationship management solution and related complementary solutions for sales and marketing, enable coordinated and personalized customer engagement through multiple touch points, including face-to-face, email and online. Veeva Vault, our regulated content management and collaboration solutions, enables the management of complex, content-centric processes, such as the collection, management and organization of thousands of documents during clinical trials and managing the complex versioning, workflows and approvals for promotional materials, in compliance with stringent government regulations. Veeva Network, our customer master data management solution, supports the effective management of the healthcare professional and organization master data that is a key input for the sales and marketing operations of life sciences companies. Veeva OpenKey, our data and related services offerings, include healthcare professional, healthcare organization, affiliation, compliance, and email data, and related services to help the commercial and medical teams of life sciences companies improve customer engagement and compliance.

All of our solutions are delivered in the cloud or via intuitive mobile applications, and are offered to our customers on a subscription basis. We currently provide updates to our software solutions three times per year. Updates are included in our subscription and are not subject to an additional fee. Upgrades are implemented by Veeva in our cloud computing environment such that when a new update is put into production, the prior version is fully replaced. Our cloud-based, multi-tenant architecture substantially reduces the need for our customers to buy, maintain and support IT infrastructure, and significantly reduces the cost and complexity relative to the implementation, maintenance and upgrade processes required for on-premise software.

Our industry cloud approach also allows us to adapt more quickly to the market or regulatory changes that are most significant to our customers. Because we focus on a single industry, we gain unique perspective into the needs and best practices of life sciences companies and can focus on incorporating highly relevant, industry-specific improvements into our solutions. As a result, our innovations benefit all of our customers and allow them to comply with frequently changing regulations and react to changing business conditions more quickly.

Customer success is the principal tenet of our culture. We believe that our customer success orientation and our industry-specific focus on rapid and continual improvement has created the potential for our solutions to become the standard for the life sciences industry.

Veeva Solutions

Our solutions for the commercial, research and development, or R&D, and medical operations of life sciences companies are designed to help our customers bring treatments to market faster and more efficiently, more effectively market and sell their products, and maintain compliance with government regulations.

To support life sciences companies' commercial operations we offer a broad family of solutions which we refer to as Veeva Commercial Cloud. Veeva Commercial Cloud includes Veeva OpenKey for customer data, Veeva Network for

customer master data management, Veeva Vault PromoMats for promotional content management, and Veeva's multichannel Veeva CRM applications. Taken together, this family of solutions enables life sciences companies to create a single, complete and up-to-date view of the customer, manage and deliver compliant content, and engage customers across communication channels.

Veeva's R&D suite of regulated content management and collaboration applications, including Veeva Vault eTMF, Veeva Vault Investigator Portal, Veeva Vault Submissions, and Veeva Vault QualityDocs, provides life sciences companies visibility and control over complex document processes. By connecting business applications for clinical trial documents, regulatory submissions content, and quality documentation, Veeva's suite of R&D applications helps companies work more efficiently while collaborating globally and strengthening compliance.

Multichannel Customer Relationship Management

Veeva CRM, our multichannel customer relationship management solutions, allow pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies to market and sell more efficiently, effectively and compliantly to physicians, other healthcare professionals and healthcare organizations across multiple touch points including face-to-face, email and online.

To support the life sciences industry's unique business processes and regulatory compliance requirements, Veeva CRM provides highly specialized functionality such as prescription drug sample management with electronic signature capture, the management of complex affiliations between physicians and the organizations where they work, and the capture of medical inquiries from physicians. In order to deliver the best possible functionality and user experience, we have designed and built a specific application for each mobile device platform we support, including iPads, Windows 8 mobile devices, Windows-based laptops and tablet PCs.

Veeva CRM uses the Salesforce1 Platform of salesforce.com, inc., combined with our own proprietary technology. Using the Salesforce1 Platform empowers customers to deploy fully integrated call center, customer portal and other applications. In addition, salesforce.com's established enterprise cloud-computing platform and hosting infrastructure helps our customers benefit from high levels of reliability, scalability, and performance.

Applications within the multichannel Veeva CRM solution family include:

- Veeva CRM enables physician-facing employees such as pharmaceutical sales representatives, key account managers and scientific liaisons to manage, track and optimize interactions with healthcare professionals across multiple communication channels utilizing a single, integrated solution.
- Veeva CLM provides closed-loop marketing capabilities for use in face-to-face interactions with physicians. Veeva CLM allows customers to replace paper-based materials with interactive electronic marketing presentations while controlling the storage, distribution, presentation and tracking of promotional materials. In addition, through native integration with Veeva Vault, Veeva CLM helps customers ensure that only the latest approved presentations are delivered to physicians, helping to maintain regulatory compliance.
- Veeva CRM Mobile, our proprietary mobile application that runs on the Apple iPad and the Windows 8 platform, combines the key functionality of Veeva CRM and Veeva CLM to provide users with functionality that helps maximize productivity in the field. Veeva CRM Mobile was designed to provide the functionality needed for pharmaceutical sales representatives and other users to accomplish mission critical tasks in locations, such as hospitals and physicians' offices, whether or not an internet connection is available. Veeva CRM Mobile synchronizes to Veeva CRM when connected to the internet. When synchronizing, Veeva CRM Mobile uploads to Veeva CRM data captured while operating off-line, such as data regarding drug samples provided to physicians, and downloads data updates from Veeva CRM, such as new physician contact information.
- Veeva CRM Approved Email provides for the management, delivery and tracking of regulatory compliant email communication between sales representatives and physicians. Veeva CRM Approved Email includes capabilities to ensure compliant communications, such as managing physician email opt-in and opt-out. In addition, through native integration with Veeva Vault, Veeva CRM Approved Email helps customers ensure that only the latest approved email templates and documents can be delivered to physicians, helping to ensure regulatory compliance.
- Veeva CRM Engage provides closed-loop marketing capabilities for self-directed physician interactions via the web. Through native integration with Veeva Vault, Veeva CRM Engage ensures only the latest approved promotional materials are delivered to physicians, helping to improve regulatory compliance.
- Veeva CRM CoBrowse provides closed-loop marketing capabilities for web-based presentations to physicians led by the sales and marketing staff of life sciences companies. Through native integration with Veeva Vault, Veeva CRM CoBrowse helps customers ensure that only the latest approved presentations can be delivered to physicians, helping to improve regulatory compliance.
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Veeva CRM Events Management, planned for general release in 2015, enhances Veeva CRM functionality to enable the planning, management, and execution of group meetings with healthcare professionals, and helps life sciences companies track and manage spending in order to meet transparency reporting requirements.

· Veeva Align, planned for general release in 2015, helps life sciences companies manage the allocation of sales and marketing resources to customers across all communication channels and define multichannel plans of action.

Regulated Content Management and Collaboration

Veeva Vault, our cloud-based content management and collaboration solutions, are used by our customers to manage content-centric processes across key departments within a life sciences company, including clinical trials, regulatory submissions, quality management, manufacturing, medical, sales and marketing. Veeva Vault consists of our proprietary Vault Platform and six applications. Veeva Vault applications each include a unique data model, pre-defined workflows, and the functionality required to support specific business processes. Veeva Vault can be deployed as a single integrated solution across multiple applications, enabling our customers to manage all their important documents in a single, global system.

The Vault Platform is built from the ground up to meet the rigorous content management requirements of the life sciences industry. Delivered as a multi-tenant, cloud-based service, the Vault Platform provides robust infrastructure and security, such as high availability, real-time upgrades, disaster recovery and data backups, and data encryption. Veeva Vault also maintains a comprehensive audit trail that records actions against documents, enabling customers to manage their highly regulated content. In addition, the Vault Platform offers functionality that is delivered across all the Veeva Vault applications, such as searching, content viewing and annotation, comprehensive workflow and approvals, electronic signatures, reporting and open application programming interfaces to allow for integration with other systems. The Vault Platform also includes a configuration toolset that allows customers to create their own Veeva Vault applications.

The Veeva Vault applications primarily for use by R&D departments of life sciences companies include:

- Veeva Vault eTMF is an electronic trial master file application that manages the repository of important documents for active and archived clinical trials. In addition, Vault eTMF also enables collaboration between the life sciences company sponsoring the trial and its outsourced partners such as CROs. All clinical trial documents are organized in Vault eTMF according to industry accepted guidelines in order to speed the transition from clinical trials to submission for regulatory approval.
- Veeva Vault Investigator Portal manages the collection of documentation and collaboration among trial sponsors, trial sites and the researchers conducting the trials, known as investigators. Rather than faxing documentation or buying a separate secure file exchange, our customers can deploy the Vault Investigator Portal with Vault eTMF to streamline document collection and organization while complying with strict industry regulations relating to electronic record keeping systems.
- Veeva Vault Submissions helps life sciences companies gather and organize all the documents and other content that should be included in a regulatory submission to a healthcare authority, such as the FDA. Vault Submissions organizes all content according to industry accepted guidelines which helps to speed the time to regulatory submission by providing a single place for all researchers, CROs and other collaboration partners to prepare and manage the entire content life cycle.
- Veeva Vault QualityDocs enables the creation, review, approval, distribution and management of controlled documents, such as SOPs, manufacturing recipes and specifications. All life sciences companies that are developing or selling regulated products must have a quality management system in place. Vault QualityDocs includes the functionality required to manage these processes, including the ability for customers' employees to mark documents as "read and understood" for training purposes, and the ability to include a watermark on a document when viewed, printed or shared.

The Veeva Vault applications primarily for use by commercial and medical departments of life sciences companies include:

- Veeva Vault PromoMats manages the end-to-end process for the development, approval, distribution, expiration and withdrawal of promotional materials. These include advertisements, brochures, website content, television and radio commercials and interactive presentations that life sciences companies use to promote their products. Vault

PromoMats also manages the collaboration between brand marketing teams, regulatory teams and their external marketing agencies, including the medical, legal and regulatory review processes. Vault PromoMats includes online and offline annotation, content and reference linking and the ability to automatically withdraw content once it changes or expires.

- Veeva Vault MedComms provides life sciences companies with a single, validated source of medical content across multiple channels and geographies. Medical content is used by life sciences companies for verbal and written communications with healthcare professionals and patients, including approved answers to questions received through a call center or company website. In addition to storing approved medical content, Vault MedComms also includes functionality for managing the processes of reviewing and approving new medical content.

Customer Master Data Management

Veeva Network Customer Master, our cloud-based customer master data management solution, is designed to help life sciences companies create and maintain complete and accurate master records for individual healthcare professionals and healthcare organizations. Veeva Network is an industry-specific, cloud-based customer master software solution that de-duplicates, standardizes and cleanses healthcare professional and organization data from multiple systems and data sources to arrive at a single, consolidated customer master record. Veeva Network comes pre-configured with a data model that is specific to life sciences and supports global harmonization, as well as country, market and regional data specifications within a single system. Veeva Network also includes an intuitive user interface, powerful free text search and filtering capabilities, and the ability to track and measure data quality and operating efficiency through key performance indicators.

Veeva Network can be used seamlessly with Veeva OpenKey to simplify the process of data delivery to customers and provide bi-directional integration of requests for data enrichment. Additionally, Veeva Network can be operated in what we refer to as private mode when proprietary data from third party data providers is uploaded to the Veeva Network solution. In private mode, the bi-directional integration between Veeva Network and Veeva OpenKey is disabled. Veeva Network is also fully integrated with Veeva CRM in order to make the most up-to-date healthcare professional and healthcare organization data available to sales and marketing users.

Data and Data Services

Veeva OpenKey Customer Data is Veeva's proprietary healthcare professional and healthcare organization data offering which includes demographic and license information, affiliations, and other key data such as digital profiles crucial to customer engagement and compliance. Veeva OpenKey replaces the need for a number of disparate external data feeds, and is continuously updated from government and other authoritative industry sources. Data quality and completeness are maintained by Veeva through rigorous, automated, and steward-led validation. Veeva OpenKey customer data is currently available in Australia, China, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Availability for other major European countries is expected in 2015, with other regions to follow in 2016.

Veeva OpenKey Compliance Data identifies and assigns healthcare professional specialty information and license status, including expiration dates, which are essential to the compliance processes regarding certain life sciences activities, like confirming drug sample eligibility and assigning sales territories.

Veeva OpenKey Data Services further reduce the cost and complexity of managing healthcare professional and healthcare organization data by providing fast, responsive maintenance services. Instead of maintaining dedicated in-house data stewards to verify internal updates to data, Veeva Data Services manages these processes on behalf of our customers, including data quality consulting and enhancements, and ongoing maintenance services.

Veeva OpenKey Email Services provides email data and email rental services to help improve outreach to healthcare professionals through digital channels. Veeva OpenKey Email Services delivers a single source of healthcare professional email addresses that are continuously updated with data from trusted industry sources and verified by data stewards.

Veeva OpenKey Key Opinion Leader Data and Services provide deep profile information for important healthcare professionals and other stakeholders, gleaned from their industry presentations, published research, clinical trials, grants, claims, articles, and social activity. It also maps their affiliations as well as social and influence networks. The Veeva OpenKey Key Opinion Leader Data and Services are largely the result of our acquisition of the key opinion leader, or KOL, business and products of Qforma, Inc., Mederi AG and other affiliated entities through a combination of stock and asset purchases on March 31, 2015.

Professional Services and Support

In addition to cloud-based solutions that meet the specific needs of our life sciences customers, we also offer professional services to help customers maximize the value they get from those solutions. The people on these teams have a combination of life sciences industry expertise, project management skills and deep technical acumen that we believe our customers highly value. Our professional services teams often work together with our systems integrator partners to deliver projects. We offer professional services in the following areas:

- implementation and deployment planning and project management;
- requirements analysis, solution design and configuration;
- systems environment management and deployment services;

- training on our solutions; and
- ongoing managed services, such as outsourced systems administration.

Our professional services teams are organized based on separate R&D and commercial competencies so that members of our professional services team can also provide knowledge and best practices advice for the R&D and commercial departments of our customers.

Our global systems integrator partners, including Accenture, Cognizant Technology Solutions, Deloitte Consulting and other life sciences specialty firms, also deliver implementation and selected support services to those of our customers who wish to utilize them.

Our Customers

As of January 31, 2015, we served approximately 276 life sciences customers. For an explanation of how we define our current customers, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Components of Results of Operations.” We deliver solutions to companies throughout the life sciences industry, including pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, medical products, CSOs and CROs. Our customers range from the largest global pharmaceutical companies such as Bayer AG, Boehringer Ingelheim GmbH, Eli Lilly and Company, Gilead Sciences, Inc., Merck & Co., Inc. and Novartis International AG, to smaller companies including Keryx Biopharmaceuticals, Inc., Grupo Ferrer Internacional S.A., Ironwood Pharmaceuticals, Inc. and LEO Pharma A/S. For our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we did not have any customers that represented more than 10% of our total revenues. For additional information regarding our customers that represented more than 10% of our total revenues in prior periods, see note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements. For a summary of our financial information by geographic location, see note 15 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Our Culture and Employees

We have built our culture around the success of our customers. We believe that life sciences enterprise customers seek a limited number of trusted technology partners to work closely with on their most strategic technology needs. We seek to build deep relationships with our customers, which in turn help us shape our product roadmap to best meet the needs and address the priorities of our customers. We believe that our cloud-based architecture and life sciences industry focus enable this virtuous cycle of product improvement. As a result, our customers have become a strategic aspect of our business development and sales process, as they refer others to our solutions.

We have carefully built our culture by recruiting, selecting and developing employees who are highly focused on delivering success for customers. This is a crucial element of our hiring and evaluation processes throughout all departments. We believe this approach produces high levels of both customer success and employee satisfaction.

We also believe we provide employees a unique opportunity to develop and sell world-class, cloud-based applications and platforms within a specific industry. Historically, software developers had to choose between developing platforms for a broad, but generic set of customers, and building industry-specific solutions with limited further applicability. Our Industry Cloud approach empowers developers to build important applications and platforms that can become the standard in our industry while enabling sales personnel to sell a growing portfolio of solutions to a focused, deep set of life sciences companies. We believe that this unique opportunity will allow us to continue to attract top talent for our product development and sales efforts.

As of January 31, 2015, we employed 951 people. We also engage temporary employees and consultants. None of our employees is represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any work stoppages, and we consider our relations with our employees to be very good.

Technology Infrastructure and Operations

Our solutions utilize a pod-based architecture in multiple data centers that allow for scalability, operational simplicity and security. Our solutions are hosted in data centers located in California, Illinois and Virginia in the United States and Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom. We utilize third-parties to provide our data center infrastructure and manage the hardware on which our solutions operate. We utilize industry standard hardware in redundant configurations to minimize service interruptions. We also utilize multiple domain name service providers to lessen the potential for network-related disruptions.

Our technology is based on multi-tenant architectures that apply common, consistent management practices for all customers using our solutions. We enable multiple customers to share the same version of our solutions while securely partitioning their

respective data. Portions of our Veeva CRM solution are built on the Salesforce1 Platform. Our Veeva Vault and Veeva Network solutions are built upon our own proprietary platforms. We built the proprietary portions of our technology stack using recognized open source components, including, without limitation, the Red Hat Enterprise Linux operating system, MySQL database, Apache Solr for search, and Apache Tomcat and Resin for the application server.

We continually monitor our infrastructure for any sign of failure or pending failure, and we take preemptive action to attempt to minimize or prevent downtime. Our data centers employ advanced measures to ensure physical integrity and security, including redundant power and cooling systems, fire and flood prevention mechanisms, continual security coverage, biometric readers at entry points and anonymous exteriors. We also implement various disaster recovery measures, including full replication of hardware and data in our geographically distinct data centers, such that data loss would be minimized in the event of a single data center disaster.

All users are authenticated, authorized and validated before they can access our solutions. Users must have a valid user ID and associated password to log on to our solutions. Our configurable security model allows different groups of users to have different levels of access to our solutions. Our solutions' vulnerability is tested using internal tools prior to release, and we employ a third party to perform penetration and vulnerability tests on our solutions on a semi-annual basis.

We also obtain independent third-party audit opinions related to security and availability annually. Veeva obtains a Service Organization Controls, or SOC 2, Type II report that is covered under Trust Services Principles Criteria (TSP). The SOC 2 Type II report is based on a set of standards related to security and availability with a focus on internal controls related to unauthorized physical and logical access to systems and data.

Sales and Marketing

We sell our solutions through our direct sales organization. Our sales force is managed regionally by general managers in North America, Europe, Asia Pacific and LATAM who are responsible for all sales, professional services and customer success in each of their geographies. We believe this provides for an integrated view of the customer relationship as well as higher levels of local and regional focus on our customers.

Life sciences companies are typically organized by the major functions of research and development for the creation and development of new solutions, and commercial, for the sales and marketing of those solutions once they are approved for use. In large life sciences companies, research and development and commercial business lines may also have separate technology and business decision makers. Accordingly, we market and sell our solutions to align with the distinct characteristics of the research and development buyer and the commercial buyer. In our largest regions, we have distinct research and development and commercial sales teams. Each of these teams is further divided to sell to the largest global pharmaceutical companies and to smaller life sciences companies.

We believe the combination of our industry-focus and commitment to customer success provides strategic advantage and allows us to more efficiently market and sell our solutions as compared to horizontal cloud-based companies. Our awareness, demand generation and sales cultivation programs are highly targeted to only life sciences industry buyers. We believe that we further benefit from word-of-mouth marketing as customers endorse our solutions to their industry peers. This allows us to focus our sales and marketing efforts without the need for a larger number of sales executives.

Our Relationship with salesforce.com

Veeva CRM and certain of our related multichannel CRM solutions are developed on or utilize the Salesforce1 Platform of salesforce.com, inc. We are salesforce.com's preferred and recommended Salesforce1 Platform application

provider of sales automation solutions for drug makers in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry, or the pharma/biotech industry. Our agreement provides that, subject to certain exceptions and specified remedies for breach, salesforce.com will not position, develop, promote, invest in or acquire applications directly competitive to the Veeva CRM solution for sales automation that directly target the pharma/biotech industry. Our agreement with salesforce.com does not restrict a salesforce.com customer's ability (or the ability of salesforce.com on behalf of a specific salesforce.com customer) to customize or configure the Salesforce1 Platform. However, our agreement restricts salesforce.com from competing with us with respect to sales opportunities for sales automation solutions for the pharma/biotech industry unless such competition has been pre-approved by salesforce.com's senior management based on certain criteria specified in the agreement. Our agreement also imposes certain limits on salesforce.com entering into arrangements similar to ours with other parties with respect to sales automation applications for the pharma/biotech industry. Our agreement allows us to provide our customers with rights to the Salesforce1 Platform Unlimited Edition for use as combined with the proprietary aspects of our Veeva CRM solution, and subject to salesforce.com's standard prior review and approval processes, to build additional solutions on the Salesforce1 Platform.

Under our agreement, salesforce.com provides the hosting infrastructure and data center for portions of the Veeva CRM solution, as well as the system administration, configuration, reporting and other platform level functionality. In exchange, we pay salesforce.com a fee. Our current agreement with salesforce.com expires on September 1, 2025 and is renewable for five-year periods upon mutual agreement. We are obligated to meet minimum order commitments of \$500 million over the term of the agreement, including “true-up” payments if the orders we place with salesforce.com have not equaled or exceeded the following aggregate amounts within the timeframes indicated: (i) \$250 million from March 1, 2014 to September 1, 2020 and (ii) the full amount of \$500 million by September 1, 2025. If either party elects not to renew the agreement or if the agreement is terminated by us as a result of salesforce.com’s breach, the agreement provides for a five-year wind-down period in which we would be able to continue providing the Salesforce1 Platform as combined with the proprietary aspects of our solutions to our existing customers but would be limited with respect to the number of additional subscriptions we could sell to our existing customers. We believe that we have a mutually beneficial strategic relationship with salesforce.com.

Quality and Compliance

Our customers use our solutions for business activities that are subject to a complex regime of global healthcare laws and regulations. In order to best serve our customers, we must ensure that the data processed by our systems are accurate and secure and that they retain the level of confidentiality and privacy commensurate with the type of information managed. To comply with IT healthcare regulations, industry-specific capabilities must be designed for and embedded in all of our solutions. These capabilities include: robust audit trail tracking, compliant electronic signature capture, data encryption and secure access controls. In addition to design requirements, our solutions must be thoroughly tested to comply with the regulations that apply to electronic record keeping systems for the life sciences industry, which include:

Regulation	Regulation Description
21 CFR 820.75	U.S. FDA device regulation on system validation
21 CFR 211.68	U.S. FDA pharma GMP regulation on system validation
21 CFR 11	U.S. FDA requirement for maintenance of electronic records
EU Annex 11	EU GMP requirement for maintenance of electronic records
21 CFR 203	Drug sample tracking as required by the Prescription Drug Marketing Act

Each version of our solutions undergoes validation testing against these and other relevant standards. Veeva performs IQ and OQ, develops a validation plan and executes the protocols. The results of each independent validation are then reviewed and confirmed in a summary report by our quality and compliance team. As such, we maintain a dedicated team of quality and compliance experts that manages our processes for meeting the requirements of the FDA and other global life sciences regulatory agencies. The functions of this quality and compliance team include three separate domains, each managed by a responsible area head:

- quality systems oversees resource management, document management, computer validation and quality oversight;
- compliance oversees audit management, supplier management and regulatory intelligence; and
- the security office oversees information security and data privacy, security awareness training and security incident management.

Veeva has designed and implemented a Quality Management System (QMS) that is aligned with our customers' regulatory standards for IT compliance. Our QMS is maintained in our own Veeva Vault QualityDocs application. A compliant QMS in the healthcare regulated environment entails:

- a comprehensive set of quality policies and procedures;
- an independent quality assurance function that oversees development and maintenance of our software;
- audit support of our customers' regulatory obligation to perform due diligence on their suppliers;
- computer systems validation aligned with healthcare industry best practices as outlined in published regulatory standards;
- a resource management program to ensure employees have the requisite demonstrable level of experience and training;
- a risk management program to identify product realization and other business risks; and
- an information security program to ensure IT controls conform to established standards.

With respect to data privacy, in particular, we self-certify to the EU and Swiss Safe Harbor framework on an annual basis, to ensure that our customers based in Europe have adequate assurance of our data privacy controls.

Our quality and compliance team also manages the process of customer audits, which is often a required due diligence step in customer purchase decisions. We believe our approach to quality and compliance is a reflection of our focus on customer success and is a competitive differentiator.

Research and Development

Our ability to compete depends in large part on our continuous commitment to research and development and our ability to rapidly introduce new applications, technologies, features and functionality. Our research and development organization is responsible for the design, development and testing of our solutions and applications. Based on customer feedback and needs, we focus our efforts on developing new solutions functionality, applications and core technologies and further enhancing the usability, functionality, reliability, performance and flexibility of existing solutions and applications.

Research and development expenses were \$14.6 million, \$26.3 million and \$41.2 million for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Competition

The overall market for life sciences software is global, rapidly evolving, highly competitive and subject to changing regulations, technology and shifting customer needs. The solutions and applications offered by our competitors vary in size, breadth and scope.

Our Veeva CRM solutions compete with offerings from large global enterprise software vendors, such as Oracle Corporation, and also compete with life sciences-specific customer relationship management providers, such as Cegedim SA and IMS Health Holding, Inc. We also compete with a number of vendors of cloud-based and on-premise customer relationship management applications that address only a portion of one of our customer relationship management solutions. Our Veeva Vault regulated content management and collaboration solutions compete with offerings from large global content management platform vendors such as EMC Corporation, Microsoft Corporation and OpenText Corporation. We also compete with professional services companies that provide solutions on these platforms, such as Computer Sciences Corporation, and with other life sciences specific providers. In the future, providers of horizontal cloud-based storage products may seek to compete with our regulated content management and collaboration solutions. Our Veeva Network customer master solution competes with master data software offerings from vendors such as Informatica Corporation, IMS Health Holding, Inc. and other smaller providers. Veeva OpenKey Customer Data and our related data services compete with Cegedim SA, IMS Health Holding, Inc. and many other data providers.

We may also face competition from custom-built software developed by third-party vendors or developed in-house by our potential customers, or from applications built by our customers or by third parties on behalf of our customers using commercially available software platforms that are provided by third parties. We may also face competition from companies that provide cloud-based solutions in different target or horizontal markets that may develop applications or work with companies that operate in our target markets. With the introduction of new technologies and market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future.

In some cases, our competitors are well-established providers of competitive solutions, which have long-standing relationships with many of our current and potential customers, including large pharmaceutical and emerging biopharmaceutical companies. Oracle, EMC and IMS, for example, each have larger and greater name recognition, a

much longer operating history, larger marketing budgets and significantly greater resources than we do.

Many of our competitors may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services than us. Such competitors may be able to initiate or withstand substantial price competition, and may offer solutions competitive to certain of our solutions on a standalone basis at a lower price or bundled as part of a larger product sale, including the bundling of software solutions and data. In addition, many of our competitors have established marketing relationships, access to larger customer bases, and distribution agreements with consultants, system integrators and resellers that we do not have. Our competitors may also establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their product offerings or resources.

In addition, in order to take advantage of customer demand for cloud-based solutions, such competitors may expand their cloud-based solutions through acquisitions and organic development, or may seek to partner with other leading cloud providers. For instance, in June 2014, IMS announced its intention to acquire the information solutions and CRM businesses of Cegedim. The

competitive impact of this potential acquisition is uncertain, but the potential combined entity is likely to intensely compete with us in a number of product areas, including software solutions and data, and such competition may negatively impact our business.

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

- level of customer satisfaction;
- regulatory compliance verification and functionality;
- domain expertise with respect to life sciences;
- ease of deployment and use of solutions and applications;
- breadth and depth of solution and application functionality;
- brand awareness and reputation;
- modern and adaptive technology platform;
- capability for customization, configurability, integration, security, scalability and reliability of applications;
- total cost of ownership;
- ability to innovate and respond to customer needs rapidly;
- size of customer base and level of user adoption; and
- ability to integrate with legacy enterprise infrastructures and third-party applications.

We believe that we compete favorably on the basis of these factors and that the domain expertise required for developing and deploying successful solutions in the life sciences industry may hinder new entrants that are unable to invest the necessary capital to develop solutions that can address the functionality, requirements and regulatory compliance capabilities needed for the life sciences industry. Our ability to remain competitive will largely depend on our ongoing performance in the areas of solution and application development and customer support.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of trade secrets, copyrights and trademarks, as well as contractual protections, to establish and protect our intellectual property rights. We have only recently begun to develop a strategy to seek patent protections for our technology. We require our employees, consultants and other third parties to enter into confidentiality and proprietary rights agreements and control access to software, documentation and other proprietary information. Although we rely on our intellectual property rights, as well as contractual protections to establish and protect our proprietary rights, we believe that factors such as the technological and creative skills of our personnel, creation of new features and functionality and frequent enhancements to our applications are essential to establishing and maintaining our technology leadership position as provider of software solutions and applications to the life sciences industry.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary technology and our intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or obtain and use our technology to develop applications with the same functionality as our application. Policing unauthorized use of our technology and intellectual property rights is difficult, and protection of our rights through civil enforcement mechanisms may be expensive and time consuming.

Companies in our industry often own a number of patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets and frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of infringement, misappropriation or other violations of intellectual property or other rights. We have in the past settled a lawsuit from a competitor asserting patent infringement, and we may face in the future, new allegations that we have infringed the patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and other intellectual property rights of other competitors or non-practicing entities. We expect that we and others in our industry will continue to be subject to third-party infringement claims by competitors as the functionality of applications in different industry segments overlaps, and by non-practicing entities. Any of these third parties might make a claim of infringement against us at any time.

Corporate Information

We were incorporated in the state of Delaware in January 2007 and changed our name to Veeva Systems Inc. from Verticals onDemand, Inc. in April 2009. Our principal executive offices are located at 4637 Chabot Drive, Suite 210, Pleasanton, California

94588. Our telephone number is (925) 452-6500. Our website address is <http://www.veeva.com>. Information contained on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K, and you should not consider information contained on our website to be part of this annual report on Form 10-K or in deciding whether to purchase shares of our Class A common stock. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available free of charge on the Investors portion of our website at <http://ir.veeva.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our Class A common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this annual report on Form 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before investing in our Class A common stock. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the price of our Class A common stock could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have a limited operating history, which makes it difficult to predict our future operating results, and we may not achieve our expected operating results in the future.

We were incorporated in 2007 and introduced our first commercially available cloud-based solution, Veeva CRM, that same year. Our two other major solutions, Veeva Vault and Veeva Network, were introduced in 2011 and 2013, respectively. As a result of our limited operating history, our ability to forecast our future operating results, including revenues, cash flows and profitability, is limited and subject to a number of uncertainties. We have encountered and will encounter risks and uncertainties frequently experienced by growing companies in the technology industry, such as the risks and uncertainties described in this report. If our assumptions regarding these risks and uncertainties are incorrect or change due to changes in our markets, or if we do not address these risks successfully, our operating and financial results may differ materially from our expectations and our business may suffer.

We expect the future growth rate of our revenues to decline.

In our fiscal years ended January 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, our revenues grew by 111%, 62% and 49%, respectively, as compared to revenues from the prior fiscal years. We expect the growth rate of our revenues to decline in future periods which may adversely impact the value of our Class A common stock.

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

Our solutions involve the storage and transmission of our customers' proprietary information, including personal or identifying information regarding their employees and the medical professionals whom their sales personnel contact, sensitive proprietary data related to the regulatory submission process for new medical treatments, and other sensitive information. As a result, unauthorized access or security breaches as a result of third-party action, employee error, malfeasance or otherwise could result in the loss of information, litigation, indemnity obligations, damage to our reputation and other liability. Because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or sabotage systems change frequently and generally are not identified until they are launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Any or all of these issues could adversely affect our ability to attract new customers, cause existing customers to elect to not renew their subscriptions, result in reputational damage or subject us to third-party lawsuits, regulatory fines or other action or liability, which could adversely affect our operating results. Our insurance may not be adequate to cover losses associated with such events, and in any case, such insurance may not cover all of the types of costs, expenses and losses we could incur to respond to and remediate a security breach. A security breach of another significant provider of cloud-based solutions may also negatively impact the demand for our solutions.

In our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we derived approximately 89% of our subscription services revenues from our Veeva CRM solutions, and our core CRM solution has achieved substantial penetration within the sales teams of

pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. If our efforts to further increase the use and adoption of our Veeva CRM solutions do not succeed, the growth rate of our revenues may decline.

In our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we derived approximately 89% of our subscription services revenues from our core sales automation solution, Veeva CRM, and the other multichannel CRM solutions that are complementary to Veeva CRM. We have realized substantial sales penetration of the available market for our core Veeva CRM solution among pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. A critical factor for our continued growth is our ability to sell additional user subscriptions for Veeva CRM and the other multichannel CRM solutions that are complementary to Veeva CRM to our existing and new customers. Any factor adversely affecting sales of these solutions, including substantial penetration of the available market for our core Veeva CRM solution, could adversely affect the growth rate of our sales, revenues, operating results and business.

If our newer solutions, including Veeva Vault, Veeva Network, Veeva OpenKey and our newer commercial applications that complement Veeva CRM, are not successfully adopted by new and existing customers, the growth rate of our revenues and operating results will be adversely affected.

Our continued growth and profitability will depend on our ability to successfully develop and sell new solutions, including Veeva Vault, Veeva Network, Veeva OpenKey and our newer commercial applications that complement Veeva CRM. These solutions were recently introduced and although revenues related to Veeva Vault and Veeva Network exceeded 15% of our total revenues in the year ended January 31, 2015, it is uncertain whether these solutions will continue growing and comprise a more significant portion of our total revenues. It may take us significant time and we may incur significant expense to effectively market and sell these solutions, or to develop other new solutions and make enhancements to our existing solutions. If Veeva Vault, Veeva Network, Veeva OpenKey or our newer commercial applications that complement Veeva CRM do not continue to gain traction in the market, or other solutions that we may develop and introduce in the future do not achieve market acceptance in a timely manner, the growth rate of our revenues and operating results may be adversely affected.

Our revenue from professional services fees is volatile and may not increase from quarter to quarter or at all.

We derive a significant portion of our revenue from professional services fees. Our professional services revenues fluctuate from quarter to quarter as a result of the achievement of milestones in our professional services arrangements, and the requirements, complexity and timing of our customers' implementation projects. Generally, a customer's on-going need for professional services with respect to one or more of our solutions decreases as the implementation and full deployment of such solutions is completed. Our customers may also choose to use third parties rather than us for certain professional services related to our solutions. As a result of these and other factors, our professional services revenues may not increase on a quarterly basis in the future or at all.

Our subscription agreements with our customers are generally for a term of one year. If our existing customers do not renew their subscriptions annually, or buy additional solutions and user subscriptions from us, or renew at lower fee levels, our business and operating results will suffer.

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from the renewal of existing subscription orders. The orders we enter into with our customers for subscription services typically have a one-year term. Our customers have no obligation to renew their subscriptions for our solutions after their orders expire. Thus, securing the renewal of our subscription orders and selling additional solutions and user subscriptions is critical to our future operating results. Factors that may affect the renewal rate for our solutions and our ability to sell additional solutions and user subscriptions include:

- the price, performance and functionality of our solutions;
- the availability, price, performance and functionality of competing solutions and services;
- the effectiveness of our professional services;
- our ability to develop complementary solutions, applications and services;
- the stability, performance and security of our hosting infrastructure and hosting services;
- and
- the business environment of our customers and, in particular, headcount reductions by our customers.

In addition, our customers may negotiate terms less advantageous to us upon renewal, which may reduce our revenues from these customers, and factors that are not within our control may contribute to a reduction in our subscription services revenues. For instance, our customers may reduce their number of sales representatives, which would result in a corresponding reduction in the number of user subscriptions needed for some of our solutions and thus a lower aggregate renewal fee. If our customers fail to renew their subscription orders, renew their subscription orders upon less favorable terms or at lower fee levels, or fail to purchase new solutions, applications and professional services from us, our revenues may decline or our future revenues may be constrained.

The loss of one or more of our key customers, or a failure to renew our subscription agreements with one or more of our key customers, could slow the growth rate of our revenues or cause our revenues to decline.

In our fiscal years ended January 31, 2013, 2014 and 2015, our top 10 customers accounted for 54%, 56% and 54% of our total revenues, respectively. We rely on our reputation and recommendations from key customers in order to promote our solutions to potential customers. The loss of any of our key customers, or a failure of one or more of them to renew or expand user subscriptions, could have a significant impact on the growth rate of our revenues, reputation and our ability to obtain new customers. In addition, acquisitions of our customers could lead to cancellation or non-renewal of our agreements with those customers or by the acquiring companies, thereby reducing the number of our existing and potential customers.

Our quarterly results may fluctuate significantly, which could prevent us from meeting investor expectations, or our own guidance, and which would adversely impact the value of our Class A common stock.

Our quarterly results of operations, including our revenues, gross margin, profitability and cash flows, may vary significantly in the future for a variety of reasons, including those listed elsewhere in this “Risk Factors” section, and period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not be meaningful. Accordingly, our quarterly results should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. Additionally, we issue guidance quarterly regarding our expectations for certain future financial results. Such guidance is based upon incomplete information and our expectations as to certain future events that we do not control. Our guidance may prove to be incorrect and actual results may differ materially from our guidance. Fluctuations in our results or failure to achieve our guidance may adversely impact the value of our Class A common stock.

We have experienced rapid growth in recent periods, and if we fail to manage our growth effectively, we may be unable to execute our business plan.

Since we were founded, we have experienced rapid growth and expansion of our operations. Our revenues, customer count, product and service offerings, employees, countries of operation, facilities and computing infrastructure needs have all increased significantly and we expect them to increase in the future. Our rapid growth has placed, and will continue to place, a significant strain on our management capabilities, administrative and operational infrastructure, facilities and other resources. If we are unable to anticipate the demands of our growth or effectively manage our growth, our operating and financial results likely would be harmed.

Our agreement with salesforce.com imposes significant financial commitments on us which we may not be able to meet and which could negatively impact our financial results and liquidity in the future.

Key and substantial portions of our Veeva CRM solution, and the commercial applications that complement our Veeva CRM solution, are developed on and/or utilize the Salesforce1 Platform of salesforce.com, inc. Under our agreement, salesforce.com provides the hosting infrastructure and data center for portions of the Veeva CRM solution, as well as the system administration, configuration, reporting and other platform level functionality. In exchange, we pay salesforce.com a fee. Our agreement with salesforce.com requires that we meet minimum order commitments of \$500 million over the term of the agreement, which ends on September 1, 2025, including “true-up” payments if the orders we place with salesforce.com have not equaled or exceeded the following aggregate amounts within the timeframes indicated: (i) \$250 million from March 1, 2014 to September 1, 2020 and (ii) the full amount of \$500 million by September 1, 2025. If we are not able to meet the minimum order commitments, the required true-up payments will negatively impact our margins, cash flows, cash balance and financial condition, and our stock price may decline.

All of our revenues are generated by sales to customers in the life sciences industry, and factors that adversely affect this industry, including mergers within the life sciences industry, could also adversely affect us.

All of our sales are to customers in the life sciences industry. Demand for our solutions could be affected by factors that adversely affect the life sciences industry, including:

- The consolidation of companies or bankruptcies within the life sciences industry—Consolidation within the life sciences industry has accelerated in recent years, and this trend could continue. We may lose customers due to industry consolidation, and we may not be able to expand sales of our solutions and services to new customers to replace lost customers. In addition, new companies that result from such consolidation may decide that our solutions are no longer needed because of their own internal processes or the use of alternative solutions. As these entities consolidate, competition to provide solutions and services to industry participants will become more intense and the

importance of establishing relationships with large industry participants will become greater. These industry participants may try to use their market power to negotiate price reductions for our solutions. Also, if consolidation of larger current customers occurs, the combined company may represent a larger percentage of business for us and, as a result, we are likely to rely more significantly on the combined company's revenues to continue to achieve growth. Mergers of large life sciences companies have also been discussed which, if consummated, would have the potential to reduce demand for one or more of our solutions as a result of potential personnel reductions over time.

Additionally, our customers with potential treatments in clinical trials may be unsuccessful and may subsequently declare bankruptcy.

- The changing regulatory environment of the life sciences industry—Changes in regulations could require us to expend significant resources in order to ensure that our solutions continue to meet the compliance needs of our customers or could prevent our customers from using certain of our solutions or certain functionality of our solutions.
- Changes in market conditions and practices within the life sciences industry—The expiration of key patents, changes in the practices of prescribing healthcare professionals, the policies and preferences of healthcare professionals and healthcare organizations with respect to the sales and marketing efforts of life sciences companies, changes in the

regulation of the sales and marketing efforts of life sciences companies and other factors could lead to a significant reduction in pharmaceutical sales representatives that use our solutions or otherwise change the demand for our solutions.

- Changes in global economic conditions and changes in the global availability of healthcare treatments provided by the life sciences companies to which we sell—Our business depends on the overall economic health of our existing and prospective customers. The purchase of our solutions may involve a significant commitment of capital and other resources. If economic conditions, including the ability to market life sciences products in key markets or the demand for life sciences products globally deteriorates, many of our customers may delay or reduce their IT spending. This could result in reductions in sales of our solutions, longer sales cycles, reductions in subscription duration and value, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition.

Accordingly, our operating results and our ability to efficiently provide our solutions to life sciences companies and to grow or maintain our customer base could be adversely affected as a result of factors that affect the life sciences industry generally.

The markets in which we participate are highly competitive, and if we do not compete effectively, our business and operating results could be adversely affected.

The markets for our solutions are highly competitive. Our Veeva CRM solutions compete with offerings from large global enterprise software vendors, such as Oracle Corporation, and also compete with life sciences-specific customer relationship management providers, such as Cegedim SA and IMS Health Holding, Inc. We also compete with a number of vendors of cloud-based and on-premise customer relationship management applications that address only a portion of one of our customer relationship management solutions. Our Veeva Vault regulated content management and collaboration solutions compete with offerings from large global content management platform vendors such as EMC Corporation, Microsoft Corporation and OpenText Corporation. We also compete with professional services companies that provide solutions on these platforms, such as Computer Sciences Corporation, and with other life sciences specific providers. In the future, providers of horizontal cloud-based storage products may seek to compete with our regulated content management and collaboration solutions. Our Veeva Network customer master solution competes with master data software offerings from vendors such as Informatica Corporation, IMS Health Holding, Inc. and other smaller providers. Veeva OpenKey Customer Data and our related data services compete with Cegedim SA, IMS Health Holding, Inc. and many other data providers. We may also face competition from custom-built software developed by third-party vendors or developed in-house by our potential customers, or from applications built by our customers or by third parties on behalf of our customers using commercially available software platforms that are provided by third parties. We may also face competition from companies that provide cloud-based solutions in different target or horizontal markets that may develop applications or work with companies that operate in our target markets. With the introduction of new technologies and market entrants, we expect competition to intensify in the future.

In some cases, our competitors are well-established providers of competitive solutions, which have long-standing relationships with many of our current and potential customers, including large pharmaceutical and emerging biopharmaceutical companies. Oracle, EMC and IMS, for example, each have larger and greater name recognition, a much longer operating history, larger marketing budgets and significantly greater resources than we do.

Many of our competitors may be able to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sale of their products and services than us. Such competitors may be able to initiate or withstand substantial price competition, and may offer solutions competitive to certain of our solutions on a standalone basis at a lower price or bundled as part of a larger product sale, including the bundling of software solutions and data. In addition, many of our competitors have established marketing relationships, access to larger customer bases, and distribution agreements with consultants, system integrators and resellers that we do not have. Our competitors may also establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with third parties that may further enhance their product offerings or resources. In addition, in

order to take advantage of customer demand for cloud-based solutions, such competitors may expand their cloud-based solutions through acquisitions and organic development, or may seek to partner with other leading cloud providers. For instance, in June 2014, IMS announced its intention to acquire the information solutions and CRM businesses of Cegedim. The competitive impact of this potential acquisition is uncertain, but the potential combined entity is likely to intensely compete with us in a number of product areas, including software solutions, data and data services, and such competition may negatively impact our business.

If our competitors' products, services or technologies become more accepted than our solutions, if they are successful in bringing their products or services to market earlier than ours, if their products or services are more technologically capable than ours, or if customers replace our solutions with custom-built software, then our revenues could be adversely affected. Pricing pressures and increased competition could result in reduced sales, reduced margins, losses or a failure to maintain or improve our competitive market position, any of which could adversely affect our business.

If the third-party providers of healthcare reference data and prescription drug sales data do not allow our customers to upload and use such data in our solutions, our business may be negatively impacted.

Many of our customers license healthcare professional and healthcare organization data and data regarding the sales of prescription drugs from third parties such as IMS and Cegedim. In order for our customers to upload such data to the Veeva CRM and Veeva Network solutions, such third-party data providers typically must consent to such uploads and often require that we enter into agreements regarding our obligations with respect to such data, which include confidentiality obligations and intellectual property rights with respect to such third-party data. We have experienced delays and difficulties in our negotiations with such third-party data providers in the past and we expect to experience difficulties in the future. If such third-party data providers do not consent to the uploading and use of their data in our solutions, delay consent or fail to offer reasonable conditions for the upload and use of such data in our solutions, our sales efforts, solution implementations and productive use of our solutions by customers may be harmed, and, in turn, our business may be negatively impacted.

Our sales cycles can be long and unpredictable, and our sales efforts require considerable investment of time and expense. If our sales cycle lengthens or we invest substantial resources pursuing unsuccessful sales opportunities, our operating results and growth would be harmed.

Our sales process entails planning discussions with prospective customers, analyzing their existing solutions and identifying how these potential customers can use and benefit from our solutions. The sales cycle for a new customer, from the time of prospect qualification to the completion of the first sale, may span over twelve months. In particular, we have limited history selling to the research and development departments of life sciences companies, yet many of our newer solutions, including certain Veeva Vault solutions, were developed to target the research and development function. As a result, our sales cycle for these solutions may be lengthy and difficult to predict. We spend substantial time, effort and money in our sales efforts without any assurance that our efforts will result in the sale of our solutions. In addition, our sales cycle can vary substantially from customer to customer because of various factors, including the discretionary nature of potential customers' purchasing and budget decisions, the announcement or planned introduction of new solutions by us or our competitors and the purchasing approval processes of potential customers. If our sales cycle lengthens or we invest substantial resources pursuing unsuccessful sales opportunities, our operating results and growth would be harmed.

Defects or disruptions in our solutions could result in diminishing demand for our solutions, a reduction in our revenues and subject us to substantial liability.

We generally release updates to our solutions three times per year. These updates may contain undetected errors when first introduced or released. We have from time to time found defects in our solutions, and new errors in our existing solutions may be detected in the future. Since our customers use our solutions for important aspects of their business, any errors, defects, disruptions or other performance problems with our solutions could hurt our reputation and may damage our customers' businesses. If that occurs, our customers may delay or withhold payment to us, cancel their agreements with us, elect not to renew, make service credit claims, warranty claims or other claims against us, and we could lose future sales. The occurrence of any of these events could result in diminishing demand for our solutions, a reduction of our revenues, an increase in our bad debt expense, an increase in collection cycles for accounts receivable, require us to increase our warranty provisions, or incur the expense of litigation or substantial liability.

If we fail to effectively manage our technical operations infrastructure, our existing customers may experience service outages and our new customers may experience delays in the deployment of our solutions.

We have experienced significant growth in the number of users, transactions and data that our operations infrastructure supports. We seek to maintain sufficient excess capacity in our operations infrastructure to meet the

needs of all of our customers. We also seek to maintain excess capacity to facilitate the rapid provision of new customer deployments and the expansion of existing customer deployments. In addition, we need to properly manage our technological operations infrastructure in order to support version control, changes in hardware and software parameters and the evolution of our solutions. However, the provision of new hosting infrastructure requires adequate lead-time. We have experienced, and may in the future experience, website disruptions, outages and other performance problems. These types of problems may be caused by a variety of factors, including infrastructure changes, human or software errors, viruses, security attacks, fraud, spikes in customer usage, problems associated with our third-party data center and network providers and denial of service issues. In some instances, we may not be able to identify the cause or causes of these performance problems within an acceptable period of time. It is also possible that such problems could result in losses of customer data. If we do not accurately predict our infrastructure requirements, our existing customers may experience delays in the deployment of our solutions or service outages that may subject us to financial penalties, financial liabilities and customer losses. For instance, our customer agreements typically provide service level commitments on a quarterly basis. If we are unable to meet the stated service level commitments or suffer extended periods of unavailability for our solutions, we may be contractually obligated to provide these customers with service credits or our customers may terminate their agreements. Any extended service outages could adversely affect our reputation, revenues and operating results.

Catastrophic events could disrupt our business and adversely affect our operating results.

Our corporate headquarters are located in Pleasanton, California and our third-party hosted data centers are located in California, Illinois, Virginia, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan. The west coast of the United States and Japan each contains active earthquake zones. Additionally, we rely on our network and third-party infrastructure and enterprise applications, internal technology systems and our website for our development, marketing, operational support, hosted services and sales activities. In the event of a major earthquake, hurricane or catastrophic event such as fire, power loss, telecommunications failure, cyber-attack, war or terrorist attack, we may be unable to continue our operations and may endure system interruptions, reputational harm, delays in our solution development, lengthy interruptions in our services, breaches of data security and loss of critical data, all of which could have an adverse effect on our future operating results.

Because key and substantial portions of our Veeva CRM solutions are built on salesforce.com's Salesforce1 Platform, we are dependent upon our agreement with salesforce.com to provide our Veeva CRM solutions to our customers.

Key and substantial portions of our Veeva CRM solution and the commercial applications that complement our Veeva CRM solution are developed on or utilize the Salesforce1 Platform of salesforce.com, inc., and we rely on our agreement with salesforce.com to continue to use the Salesforce1 Platform as combined with the proprietary aspects of our Veeva CRM solutions.

Our agreement with salesforce.com expires on September 1, 2025. However, salesforce.com has the right to terminate the agreement in certain circumstances, including in the event of a material breach of the agreement by us, or that salesforce.com is subjected to third-party intellectual property infringement claims based on our solutions (except to the extent based on the Salesforce1 Platform) or our trademarks and we do not remedy such infringement in accordance with the agreement. Also, if we are acquired by specified companies, salesforce.com may terminate the agreement upon notice of not less than 12 months. If salesforce.com terminates our agreement under these circumstances, our customers will be unable to access our Veeva CRM solutions. A termination of the agreement would cause us to incur significant time and expense to acquire rights to, or develop, a replacement customer relationship management platform and we may not be successful in these efforts. Even if we were to successfully acquire or develop a replacement customer relationship management platform, some customers may decide not to adopt the replacement platform and may decide to use a different customer relationship management solution. If we were unsuccessful in acquiring or developing a replacement customer relationship management platform or acquired or developed a replacement customer relationship management platform that our customers do not adopt, our business, operating results and brand may be adversely affected.

Also, if either party elects not to renew the agreement at the end of its September 1, 2025 term or if the agreement is terminated by us as a result of salesforce.com's breach, the agreement provides for a five-year wind-down period in which we would be able to continue providing the Salesforce1 Platform as combined with the proprietary aspects of our solutions to our existing customers but would be limited with respect to the number of additional subscriptions we could sell to our existing customers. After the wind-down period, we would no longer be able to use the Salesforce1 Platform.

Our agreement with salesforce.com provides that we can use the Salesforce1 Platform as combined with our proprietary Veeva CRM application to sell sales automation solutions only to drug makers in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries for human and animal treatments, which does not include the medical devices industry or products for non-drug departments of pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies. Sales of the Salesforce1 Platform in combination with our Veeva CRM application to additional industries would require the review and approval of salesforce.com. Our inability to freely sell our Veeva CRM solution outside of drug makers in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries may adversely impact our growth.

While our agreement with salesforce.com, subject to certain exceptions, provides that salesforce.com will not position, develop, promote, invest in or acquire applications directly competitive to the Veeva CRM solution for sales automation that directly target drug makers in the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industry, or the pharma/biotech industry, our remedy for a breach of this commitment by salesforce.com would be to terminate the agreement, or continue the agreement but be released from our minimum order commitments from the date of salesforce.com's breach forward. While our agreement with salesforce.com also restricts salesforce.com from competing with us with respect to sales opportunities for sales automation solutions for the pharma/biotech industry unless such competition has been pre-approved by salesforce.com's senior management based on certain criteria specified in the agreement, and imposes certain limits on salesforce.com from entering into arrangements similar to ours with other parties with respect to sales automation applications for the pharma/biotech industry, it does not restrict a salesforce.com customer's ability (or the ability of salesforce.com on behalf of a specific salesforce.com customer) to customize or configure the Salesforce1 Platform. Some current or potential customers of ours may choose to build custom solutions using the Salesforce1 Platform rather than buying our solutions.

We depend on data centers operated by third parties for our cloud solutions, and any disruption in the operation of these facilities could adversely affect our business and subject us to liability.

Our commercial solutions are hosted from data centers operated by third parties, including salesforce.com with respect to our solutions related to Veeva CRM. We do not control the operation of these facilities. The owners of our non-salesforce.com data centers have no obligation to renew their agreements with us on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. If we are unable to renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms, or if one of our data center operators is acquired, we may be required to transfer our servers and other infrastructure to new data center facilities, and we may incur significant costs and possible service interruption in connection with doing so.

Problems faced by our third-party data center locations, including those operated by salesforce.com, could adversely affect the experience of our customers. The operators of the data centers could decide to close their facilities without adequate notice. In addition, any financial difficulties, such as bankruptcy, faced by the operators of the data centers or any of the service providers with whom we or they contract may have negative effects on our business, the nature and extent of which are difficult to predict. Additionally, if our data centers are unable to keep up with our growing needs for capacity, this could have an adverse effect on our business. For example, a rapid expansion of our business could affect the service levels at our data centers or cause such data centers and systems to fail. Any changes in third-party service levels at our data centers or any disruptions or other performance problems with our solutions could adversely affect our reputation and may damage our customers' stored files or result in lengthy interruptions in our services or potential losses of customer data. Interruptions in our services might reduce our revenues, cause us to issue refunds to customers for prepaid and unused subscriptions, subject us to potential liability or adversely affect our renewal rates.

Privacy laws and regulations are burdensome, may reduce demand for our solutions, and failure to comply may impose significant liabilities.

Our customers can use our solutions to collect, use, process and store personal or identifying information regarding their employees and the medical professionals whom their sales personnel contact, and, potentially, personal health information. Federal, state and foreign government bodies and agencies have adopted, are considering adopting, or may adopt laws and regulations regarding the collection, use, processing, storage and disclosure of personal information obtained from consumers and individuals. In the United States, for instance, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services promulgated patient privacy rules under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, that protect medical records and other personal health information by limiting their use and disclosure, giving individuals the right to access, amend and seek accounting of their own health information and limiting most use and disclosures of health information to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to accomplish the intended purpose. Foreign data privacy regulations, such as the EU's Data Protection Directive (Directive 95/46/EC), and the country-specific regulations that implement Directive 95/46/EC, also govern the processing of personally identifiable data, and may be stricter than U.S. laws. Upcoming regulations, such as the EU's General Data Protection Regulation or the Russia Localization Law (Federal Law No. 242-FZ) may be stricter than U.S. laws and may impose data residency requirements. Our solutions are expected to be capable of use by our customers in compliance with such laws and regulations. The functional and operational requirements and costs of compliance with such laws and regulations may adversely impact our business, and failure to enable our solutions to comply with such laws and regulations could lead to significant fines and penalties imposed by regulators, as well as claims by our customers or third parties. Additionally, all of these domestic and international legislative and regulatory initiatives could adversely affect our customers' ability or desire to collect, use, process and store personal or health-related information using our solutions, which could reduce demand for our solutions.

Our solutions address heavily regulated functions within the life sciences industry, and failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could lessen the demand for our solutions or subject us to significant claims and losses.

Our customers use our solutions for business activities that are subject to a complex regime of global laws and regulations, including requirements for maintenance of electronic records and electronic signatures (as set forth in 21 CFR Part 11, EU GMP Annex 11, and Japan PFSB 0401022), requirements regarding drug sample tracking and distribution (as set forth in 21 CFR Part 203, EU Directive 201/83/EC Article 96), and other laws and regulations. Our solutions are expected to be capable of use by our customers in compliance with such laws and regulations. Our efforts to provide solutions that comply with such laws and regulations are time-consuming and costly, and include validation procedures that may delay the release of new versions of our solutions. As these laws and regulations change over time, we may find it difficult to adjust our solutions to comply with such changes. If we are not able to provide solutions that can be used in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, customers may be unwilling to use our solutions and any such non-compliance could result in the termination of our customer agreements or claims arising from such agreements with our customers.

Additionally, any failure of our customers to comply with laws and regulations applicable to the functions for which our solutions are used could result in fines, penalties or claims for substantial damages against our customers that may harm our business

or reputation. If such failure were allegedly caused by our solutions or services, our customers may make a claim for damages against us, regardless of our responsibility for the failure. We may be subject to lawsuits that, even if unsuccessful, could divert our resources and our management's attention and adversely affect our business, and our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover such claims against us.

The software industry changes rapidly as a result of technological and product developments, which may render our solutions less desirable. If we are unable or unsuccessful in enhancing our solutions in response to technological developments, our revenues and operating results could be adversely affected.

The software industry is subject to rapid technological change. The introduction of new technologies in the software industry, including mobile technologies, will continue to have a significant effect on competitive conditions in the life sciences industry. We may not be able to develop and introduce new solutions and enhancements to our existing solutions that respond to technological changes on a timely basis. If we are unable to develop and sell new solutions that provide utility to our customers and provide enhancements and new features for our existing solutions that keep pace with rapid technological and regulatory change, our revenues and operating results could be adversely affected.

Because we recognize subscription services revenues over the term of the agreements for our subscriptions, a significant downturn in our business may not be reflected immediately in our operating results, which increases the difficulty of evaluating our future financial performance.

We generally recognize revenues ratably over the terms of orders under our subscription agreements, which are typically one year. As a result, a substantial majority of our quarterly subscription services revenues are generated from subscription agreements entered into during prior periods. Consequently, a decline in new subscriptions in any quarter may not affect our results of operations in that quarter, but could reduce our revenues in future quarters. Additionally, the timing of renewals or non-renewals of a subscription agreement during any quarter may only affect our financial performance in future quarters. For example, the non-renewal of a subscription agreement late in a quarter will have minimal impact on revenues for that quarter but will reduce our revenues in future quarters. Accordingly, the effect of significant declines in sales and customer acceptance of our solutions may not be reflected in our short-term results of operations, which would make these reported results less indicative of our future financial results. By contrast, a non-renewal occurring early in a quarter may have a significant negative impact on revenues for that quarter and we may not be able to offset a decline in revenues due to non-renewal with revenues from new subscription agreements entered into in the same quarter. In addition, we may be unable to adjust our costs in response to reduced revenues.

Because we often bill customers on a quarterly basis and accept orders of relatively short duration, deferred revenue and change in deferred revenue may not be an accurate indicator of our future financial results.

Our subscription orders are generally billed beginning at the subscription commencement date in annual or quarterly increments. Many of our customers, including many of our large customers, are billed on a quarterly basis and therefore a substantial portion of the value of contracts billed on a quarterly basis will not be reflected in our deferred revenue at the end of any given quarter. Also, because the terms of orders for additional users or solutions are typically co-terminus with the related subscription agreements, the terms of these agreements for additional users or solutions can be for relatively short periods of time and less than one year and payment terms may also be quarterly. Therefore, the annualized value of such orders that we enter into with our customers will not be completely reflected in deferred revenue at any single point in time. Accordingly, we do not believe that change in deferred revenue is an accurate indicator of future revenues for any given period of time. However, many companies that provide cloud-based software do not have business models similar to ours, bill their customer agreements differently, have different agreement and renewal terms and experience different levels of seasonality, and, therefore, they report changes in deferred revenue as a key operating or financial metric. Accordingly, although we do not believe that

changes in our deferred revenue should be viewed as key operating or financial metrics by investors, it is possible that analysts or investors may view this metric as important to them and any changes in our deferred revenue balances in different periods could adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Sales to customers outside the United States or with international operations expose us to risks inherent in international sales.

In our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, sales to customers outside North America, as measured by the estimated location of the end users for subscription services revenues and the estimated location of the users for which the services were performed for professional services revenues, accounted for approximately 45% of our total revenues. A key element of our growth strategy is to further expand our international operations and worldwide customer base. Operating in international markets requires significant resources and management attention and subjects us to regulatory, economic and political risks that are different from those in the United States. We have limited operating experience in some international markets, and we cannot assure you that our expansion efforts into other international markets will be successful. Our experience in the United States and other international markets in which

we already have a presence may not be relevant to our ability to expand in other emerging markets. Our international expansion efforts may not be successful in creating further demand for our solutions outside of the United States or in effectively selling our solutions in the international markets we enter. In addition, we face risks in doing business internationally that could adversely affect our business, including:

- the need and expense to localize and adapt our solutions for specific countries, including translation into foreign languages, and ensuring that our solutions enable our customers to comply with local life sciences industry laws and regulations;
- data privacy laws which require that customer data be stored and processed in a designated territory;
- difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, including employee laws and regulations;
- different pricing environments, longer sales cycles and longer accounts receivable payment cycles and collections issues;
- new and different sources of competition;
- weaker protection for intellectual property and other legal rights than in the United States and practical difficulties in enforcing intellectual property and other rights outside of the United States;
- laws and business practices favoring local competitors;
- compliance challenges related to the complexity of multiple, conflicting and changing governmental laws and regulations, including employment, tax, privacy and data protection, and anti-bribery laws and regulations;
- increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexities;
- restrictions on the transfer of funds;
- our ability to repatriate funds from abroad without adverse tax consequences;
- adverse tax consequences, including the potential for required withholding taxes; and
- unstable regional and economic political conditions.

Currency exchange fluctuations may negatively impact our financial results.

Some of our international agreements provide for payment denominated in local currencies, and the majority of our local costs are denominated in local currencies. As we continue to expand our operations in countries outside the United States, an increasing proportion of our revenues and expenditures in the future may be denominated in foreign currencies. Fluctuations in the value of the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may impact our operating results when translated into U.S. dollars. Thus, our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Euro and Japanese Yen. Changes in exchange rates may negatively affect our revenues and other operating results as expressed in U.S. dollars in the future. Further, we have experienced and will continue to experience fluctuations in our net income as a result of transaction gains or losses related to revaluing certain current asset and current liability balances that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entities in which they are recorded.

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

As our costs increase, we may not be able to sustain the level of profitability we have achieved in the past.

We expect our future expenses to increase as we continue to invest in our business. We expect to incur significant future expenditures related to:

- developing new solutions, enhancing our existing solutions and improving the technology infrastructure, scalability, availability, security and support for our solutions;
- expanding and deepening our relationships with our existing customer base, including expenditures related to increasing the adoption of our solutions by the research and development departments of life sciences companies;

- sales and marketing, including expansion of our direct sales organization and global marketing programs;
- expansion of our professional services organization;
- international expansion;

- employee compensation, including stock based compensation;
- the build out of our new corporate headquarters located in Pleasanton, California; and
- general operations, IT systems and administration, including legal and accounting expenses related to being a public company that we did not incur as a private company.

If our efforts to increase revenues and manage our expenses are not successful, or if we incur costs, damages, fines, settlements or judgments as a result of other risks and uncertainties described in this report, we may not be able to increase or sustain our historical levels of profitability.

If we lose the services of our founder and Chief Executive Officer or other members of our senior management team, we may not be able to execute our business strategy.

Our success depends in a large part upon the continued service of our senior management team. In particular, our founder and Chief Executive Officer, Peter P. Gassner, is critical to our vision, strategic direction, culture, products and technology. We do not maintain key-man insurance for Mr. Gassner or any other member of our senior management team. We do not have employment agreements with members of our senior management team or other key personnel that require them to continue to work for us for any specified period and, therefore, they could terminate their employment with us at any time. The loss of our founder and Chief Executive Officer or one or more other members of our senior management team could have an adverse effect on our business.

An inability to attract and retain highly skilled employees could adversely affect our business.

To execute our growth plan, we must attract and retain highly qualified personnel. Competition for these personnel is intense, especially for engineers with high levels of experience in designing and developing software and internet-related services and senior sales executives. We have, from time to time, experienced, and we expect to continue to experience, difficulty in hiring and retaining employees with appropriate qualifications. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced personnel have greater resources than we have. If we hire employees from competitors or other companies, their former employers may attempt to assert that these employees or we have breached their legal obligations, resulting in a diversion of our time and resources. In addition, job candidates and existing employees often consider the value of the stock awards they receive in connection with their employment. If the perceived value of our stock awards declines, it may adversely affect our ability to recruit and retain highly skilled employees. If we fail to attract new personnel or fail to retain and motivate our current personnel, our business and future growth prospects could be adversely affected.

Our business could be adversely affected if our customers are not satisfied with the professional services provided by us or our partners, or with our technical support services.

Our business depends on our ability to satisfy our customers, both with respect to our solutions and the professional services that are performed in connection with the implementation of our solutions. Professional services may be performed by us, by a third party, or by a combination of the two. If a customer is not satisfied with the quality of work performed by us or a third party or with the solutions delivered or professional services rendered, then we could incur additional costs to address the situation, we may be required to issue credits or refunds for pre-paid amounts related to unused services, the profitability of that work might be impaired and the customer's dissatisfaction with our services could damage our ability to expand the number of solutions subscribed to by that customer. Moreover, negative publicity related to our customer relationships, regardless of its accuracy, may further damage our business by affecting our ability to compete for new business with current and prospective customers.

Once our solutions are deployed, our customers depend on our support organization to resolve technical issues relating to our solutions. We may be unable to respond quickly enough to accommodate short-term increases in customer demand for technical support services. Increased customer demand for our services, without corresponding revenues,

could increase costs and adversely affect our operating results. In addition, our sales process is highly dependent on the reputation of our solutions and business and on positive recommendations from our existing customers. Any failure to maintain high-quality technical support, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality support, could adversely affect our reputation, our ability to sell our solutions to existing and prospective customers and our business and operating results.

We may acquire other companies or technologies, which could divert our management's attention, result in additional dilution to our stockholders and otherwise disrupt our operations and adversely affect our operating results.

We have in the past acquired and may in the future seek to acquire or invest in businesses, solutions or technologies that we believe could complement or expand our solutions, enhance our technical capabilities or otherwise offer growth opportunities. For

instance, we recently acquired the key opinion leader business and products of Qforma, Inc., Mederi AG and other affiliated entities through a combination of stock and asset purchases. The pursuit of potential acquisitions may divert the attention of management and cause us to incur various expenses in identifying, investigating and pursuing suitable acquisitions, whether or not they are consummated.

In addition, we have limited experience in acquiring other businesses. If we acquire additional businesses, we may not be able to successfully integrate the acquired personnel, operations and technologies, or effectively manage the combined business following the acquisition. We also may not achieve the anticipated benefits from the acquired business due to a number of factors, including:

- inability to integrate or benefit from acquired technologies or services in a profitable manner;
- unanticipated costs or liabilities associated with the acquisition;
- incurrence of acquisition-related costs;
- difficulty integrating the accounting systems, operations and personnel of the acquired business;
- difficulties and additional expenses associated with supporting legacy products and hosting infrastructure of the acquired business;
- difficulty converting the customers of the acquired business onto our solutions and contract terms, including disparities in the revenues, licensing, support or professional services model of the acquired company;
- diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- adverse effects to our existing business relationships with business partners and customers as a result of the acquisition;
- the potential loss of key employees;
- use of resources that are needed in other parts of our business; and
- use of substantial portions of our available cash to consummate the acquisition.

In addition, a significant portion of the purchase price of companies we acquire may be allocated to acquired goodwill and other intangible assets, which must be assessed for impairment at least annually. In the future, if our acquisitions do not yield expected returns, we may be required to take charges to our operating results based on this impairment assessment process, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Acquisitions could also result in dilutive issuances of equity securities or the incurrence of debt, which could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, if an acquired business fails to meet our expectations, our operating results, business and financial position may suffer.

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

Our success and ability to compete depend in part upon our intellectual property. We currently have no issued patents. Instead, we currently rely on copyright, trade secret and trademark laws, trade secret protection and confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, customers, partners and others to protect our intellectual property rights. However, the steps we take to protect our intellectual property rights may be inadequate.

In order to protect our intellectual property rights, we may be required to spend significant resources to monitor and protect these rights. Litigation brought to protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could be costly, time-consuming and distracting to management and could result in the impairment or loss of portions of our intellectual property. Furthermore, our efforts to enforce our intellectual property rights may be met with defenses, counterclaims and countersuits attacking the validity and enforceability of our intellectual property rights. Negative publicity related to a decision by us to initiate such enforcement actions against a customer or former customer, regardless of its accuracy, may adversely impact our other customer relationships or prospective customer relationships, harm our brand and business and could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Our failure to secure, protect and enforce our intellectual property rights could adversely affect our brand and our business.

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

There is considerable patent and other intellectual property development activity in our industry. Our competitors, as well as a number of other entities and individuals, may own or claim to own intellectual property relating to our solutions. From time to time, third parties may claim that we are infringing upon their intellectual property rights, and we may be found to be infringing upon such

rights. For example, from August 2013 to November 2014, we were a defendant in a lawsuit filed by Prolifiq Software, Inc. (Prolifiq) in which Prolifiq alleged patent infringement and trade secret misappropriation. The Prolifiq lawsuit was settled in November 2014, and involved a payment to Prolifiq by us in exchange for a license to certain asserted patents. In the future, others may claim that our solutions and underlying technology infringe or violate their intellectual property rights. We may be unaware of the intellectual property rights that others may claim cover some or all of our technology or services. Any claims or litigation could cause us to incur significant expenses and, if successfully asserted against us, could require that we pay substantial damages or ongoing royalty payments, prevent us from offering our services, or require that we comply with other unfavorable terms. We may also be obligated to indemnify our customers or business partners or pay substantial settlement costs, including royalty payments, in connection with any such claim or litigation and to obtain licenses, modify applications or refund fees, which could be costly. Even if we were to prevail in such a dispute, any litigation regarding our intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming and divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations.

If we fail to develop widespread brand awareness cost-effectively, our business may suffer.

We believe that developing and maintaining widespread awareness of our brand in a cost-effective manner is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our solutions, attracting new customers, and generating and maintaining profitability. Brand promotion activities may not generate customer awareness or increase revenues, and even if they do, any increase in revenues may not offset the expenses we incur in building our brand. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brand, or incur substantial expenses, we may fail to attract or retain customers necessary to realize a sufficient return on our brand-building efforts, or to achieve the widespread brand awareness that is critical for broad customer adoption of our solutions.

Our solutions utilize open source software, and any failure to comply with the terms of one or more of these open source licenses could adversely affect our business.

Our solutions include software covered by open source licenses. The terms of various open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, 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. By the terms of certain open source licenses, we could be required to release the source code of our proprietary software, and to make our proprietary software available under open source licenses, if we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner. In the event that portions of our proprietary software are determined to be subject to an open source license, we could be required to publicly release the affected portions of our source code, re-engineer all or a portion of our solutions, or otherwise be limited in the licensing of our solutions, each of which could reduce or eliminate the value of our solutions and services. In addition to risks related to license requirements, usage of open source software can lead to greater risks than use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or controls on the origin of the software. Many of the risks associated with usage of open source software cannot be eliminated and could adversely affect our business.

Our estimate of the market size for our solutions we have provided publicly may prove to be inaccurate, and even if the market size is accurate, we cannot assure you our business will serve a significant portion of the market.

Our estimate of the market size for our solutions we have provided publicly, sometimes referred to as total addressable market or TAM, is subject to significant uncertainty and is based on assumptions and estimates, including our internal analysis and industry experience, which may not prove to be accurate. These estimates are, in part, based upon the size of the general application areas in which our solutions are targeted. Our ability to serve a significant portion of this estimated market is subject to many factors, including our success in implementing our business strategy, which is subject to many risks and uncertainties. For example, in order to address the entire TAM we have identified, we must continue to enhance and add functionality to our existing solutions and introduce new solutions. Accordingly, even if

our estimate of the market size is accurate, we cannot assure you that our business will serve a significant portion of this estimated market for our solutions.

If we are unable to implement and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting in the future, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal controls. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Sarbanes-Oxley Act) requires that we evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and provide a management report on internal controls over financial reporting. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act also requires that our management report on internal controls over financial reporting be attested to by our independent registered public accounting firm.

Although we have determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 31, 2015, as indicated in our Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, included in this annual report on Form 10-K, we must continue to monitor and assess our internal control over financial reporting. If in the future we have a material weakness in our internal controls over financial reporting, we may not detect errors on a timely basis and our financial statements may be materially misstated. If in the future we identify material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting, are unable to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, are unable to assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our Class A common stock could be adversely affected, and we could become subject to investigations by the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), or other regulatory authorities, which could require additional financial and management resources.

We have incurred and will continue to incur significantly increased costs and devote substantial management time as a result of operating as a public company.

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. For example, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), and are required to comply with the applicable requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as well as rules and regulations subsequently implemented by the SEC and the New York Stock Exchange, including the establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls and changes in corporate governance practices. Compliance with these requirements has increased our legal and financial compliance costs and has made some activities more time consuming and costly. Our management and other personnel have little experience managing a public company and preparing public filings. 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 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. Our management and other personnel may need to divert attention from operational and other business matters to devote substantial time to these public company requirements. In particular, we are incurring and expect to incur significant expenses and devote substantial management effort toward ensuring compliance with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Although we have hired additional employees to comply with these requirements, we may need to hire more accounting, legal and financial staff in the future with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge to meet these requirements. We cannot accurately predict or estimate the amount or timing of additional costs we may incur as a result of becoming a public company. Further, 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.

Additional compensation costs and potential future equity awards may be required to properly compensate our executives and directors as a result of the personal liability that goes with public company status. Any such costs or awards will increase our compensation expenses, which would increase our general and administrative expense and could adversely affect our profitability. We also expect that operating as a public company will make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance on reasonable terms. As a result, it may be more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified people to serve on our board of directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

Our international operations subject us to potentially adverse tax consequences.

We report our taxable income in various jurisdictions worldwide based upon our business operations in those jurisdictions. These jurisdictions include Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom. The international nature and organization of our business activities are subject to complex transfer pricing regulations administered by taxing authorities in various jurisdictions. The relevant taxing authorities may disagree with our determinations as to the income and expenses attributable to specific jurisdictions. If such a disagreement were to occur, and our position were not sustained, we could be required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties, which could result in one-time tax charges, higher effective tax rates, reduced cash flows and lower overall profitability of our operations. We believe that our financial statements reflect adequate reserves to cover such a contingency, but there can be no assurances in that regard.

Taxing authorities may successfully assert that we should have collected or in the future should collect sales and use, value added or similar taxes, and we could be subject to liability with respect to past or future sales, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

We do not collect sales and use, value added and similar taxes in all jurisdictions in which we have sales, based on our belief that such taxes are not applicable or that we are not required to collect such taxes with respect to the jurisdiction. Sales and use, value added and similar tax laws and rates vary greatly by jurisdiction. Certain jurisdictions in which we do not collect such taxes may assert that such taxes are applicable, which could result in tax assessments, penalties and interest, and we may be required to collect such taxes in the future. Such tax assessments, penalties and interest or future requirements may adversely affect our results of operations.

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

We are subject to income taxes in the United States and various foreign jurisdictions, and our domestic and international tax liabilities are subject to the allocation of expenses in differing jurisdictions. Forecasting our estimated annual effective tax rate is complex and subject to uncertainty, and there may be material differences between our forecasted and actual tax rates. Our effective tax rate could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of earnings and losses in countries with differing statutory tax rates, certain non-deductible expenses as a result of acquisitions, the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, adjustments to income taxes upon finalization of tax returns, changes in available tax credits, decision to repatriate non-U.S. earnings for which we have not previously provided for U.S. taxes, and changes in federal, state or international tax laws and accounting principles. In addition, because substantially all of our intellectual property resides in the United States and is licensed through our parent U.S. entity, our effective tax rate may be higher than other companies that maintain and license intellectual property from outside the United States. Increases in our effective tax rate would reduce our profitability or in some cases increase our losses.

In addition, we may be subject to income tax audits by many tax jurisdictions throughout the world. Although we believe our income tax liabilities are reasonably estimated and accounted for in accordance with applicable laws and principles, an adverse resolution of one or more uncertain tax positions in any period could have a material impact on the results of operations for that period.

If the market for cloud-based solutions develops more slowly than we expect or declines, our revenues could decrease and our business could be adversely affected.

The market for cloud-based solutions is not as mature as the market for on-premise enterprise software in the life sciences industry, and it is uncertain whether cloud-based solutions will achieve and sustain high levels of customer demand and market acceptance in the life sciences industry. Our success will depend to a substantial extent on the widespread adoption of cloud-based solutions in the life sciences industry, and of Veeva CRM and the commercial applications that complement Veeva CRM, Veeva Vault and Veeva Network in particular. Many enterprises, and in particular in the life sciences industry, have invested substantial personnel and financial resources to integrate traditional enterprise software into their businesses, and therefore may be reluctant or unwilling to migrate to cloud-based solutions. It is difficult to predict customer adoption rates and demand for our solutions, the future growth rate and size of the cloud computing market or the entry of competitive solutions. The expansion of cloud-based solutions, particularly in the life sciences industry, depends on a number of factors, including the cost, performance and perceived value associated with cloud-based solutions, as well as the ability of providers of cloud-based solutions to address security, privacy and unique regulatory requirements or concerns. If we or other cloud-based solution providers experience security incidents, loss of customer data, disruptions in delivery or other problems, the market for cloud-based solutions in the life sciences industry, including our solutions, may be adversely affected. If cloud-based solutions do not achieve widespread adoption in the life sciences industry, or there is a reduction in

demand for cloud-based solutions caused by a lack of customer acceptance, technological challenges, weakening economic conditions, security or privacy concerns, competing technologies and products, decreases in corporate spending or otherwise, our revenues could decrease and our business could be adversely affected.

Risks Related Ownership of Our Class A Common Stock

Our Class A common stock price has been and will likely continue to be volatile.

The trading price of our Class A common stock has been and will likely continue to be volatile for the foreseeable future. Since shares of our Class A common stock were sold in our initial public offering in October 2013 at a price of \$20.00 per share, our stock price has ranged from \$17.11 to \$49.00 through March 20, 2015. In addition, the trading prices of the securities of technology companies in general have been highly volatile. Accordingly, the market price of our Class A common stock is likely to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, such as those in this “Risk Factors” section and others including:

- fluctuations in the valuation of companies perceived by investors to be comparable to us or in valuation metrics, such as our price to revenues ratio or price to earnings ratio;

- overall performance of the equity markets;
- variations in our operating results, including revenues, earnings per share, cash flows from operating activities and other financial metrics and non-financial metrics, and how those results compare to analyst expectations, including whether those results fail to meet, exceed or significantly exceed analyst expectations;
- forward-looking statements related to our projections of future operating results, including the guidance we give in our regular earnings releases, changes in our projections of our future operating results or our failure to meet, exceed or significantly exceed these projections;
- the net increases in the number of customers, either independently or as compared with published expectations of industry, financial or other analysts that cover us;
- changes in our other financial, operational or other metrics, regardless of whether we regard those as metrics that reflect the current state of or longer-term prospects of our business;
- changes in the estimates of our operating results or changes in recommendations by securities analysts that elect to follow our Class A common stock;
- announcements of technological innovations, new solutions or enhancements to services, strategic alliances or significant agreements by us or by our competitors;
- announcements by us or by our competitors of mergers or other strategic acquisitions or rumors of such transactions involving us or our competitors;
- announcements of customer additions and customer cancellations or delays in customer purchases;
- recruitment or departure of key personnel;
- disruptions in our solutions due to computer hardware, software or network problems, security breaches or other man-made or natural disasters;
- the economy as a whole, market conditions in our industry and the industries of our customers;
- trading activity by a limited number of stockholders who together beneficially own a majority of our outstanding Class A common stock;
- the operating performance and market value of other similar companies;
- changes in legislation relating to our existing or future solutions;
- litigation or other claims against us;
- the size of our market float; and
- any other factors discussed herein.

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

The dual class structure of our common stock has the effect of concentrating voting control with our executive officers (including our Chief Executive Officer) and directors and their affiliates; this will limit or preclude the ability of our investors to influence corporate matters.

Our Class B common stock has ten votes per share, and our Class A common stock has one vote per share. As of January 31, 2015, stockholders who hold shares of Class B common stock, including our executive officers and directors and their affiliates, together hold approximately 91.1% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. Because of the ten-to-one voting ratio between our Class B common stock and Class A common stock, the holders of our Class B common stock collectively control a substantial majority of the combined voting power of our common stock and, assuming no material sales of such shares, will be able to control all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval until October 15, 2023, including the election of directors, amendments of our organizational documents and any merger, consolidation, sale of all or substantially all of our assets or other major corporate transaction. This

concentrated control will limit or preclude our investors' ability to influence corporate matters for the

foreseeable future. In addition, this may prevent or discourage unsolicited acquisition proposals or offers for our capital stock or may adversely affect the market price of our Class A common stock.

Future transfers by holders of Class B common stock will generally result in those shares converting to Class A common stock, subject to limited exceptions, such as certain transfers effected for estate planning purposes. The conversion of Class B common stock to Class A common stock will have the effect, over time, of increasing the relative voting power of those holders of Class B common stock who retain their shares in the long term. If, for example, our executive officers (including our Chief Executive Officer), employees, directors and their affiliates retain a significant portion of their holdings of Class B common stock for an extended period of time, they could, in the future, continue to control a majority of the combined voting power of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

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

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain future earnings for the development, operation and expansion of our business and do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. In addition, our ability to pay cash dividends on our capital stock may be prohibited or limited by the terms of any future debt financing arrangement. Any return to stockholders will therefore be limited to the increase, if any, of the price of our Class A common stock.

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

In the future, we may sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in one or more transactions at prices and in a manner we determine from time to time. We expect to issue securities to employees and directors pursuant to our equity incentive plans. If we sell common stock, convertible securities or other equity securities in subsequent transactions, or common stock is issued pursuant to equity incentive plans, our investors may be materially diluted. New investors in such subsequent transactions could gain rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock, including our Class A common.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that they might occur, could cause the price of our Class A common stock to decline.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A common stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales might occur, could cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline or make it more difficult for you to sell your common stock at a time and price that you deem appropriate and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. We are unable to predict the effect that sales, or the perception that our shares may be available for sale, will have on the prevailing market price of our Class A common stock.

In addition, as of January 31, 2015, we had options outstanding that, if fully exercised, would result in the issuance of additional shares of Class A and Class B common stock. Our Class B common stock converts into Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. As of January 31, 2015, we had restricted stock units outstanding which may vest in the future and result in the issuance of additional shares of Class A common stock. Our unexercised stock options and unvested restricted stock units, as of January 31, 2015, are described in note 11 of the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements. All of the shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the exercise of options (or upon conversion of shares of Class B common stock issued upon the exercise of options) or upon the vesting of restricted stock units have been registered for public resale under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the

Securities Act. Accordingly, these shares will be able to be freely sold in the public market upon issuance as permitted by any applicable vesting requirements.

Certain holders of our Class A and Class B common stock have rights, subject to certain conditions, to require us to file registration statements for the public resale of such shares (in the case of Class B common stock, the Class A common stock issuable upon conversion of such shares) or to include such shares in registration statements that we may file for us or other stockholders. Any sales of securities by these stockholders could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Class A common stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not continue to publish research or if they publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our Class A common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. If industry analysts cease coverage of us or additional industry analysts do not initiate coverage of us, the trading price for our Class A common stock may be adversely affected. In addition, the stock prices of many companies in the high technology industry have declined significantly after those companies have failed to meet, or often times significantly exceed, the financial guidance publicly announced by the companies or the expectations of analysts. If our financial results fail to meet (or possibly significantly exceed) our announced guidance or the expectations of analysts or public investors, analysts could downgrade our common stock or publish unfavorable research about us. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our Class A common stock or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our Class A common stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our Class A common stock could decrease, which might cause our Class A common stock price and trading volume to decline.

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

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

- establish a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;
- provide for a dual class common stock structure, which gives our Chief Executive Officer, directors, executive officers, greater than 5% stockholders and their respective affiliates the ability to control the outcome of all matters requiring stockholder approval, even if they own significantly less than a majority of the shares of our outstanding Class A and Class B common stock;
- permit the board of directors to establish the number of directors;
- provide that directors may only be removed “for cause” and only with the approval of 66 2/3% of our stockholders;
- require super-majority voting to amend some provisions in our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws;
- authorize the issuance of “blank check” preferred stock that our board of directors could use to implement a stockholder rights plan;
- eliminate the ability of our stockholders to call special meetings of stockholders;
- prohibit stockholder action by written consent, which requires all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders;
- provide that the board of directors is expressly authorized to make, alter or repeal our amended and restated bylaws; and
- establish advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our board of directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at annual stockholder meetings.

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

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters, which includes our operations and research and development facilities, is located in Pleasanton, California. We operate under five leases in the same building in Pleasanton consisting of an aggregate of approximately 33,200 square feet of space. These leases expire on January 31, 2019, January 31, 2017, January 31, 2016 and two leases are on a month-to-month basis. On July 22, 2014, we purchased land and a building for our new corporate headquarters located in Pleasanton, California. The headquarters will support the overall growth of our business for the next few years, and we expect to occupy the building in the summer of 2015.

We also lease offices in San Francisco and Pleasanton, California; Hilliard, Ohio; Fort Washington and Radnor, Pennsylvania; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; England; France; Hungary; Japan and Spain. We expect to expand our facilities capacity in certain field locations during our fiscal year ending January 31, 2016. We may further expand our facilities capacity after January 31, 2016 as our employee base grows. We believe that we will be able to obtain additional space on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in legal proceedings and subject to claims incident to the ordinary course of business. Although the results of such legal proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe we are not currently a party to any legal proceedings the outcome of which, if determined adversely to us, would individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows or financial condition. Regardless of the outcome, such proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of resources and other factors, and there can be no assurances that favorable outcomes will be obtained.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II.

ITEM MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND
5. ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Price of Class A Common Stock

Our Class A common stock has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "VEEV" since October 16, 2013, the date of our initial public offering (IPO). Prior to that date, there was no public trading market for our Class A common stock.

The following table sets forth for the indicated periods the high and low closing sales prices of our Class A common stock as reported by the New York Stock Exchange.

	High	Low
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2014		
Third quarter (from October 16, 2013)	\$46.24	\$37.16
Fourth quarter	\$42.13	\$31.00
Fiscal year ended January 31, 2015		
First quarter	\$37.80	\$18.70
Second quarter	\$26.21	\$17.87
Third quarter	\$31.56	\$21.92
Fourth quarter	\$32.85	\$26.14

There is no public trading market for our Class B common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation of our business and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to applicable laws, and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Stockholders

As of January 31, 2015, we had 19 holders of record of our Class A common stock and 91 holders of record of our Class B common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders of record also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The table below provides information with respect to repurchases of unvested shares of our common stock made pursuant to the 2007 Stock Plan. No repurchases were made in the quarter ended January 31, 2015.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased(1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
August 1–August 31, 2014	—	—	—	—
September 1–September 30, 2014	16,667	\$ 0.44	—	—
October 1–October 31, 2014	—	—	—	—
Total	16,667	\$ 0.44	—	—

⁽¹⁾Under the 2007 Stock Plan, certain participants may exercise options prior to vesting, subject to a right of a repurchase by us. All shares in the above table were shares repurchased as a result of us exercising this right and not pursuant to a publicly announced plan or program.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Stock Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), or incorporated by reference into any of our other filings under the Exchange Act or the Securities Act except to the extent we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

This chart compares the cumulative total return on our common stock with that of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 1500 Application Software Index. The chart assumes \$100 was invested at the close of market on October 16, 2013, which was our initial trading day, in the Class A common stock of Veeva Systems Inc., the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 1500 Application Software Index, and assumes the reinvestment of any dividends. Our offering price of our Class A common stock in our IPO, which had a closing stock price of \$37.16 on October 16, 2013, was \$20.00 per share. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

	10/16/2013	10/31/2013	1/31/2014	4/30/2014	7/31/2014	10/31/2014	1/31/2015
Veeva Systems Inc.	100.00	104.71	85.55	51.70	64.05	80.14	77.40
S&P 500	100.00	104.60	106.69	113.34	116.77	122.66	121.87
S&P 1500 Application							
Software Index	100.00	100.82	108.76	104.57	111.82	120.31	117.30

ITEM 6. SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statement of income data for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of January 31, 2015 and 2014 are derived from, and are qualified by reference to, the audited consolidated financial statements and are included in this Form 10-K. The consolidated statement of income data for fiscal 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated balance sheet data as of January 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 are derived from audited consolidated financial statements which, are not included in this Form 10-K.

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:	(in thousands, except share data)				
Revenues:					
Subscription services	\$233,063	\$146,621	\$73,280	\$32,613	\$19,573
Professional services and other	80,159	63,530	56,268	28,649	9,556
Total revenues	313,222	210,151	129,548	61,262	29,129
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ :					
Cost of subscription services	55,005	36,199	18,852	8,768	5,236
Cost of professional services and other	60,653	46,403	38,164	20,288	7,081
Total cost of revenues	115,658	82,602	57,016	29,056	12,317
Gross profit	197,564	127,549	72,532	32,206	16,812
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :					
Research and development	41,156	26,327	14,638	7,750	3,637
Sales and marketing	56,203	41,507	19,490	12,279	5,571
General and administrative	30,239	20,411	8,371	5,539	2,513
Total operating expenses	127,598	88,245	42,499	25,568	11,721
Operating income	69,966	39,304	30,033	6,638	5,091
Other income (expense), net	(2,780)	(804)	(940)	15	173
Income before income taxes	67,186	38,500	29,093	6,653	5,264
Provision for income taxes	26,803	14,885	10,310	2,423	1,355
Net income	\$40,383	\$23,615	\$18,783	\$4,230	\$3,909

Net income attributable to Class A and Class B common

stockholders, basic and diluted	\$40,138	\$10,405	\$3,480	\$599	\$428
Net income per share attributable to Class A and Class B					
common stockholders:					
Basic	\$0.31	\$0.20	\$0.17	\$0.03	\$0.03
Diluted	\$0.28	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.02	\$0.02

Weighted-average shares used to compute earnings per

share attributable to Class A and Class B common

stockholders:					
Basic	127,713	51,725	20,887	17,655	13,156

Diluted	144,204	68,024	30,599	24,776	20,154
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- (1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

Cost of revenues:					
Cost of subscription services	\$273	\$118	\$3	\$1	\$—
Cost of professional services and other	2,272	902	120	63	9
Research and development	3,844	1,700	238	106	30
Sales and marketing	3,221	1,788	140	99	43
General and administrative	4,715	2,442	214	165	87
Total stock-based compensation	\$14,325	\$6,950	\$715	\$434	\$169

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: (in thousands)					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$129,253	\$262,507	\$31,890	\$16,880	\$13,778
Short-term investments	268,620	25,625	14,276	—	—
Working capital	366,314	267,115	32,601	13,456	9,104
Deferred revenue	112,960	67,380	38,785	17,925	10,414
Total assets	544,890	370,308	89,820	41,414	23,542
Convertible preferred stock	—	—	6,933	6,933	6,933
Additional paid-in capital	317,881	231,534	2,101	1,026	326
Total stockholders' equity	406,833	280,096	33,966	14,103	9,173

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with our "Selected Consolidated Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical consolidated financial information, the following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors. We discuss factors that we believe could cause or contribute to these differences below and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K, including those set forth under "Risk Factors" and "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

Veeva is a leading provider of cloud-based software solutions for the global life sciences industry. We were founded in 2007 on the premise that industry-specific business problems would best be addressed by tailored cloud solutions, an approach referred to as industry cloud. All of our solutions are designed from the ground up to address the unique business and regulatory requirements of the life sciences industry. We enable life sciences companies to realize the benefits of a cloud delivery model and modern mobile applications for their most critical business functions with solutions that meet their specialized functional and compliance needs.

Veeva CRM was our first commercially available solution and has made up the vast majority of our revenue historically. For instance, in our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we derived approximately 89% of our subscription services revenues from our core sales automation solution, Veeva CRM, and the other multichannel CRM solutions that are complementary to Veeva CRM. The contribution of revenues associated with Veeva Vault, Veeva Network and Veeva OpenKey is expected to increase as a percentage of total revenue going forward. In the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, total revenues associated with our non-CRM solutions, comprised in excess of 15% of our total revenues. However, we have less experience selling Veeva Vault, Veeva Network, Veeva OpenKey and our newer commercial applications that complement Veeva CRM. To the extent that these more recently introduced solutions do not achieve significant market acceptance, our business and results of operations may be adversely affected.

For our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our total revenues were \$313.2 million, \$210.2 million and \$129.5 million, respectively, representing year-over-year growth in total revenues of 49% and 62% for our two most recent fiscal years. For our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our subscription services revenues were \$233.1 million, \$146.6 million and \$73.3 million, respectively, representing year-over-year growth in subscription services revenues of 59% and 100% for our two most recent fiscal years. We generated net income of \$40.4 million, \$23.6 million and \$18.8 million for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. As of January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we served 276, 198 and 134 life sciences customers, respectively. With respect to our major product lines, our customer totals for each product line as of January 31, 2015, were 191 for Veeva CRM, 135 for Veeva Vault, 22 for Veeva Network, and 53 for Veeva OpenKey data and data services. A single customer may be counted in more than one product line if the customer has purchased multiple major product lines.

For a further description of our business and products, see "Business" above.

Key Factors Affecting Our Performance

Investment in Growth. We have invested and intend to continue to invest aggressively in expanding the breadth and depth of our Industry Cloud for life sciences. We expect to invest in research and development to expand existing and build new solutions, sales and marketing to promote our solutions to new and existing customers and in existing and expanded geographies, professional services to ensure the success of our customers' implementations of our solutions,

and other operational and administrative functions to support our expected growth and the requirements associated with being a public company. We anticipate that our headcount will increase as a result of these investments. We expect our total operating expenses will increase over time, and, in some cases, have short-term negative impacts on our operating margin.

Adoption of Our Solutions by Existing and New Customers. Most of our customers initially deploy our solutions to a limited number of users within a division or geography and may only initially deploy a limited set of our available solutions. Our future growth is dependent upon our existing customers' continued success with renewals of subscriptions to our solutions, deployment of our solutions to additional users around the world, and the purchase of subscriptions to additional solutions. Our growth is also dependent on the adoption of our solutions by new customers.

Subscription Services Revenue Retention Rate. A key factor to our success is the renewal and expansion of our existing subscription agreements with our customers. We calculate our annual subscription services revenue retention rate for a particular fiscal

year by dividing (i) annualized subscription revenue as of the last day of that fiscal year from those customers that were also customers as of the last day of the prior fiscal year by (ii) the annualized subscription revenue from all customers as of the last day of the prior fiscal year. Annualized subscription revenue is calculated by multiplying the daily subscription revenue recognized on the last day of the fiscal year by 365. This calculation includes the impact on our revenues from customer non-renewals, deployments of additional users or decreases in users, deployments of additional solutions or discontinued use of solutions by our customers, and price changes for our solutions. Historically, the impact of price changes on our subscription services revenue retention rate has been minimal. For our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our subscription services revenue retention rate was 138%, 166% and 187%, respectively.

Mix of Subscription and Professional Services Revenues. We believe our investments in professional services have driven customer success and facilitated the further adoption of our solutions by our customers. During the initial period of deployment by a customer, we generally provide a greater amount of configuration, implementation and training than later in the deployment. At the same time, many of our customers have historically purchased subscriptions for only a limited set of their total potential users during their initial deployments. As a result of these factors, the proportion of total revenues for a customer associated with professional services is relatively high during the initial deployment period. Over time, as the need for professional services associated with user deployments decreases and the number of users often increases, we have observed and continue to expect the mix of total revenues to shift more toward subscription services revenues. As a result, we expect the proportion of our total revenues from subscription services to increase over time.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenues

We derive our revenues primarily from subscription services fees and professional services fees. Subscription services revenues consist of fees from customers accessing our cloud-based software solutions. Professional services revenues consist primarily of fees from implementation services, configuration, data services, training and managed services related to our solutions. For our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, subscription services revenues constituted 74% of total revenues and professional services and other revenues constituted 26% of total revenues. In our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, we derived approximately 89% of our subscription services revenues from our multichannel Veeva CRM solution family.

We enter into master subscription agreements with our customers and count each distinct master subscription agreement that has not terminated or expired as a distinct customer for purposes of determining our total number of current customers. As of January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, we served 276, 198 and 134 life sciences customers, respectively. We generally enter into a single master subscription agreement with each customer, although in some instances, affiliated legal entities within the same corporate family may enter into a separate master subscription agreement. Divisions, subsidiaries and operating units of our customers often place distinct orders for our subscription services under the same master subscription agreement, and we do not count such distinct orders as new customers for purposes of determining our total customer count. With respect to data services customers that have not purchased one of our software solutions, we count as a distinct customer the party to each agreement that has a known and recurring payment obligation.

New subscription orders typically have a one-year term and automatically renew unless notice of cancellation is provided in advance. If a customer adds users or solutions to an existing order, such additional orders will generally be coterminous with the initial order, and as a result, orders for additional users or solutions will commonly have an initial term of less than one year. Subscription orders are generally billed at the subscription commencement date in annual or quarterly increments. Because the term of orders for additional users or solutions is commonly less than one year and payment terms may be quarterly, the annualized value of the orders we enter into with our customers will not be completely reflected in deferred revenue at any single point in time. Accordingly, we do not believe that change in

deferred revenue or calculated billings, a metric commonly cited by financial analysts that is the sum of the change in deferred revenue plus revenue, are accurate indicators of future revenues for any given period of time.

Subscription services revenues are recognized ratably over the order term beginning when the solution has been provisioned to the customer. Our subscription services agreements are generally non-cancelable during the term, although customers typically have the right to terminate their agreements for cause in the event of material breach. Subscription services revenues are affected primarily by the number of customers, the number of users (or other subscription usage metric) at each customer that uses our solutions and the number of solutions subscribed to by each customer.

We utilize our own professional services personnel and, in certain cases, third-party subcontractors to perform our professional services engagements with customers. Our professional services engagements are primarily billed on a time and materials basis and revenues are typically recognized as the services are rendered. Certain professional services revenues are based on fixed fee

arrangements and revenues are recognized based on progress against input measures, such as hours incurred. In some cases, the terms of our time and materials and fixed fee arrangements may require that we defer the recognition of revenue until contractual conditions are met. In those circumstances, revenue recognition may be sporadic, based upon the achievement of such contractual conditions. Professional services revenues are affected primarily by our customers' demands for implementation services, configuration, data services, training and managed services in connection with our solutions.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of subscription services revenues for all of our solutions consists of third-party expenses related to data centers, personnel related costs associated with hosting our subscription services and providing support, including our data stewards, operating lease expense associated with computer equipment and software and allocated overhead, amortization expense associated with capitalized internal-use software related to our subscription services and amortization expense associated with purchased intangibles related to our subscription services. Cost of subscription services revenues for Veeva CRM and certain of our related multichannel CRM solutions also include fees paid to salesforce.com, inc. for our use of the Salesforce1 Platform and the associated hosting infrastructure and data center operations that are provided by salesforce.com. We intend to continue to invest additional resources in our subscription services to broaden our product offerings and increase our delivery capacity. For example, we may open additional data centers, expand our current data centers in the future and continue to make investments in the availability and security of our solutions. The timing of when we incur these additional expenses will affect our cost of revenues in absolute dollars in the affected periods.

Cost of professional services and other revenues consists primarily of employee-related expenses associated with providing these services, including salaries, benefits and stock-based compensation expense, the cost of third-party subcontractors, travel costs and allocated overhead. The cost of providing professional services is significantly higher as a percentage of the related revenues than for our subscription services due to the direct labor costs and costs of third-party subcontractors.

Operating Expenses

We accumulate certain costs such as office rent, utilities and other facilities costs and allocate them across the various departments based on headcount. We refer to these costs as "allocated overhead."

Research and Development. Research and development expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, third-party consulting fees and allocated overhead, offset by capitalized internal-use software development costs. We continue to focus our research and development efforts on adding new features and applications, increasing the functionality and enhancing the ease of use of our cloud-based applications.

Sales and Marketing. Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of employee-related expenses, sales commissions, marketing program costs, travel-related expenses and allocated overhead. Sales commissions and other program spend costs are expensed as incurred.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses consist of employee-related expenses for our executive, finance and accounting, legal, employee success, management information systems personnel and other administrative employees. In addition, general and administrative expenses include third-party professional services costs, including legal costs and professional fees, other corporate expenses and allocated overhead.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists primarily of transaction gains or losses on foreign currency, net of interest income and amortization of investments.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of federal and state income taxes in the United States and income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions. See note 10 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth selected consolidated statements of operations data and such data as a percentage of total revenues for each of the periods indicated:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Revenues:			
Subscription services	\$233,063	\$146,621	\$73,280
Professional services and other	80,159	63,530	56,268
Total revenues	313,222	210,151	129,548
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ :			
Cost of subscription services	55,005	36,199	18,852
Cost of professional services and other	60,653	46,403	38,164
Total cost of revenues	115,658	82,602	57,016
Gross profit	197,564	127,549	72,532
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :			
Research and development	41,156	26,327	14,638
Sales and marketing	56,203	41,507	19,490
General and administrative	30,239	20,411	8,371
Total operating expenses	127,598	88,245	42,499
Operating income	69,966	39,304	30,033
Other expense, net	2,780	804	940
Income before income taxes	67,186	38,500	29,093
Provision for income taxes	26,803	14,885	10,310
Net income	\$40,383	\$23,615	\$18,783

(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

Cost of revenues:			
Cost of subscription services	\$273	\$118	\$3
Cost of professional services and other	2,272	902	120
Research and development	3,844	1,700	238
Sales and marketing	3,221	1,788	140
General and administrative	4,715	2,442	214
Total stock-based compensation	\$14,325	\$6,950	\$715

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:			
Revenues:			
Subscription services	74.4 %	69.8 %	56.6 %
Professional services and other	25.6	30.2	43.4
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of revenues:			
Cost of subscription services	17.6	17.2	14.5
Cost of professional services and other	19.4	22.1	29.5
Total cost of revenues	37.0	39.3	44.0
Gross profit	63.0	60.7	56.0
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	13.1	12.5	11.3
Sales and marketing	17.9	19.8	15.0
General and administrative	9.6	9.7	6.5
Total operating expenses	40.6	42.0	32.8
Operating income	20.6	17.9	21.8
Other expense, net	0.9	0.4	0.7
Income before income taxes	21.5	18.3	22.5
Provision for income taxes	8.6	7.1	8.0
Net income	12.9 %	11.2 %	14.5 %

Revenues

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,						
	2015	2014		2013	2014 to 2015		2013 to 2014
	(dollars in thousands)						% Change
Revenues:							
Subscription services	\$233,063	\$146,621	\$73,280	59	%	100	%
Professional services and other	80,159	63,530	56,268	26		13	
Total revenues	\$313,222	\$210,151	\$129,548	49		62	
Percentage of revenues:							
Subscription services	74	%	70	%	57	%	
Professional services and other	26		30		43		
Total revenues	100	%	100	%	100	%	

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Total revenues increased \$103.1 million, of which \$86.4 million was from subscription services revenues. Thirty-four percent of the increase in subscription services revenues was attributable to orders from existing customers that were placed on or prior to January 31, 2014 and the renewal of such orders through January 31, 2015. Sixty-six percent of the increase in subscription services revenues was attributable to new orders placed after January 31, 2014 to deploy our solutions to additional users within our existing customer base and to new users at new customers. New orders from existing customers consisted of expanded use of our solutions within a given customer and the addition of solutions not previously utilized by a given customer. Subscription services revenues from North America, as measured by the estimated location of the end users for subscription services, made up 54% of subscription services revenues in fiscal 2015 and 61% of subscription services revenues in fiscal 2014. This

shift in geographic revenue mix was primarily due to the more rapid rate of revenue growth from deployments in both Europe and Asia as compared to North America.

Professional services and other revenues increased \$16.6 million. The increase in professional services revenues was due primarily to new customers requesting implementation and deployment related professional services, and existing customers requesting professional services related to expanding deployments or the deployment of newly purchased solutions. Professional

services revenues from North America, as measured by the estimated location of the user for which the services were performed, made up 59% of professional services revenues in fiscal 2015 and 56% of professional services revenues in fiscal 2014.

Subscription services revenues were 74% of total revenues for fiscal 2015, compared to 70% of total revenues for fiscal 2014, reflecting the growth in our subscription services revenues as our customers expanded their use of our solutions across new divisions, new geographies, and new products.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Total revenues increased \$80.6 million, of which \$73.3 million was from subscription services revenues. Twenty-seven percent of the increase in subscription services revenues was attributable to orders from existing customers that were placed on or prior to January 31, 2013 and the renewal of such orders through January 31, 2014. Seventy-three percent of the increase in subscription services revenues was attributable to new orders placed after January 31, 2013 to deploy our solutions to additional users within our existing customer base and to new users at new customers. New orders from existing customers consisted of expanded use of our solutions within a given customer and the addition of solutions not previously utilized by a given customer. Subscription services revenues from North America, as measured by the estimated location of the end users for subscription services, made up 61% of subscription services revenues in fiscal 2014 and 72% of subscription services revenues in fiscal 2013. This shift in geographic revenue mix was primarily due to the more rapid rate of revenue growth from deployments in both Europe and Asia as compared to North America.

Professional services and other revenues increased \$7.3 million. The increase in professional services revenues was due primarily to new customers requesting implementation and deployment related professional services, and existing customers requesting professional services related to expanding deployments or the deployment of newly purchased solutions. Professional services revenues from North America, as measured by the estimated location of the user for which the services were performed, made up 56% of professional services revenues in fiscal 2014 and 56% of professional services revenues in fiscal 2013.

Subscription services revenues were 70% of total revenues for fiscal 2014, compared to 57% of total revenues for fiscal 2013, reflecting the growth in our subscription services revenues as our customers expanded their use of our solutions across new divisions, new geographies, and new products.

Costs and Expenses

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,						2014 to	2013 to
							2015	2014
	2015	2014	2013	%	%			
	(dollars in thousands)						Change	Change
Cost of revenues:								
Cost of subscription services	\$55,005	\$36,199	\$18,852	52	%	92	%	
Cost of professional services and other	60,653	46,403	38,164	31		22		
Total cost of revenues	\$115,658	\$82,602	\$57,016	40		45		
Gross margin percentage:								
Subscription services	76	%	75	%	74	%		
Professional services and other	24		27		32			
Total gross margin percentage	63	%	61	%	56	%		

Gross profit	\$197,564	\$127,549	\$72,532	55	%	76	%
Headcount (at period end)	372	298	188	25	%	59	%

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Cost of revenues increased \$33.1 million, of which \$18.8 million was related to cost of subscription services. The increase in cost of subscription services was primarily due to an increase in the number of users of our subscription services, which drove an increase of \$14.3 million in fees paid to salesforce.com, a \$1.3 million increase in employee compensation-related costs, a \$0.9 million increase in third-party server costs, and a \$0.6 million increase in amortization of purchased intangibles. We expect cost of subscription services revenues to increase in absolute dollars in the near term, as we expect our subscription services revenues to increase from the renewal of existing orders and the execution of new orders.

Cost of professional services and other revenues increased \$14.2 million, primarily due to a \$9.8 million increase in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$1.4 million in stock-based compensation and a 13% increase

in the headcount of our professional services team) and an increase of \$3.5 million in third-party subcontractor costs. We expect cost of professional services and other revenues to increase as we add personnel to our professional services organization worldwide.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Cost of revenues increased \$25.6 million, of which \$17.3 million was related to cost of subscription services. The increase in cost of subscription services was primarily due to an increase in the number of users of our subscription services, which drove an increase of \$13.9 million in fees paid to salesforce.com, a \$0.9 million increase in amortization of purchased intangibles, a \$0.8 million increase in employee compensation-related costs, a \$0.6 million increase in third-party server costs and a \$0.5 million increase of amortization of internal-use software costs.

Cost of professional services and other revenues increased \$8.2 million, primarily due to a \$8.7 million increase in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$0.8 million in stock-based compensation and a 46% increase in the headcount of our professional services team), a \$1.5 million increase in allocated overhead and other expenses and a \$0.8 million increase in travel-related costs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of \$2.7 million in third-party subcontractor costs.

Gross profit as a percentage of total revenues for year ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 was 63%, 61% and 56%, respectively. The increases compared to the prior periods is largely due to an increase in the proportion of total revenues attributable to subscription services revenues, which have higher gross margins than professional services and other revenues.

Operating Expenses and Operating Margin

Operating expenses include research and development, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses. As we continue to invest in our growth through hiring additional headcount and expansion of our headquarters, we expect operating expenses to increase in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue in the near term which may result in a slight decrease in our operating margin.

Research and Development

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,			2014 to		2013 to	
	2015	2014	2013	2015	2014	2015	2014
				%	%	%	%
				Change	Change	Change	Change
	(dollars in thousands)						
Research and development	\$41,156	\$26,327	\$14,638	56	%	80	%
Percentage of total revenues	13	%	13	%	11	%	
Headcount (at period end)	286	200	118	43	%	69	%

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Research and development expenses increased \$14.8 million, primarily due to an increase of \$12.2 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$2.1 million in stock-based compensation and a 43% increase in headcount) and a \$0.7 million decrease in internal-use software capitalized in fiscal year 2015 as compared to fiscal year 2014. The expansion of our headcount in this area was required to support the increasing number of products that are under development across our solution offerings.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Research and development expenses increased \$11.7 million, primarily due to an increase of \$10.3 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$1.5

million in stock-based compensation and a 69% increase in headcount), an increase of \$1.3 million in allocated overhead and other expenses, and an increase of \$0.6 million in third-party consulting services related to the development of our solutions. These increases were partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in internal-use software capitalized in fiscal year 2014 as compared to fiscal year 2013.

We expect research and development expenses to increase in absolute dollars in the near term, primarily due to higher headcount as we continue to add developers and invest in our solutions.

Sales and Marketing

Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				2014 to 2015	2013 to 2014
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
Sales and marketing	\$56,203	\$41,507	\$19,490	35	% 113
Percentage of total revenues	18	% 20	% 15	%	%
Headcount (at period end)	200	158	87	27	% 82

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$14.7 million, primarily due to an increase of \$11.7 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$1.4 million in stock-based compensation, an increase of \$1.3 million in sales commissions and a 27% increase in headcount), an increase of \$1.4 million in marketing program costs, and a \$0.8 million increase in travel-related costs.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Sales and marketing expenses increased \$22.0 million, primarily due to an increase of \$16.6 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$1.6 million in stock-based compensation, an increase of \$5.3 million in sales commissions and a 82% increase in headcount), an increase of \$1.5 million in allocated overhead and other expenses, an increase of \$2.2 million in marketing program costs, and a \$1.7 million increase in travel-related costs.

We expect sales and marketing expenses to continue to grow in absolute dollars in the near term, primarily driven by employee-related expenses as we increase our headcount to support our sales and marketing efforts associated with our newer solutions and our continued expansion of our international sales capacity across all our solutions.

General and Administrative

Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				2014 to 2015	2013 to 2014
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
General and administrative	\$30,239	\$20,411	\$8,371	48	% 144
Percentage of total revenues	10	% 10	% 7	%	%
Headcount (at period end)	93	69	44	35	% 57

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. General and administrative expenses increased \$9.8 million, primarily due to increases of \$5.1 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$2.3 million in stock-based compensation and a 35% increase in headcount), and an increase of \$3.1 million in third-party professional services costs. Much of this increased spending was incurred to address public company requirements, litigation related costs, and to provide increased administrative support to our foreign operations.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. General and administrative expenses increased \$12.0 million, primarily due to increases of \$7.6 million in employee compensation-related costs (which includes the impact of an increase of \$2.2 million in stock-based compensation and a 57% increase in headcount) and an increase of \$3.2 million in third-party

professional services costs. Much of this increased spending was incurred in preparation of becoming a public company.

We expect general and administrative expenses to increase in absolute dollars in the near term, primarily due to higher headcount and expenses and to provide additional administrative support to our growing foreign operations.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				2014 to 2015	2013 to 2014
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
Other expense, net	\$2,780	\$804	\$940	246	% -14

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Other expenses increased \$2.0 million, primarily due to an increase of \$2.9 million in foreign currency loss and an increase of \$2.1 million in investment amortization, offset by an increase of \$3.0 million in interest income. The higher interest income and investment amortization compared to the prior year period was primarily attributable to our higher cash equivalent and investment balances. The foreign currency loss was driven by the decline in the value of the Euro to the U.S. Dollar and resulting primarily from the periodic re-measurement of our foreign currency balances that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entities in which they are recorded. Our results of operations are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Euro, British Pound Sterling, Japanese Yen and Chinese Yuan. We expect to experience additional adverse foreign currency impacts if any of these currencies decline further.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Other expenses were primarily comprised of foreign currency loss of \$0.9 million and investment amortization of \$0.4 million, offset by \$0.5 million in interest income. These amounts were relatively consistent compared to the prior year period.

Provision for Income Taxes

Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				2014 to 2015	2013 to 2014
	2015	2014	2013	% Change	% Change
	(dollars in thousands)				
Income before income taxes	\$67,186	\$38,500	\$29,093	75	32
Provision for income taxes	26,803	14,885	10,310	80	44
Effective tax rate	39.9 %	38.7 %	35.4 %		

Our effective tax rate in all periods is the result of the mix of income earned in various tax jurisdictions that apply a broad range of income tax rates. The provision for income taxes differs from the tax computed at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate due primarily to earnings considered as indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations, state taxes, the U.S. research and development tax credit, equity compensation and the U.S. domestic production activity deduction. Future effective tax rates could be adversely affected if earnings are lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory tax rates, by unfavorable changes in tax laws and regulations or by adverse rulings in tax related litigation. Differing tax rates in various jurisdictions could harm our results of operations and financial condition by increasing our overall tax rate.

Our effective tax rate was 40%, 39% and 35% for the years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The increase in effective tax rate is primarily due to earnings being taxed at a higher mixed jurisdictional rate, an increase in non-deductible stock-based compensation expense, combined with a decrease in the U.S. domestic production activity deduction benefit.

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Provision for income taxes increased \$11.9 million, primarily due to an increase in income before taxes for the year, and an increase of 1% in our effective tax rate.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Provision for income taxes increased \$4.6 million, primarily due to an increase in income before taxes for the year, and an increase of 4% in our effective tax rate.

On December 19, 2014, the President signed into law the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 (the "2014 Act"). Under prior law, a taxpayer was entitled to a research tax credit for qualifying amounts paid or incurred on or before December 31, 2013. The 2014 Act extended the research credit for one year to December 31, 2014. The extension of

the research credit was retroactive and includes amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2013. As a result of the retroactive extension, we recognized a tax benefit of \$1.4 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 for qualifying amounts incurred in the calendar year 2014. The federal research credit has not been extended to new research activities incurred after December 31, 2014. We will therefore not have a similar favorable impact to our effective tax rate in fiscal year 2016 unless new legislation is passed which will provide a credit for qualifying amounts generated in fiscal year 2016.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Regulation S-K Item 10(e), "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures in Commission Filings," defines and prescribes the conditions for use of non-GAAP financial information. Our measures of non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP net income per share each meet the definition of a non-GAAP financial measure.

Non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP net income

We use the non-GAAP measures of non-GAAP operating income and non-GAAP net income to provide an additional view of operational performance by excluding non-cash expenses that are not directly related to performance in any particular period. In addition to our GAAP measures we use these non-GAAP measures for budgeting and resource allocation purposes and in analyzing our financial results. We believe that these non-GAAP measures reflect our ongoing operating results and trends in a manner that allows for meaningful period-to-period comparisons and analysis of trends in our business, as they exclude certain expenses and benefits. These items are excluded because the decisions which gave rise to them are not made to increase revenue in a particular period, but are made for our long-term benefit over multiple periods and we are not able to change or affect these items in any particular period.

We define non-GAAP net income as our total net income excluding the following components, which we believe are not reflective of our ongoing operational expenses. In each case, for the reasons set forth below, we believe that excluding the component provides useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating the impact of certain non-cash items to our operating results and future prospects in the same manner as it does for us, in comparing financial results across accounting periods and to those of peer companies and to better understand the impact of these non-cash items on our gross margin and operating performance. Additionally, as significant, unusual or discrete events occur, the income statement impact thereof may be excluded in the period in which the events occur.

- Stock-based compensation expenses. We excluded stock-based compensation expenses from our non-GAAP measures primarily because they are non-cash expenses that we exclude from our internal management reporting processes. We also find it useful to exclude certain non-cash charges to assess the appropriate level of various operating expenses and our forecasting of future periods. Moreover, because of varying available valuation methodologies, subjective assumptions and the variety of award types that companies can use under FASB ASC Topic 718, we believe excluding stock-based compensation expenses allows investors to make meaningful comparisons between our recurring core business operating results and those of other companies.
- Amortization of purchased intangibles. We incur amortization expense for purchased intangible assets in connection with acquisitions of certain businesses and technologies. Amortization of intangible assets is a non-cash expense and is inconsistent in amount and frequency and is significantly affected by the timing and size of acquisitions. Because these costs have already been incurred and cannot be recovered, and are non-cash expenses, we exclude these expenses for internal management reporting purposes. We also find it useful to exclude these fixed charges when assessing the appropriate level of various operating expenses and in our forecasting of future periods. Investors should note that the use of intangible assets contributed to our revenues earned during the periods presented and will contribute to our future period revenues as well. Amortization of purchased intangible assets will recur in future periods.
- Capitalization of internal-use software development expenses and the subsequent amortization of the capitalized expenses. We capitalize certain costs incurred for the development of computer software for internal use and then amortize those costs over the estimated useful life. Capitalization and amortization of software development costs can vary significantly depending on the timing of products reaching technological feasibility and being made generally available. Our internal management reporting processes exclude both the capitalization of software (which would otherwise result in a reduction in net research and development operating expenses) and the amortization of capitalized software (which would otherwise result in an increase in cost of subscription revenues) when preparing budgets, plans and reviewing internal performance. Moreover, because of the variety of approaches taken and the subjective assumptions made by other companies in this area, we believe that excluding the effects of capitalized software costs allows investors to make more meaningful comparisons between our operating results and those of other companies.
- Income tax effects on the difference between GAAP and non-GAAP costs and expenses. The income tax effects that are excluded from the non-GAAP measures relate to the tax impact on the difference between GAAP and non-GAAP costs and expenses due to stock-based compensation, purchased intangibles and capitalized internal-use software for GAAP and non-GAAP measures.

We define non-GAAP operating income as our operating income, as reported on our consolidated statement of comprehensive income, excluding the portions of stock-based compensation, amortization of purchased intangibles, capitalization of expenses associated with development of internal-use software and the subsequent amortization of the capitalized expenses that are included in operating expenses.

Non-GAAP net income per share

Management uses the non-GAAP net income per share to provide an additional view of performance by excluding items that are not directly related to performance in any particular period in the earnings per share calculation.

We define non-GAAP net income per share as our non-GAAP net income, which excludes the above components, which we believe are not reflective of our ongoing operational expenses, divided by diluted shares outstanding. Diluted shares outstanding are diluted shares, as reported on our consolidated statement of comprehensive income, adjusted for the 85,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock that was issued and outstanding for the year, or the proportionate part of, prior to our initial public offering were assumed to be converted to common shares.

Limitations on the use of Non-GAAP financial measures

A limitation of our non-GAAP financial measures of non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP net income per share is that they do not have uniform definitions. Our definitions will likely differ from the definitions used by other companies, including peer companies, and therefore comparability may be limited. Thus, our non-GAAP measures of non-GAAP operating income, non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP net income per share should be considered in addition to, not as a substitute for, or in isolation from, measures prepared in accordance with GAAP. Additionally, in the case of stock-based expense, if we did not pay a portion of compensation in the form of stock-based expense, the cash salary expense included in costs of revenues and operating expenses would be higher which would affect our cash position and our non-GAAP profitability.

The non-GAAP financial measures are limited in value because they exclude certain items that may have a material impact upon our reported financial results. In addition, they are subject to inherent limitations as they reflect the exercise of judgments by management about which items are adjusted to calculate our non-GAAP financial measures. Veeva compensates for these limitations by analyzing current and future results on a GAAP basis as well as a non-GAAP basis and also by providing GAAP measures in our public disclosures.

Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measure and not to rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business. A reconciliation of GAAP to the non-GAAP financial measures has been provided in the tables below.

We compensate for these limitations by reconciling non-GAAP gross profit, non-GAAP operating profit, non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP earnings per share to the most comparable GAAP financial measure. We encourage investors and others to review our financial information in its entirety, not to rely on any single financial measure and to view our non-GAAP financial measures in conjunction with the most comparable GAAP financial measures.

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The following table reconciles the specific items excluded from GAAP net income in the calculation of non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP net income per share for the periods shown below:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Operating income on a GAAP basis	\$69,966	\$39,304	\$30,033
Stock-based compensation expense	14,325	6,950	715
Amortization of purchased intangibles	1,650	1,022	—
Capitalization of internal-use software	(413)	(1,117)	(590)
Amortization of internal-use software	818	502	300
Operating income on a non-GAAP basis	\$86,346	\$46,661	\$30,458
Net income on a GAAP basis	\$40,383	\$23,615	\$18,783
Stock-based compensation expense	14,325	6,950	715
Amortization of purchased intangibles	1,650	1,022	—
Capitalization of internal-use software	(413)	(1,117)	(590)
Amortization of internal-use software	818	502	300
Income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments	(3,573)	(865)	69
Net income on a non-GAAP basis	\$53,190	\$30,107	\$19,277
Net income allocated to participating securities on a GAAP basis	\$(245)	\$(13,210)	\$(15,303)
Net income allocated to participating securities from non-GAAP adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(77)	12,581	15,922
Net income allocated to participating securities on a non-GAAP basis	(322)	(629)	(619)
Net income attributable to common stockholders on a non-GAAP basis	\$52,868	\$29,478	\$18,658
Diluted shares on a GAAP basis	144,204	68,024	30,599
Impact of assumed conversion of preferred stock ⁽¹⁾	—	61,247	85,000
Diluted shares on a non-GAAP basis	144,204	129,271	115,599
Diluted net income per share on a GAAP basis	\$0.28	\$0.15	\$0.11
Stock-based compensation expense	0.10	0.06	0.01
Amortization of purchased intangibles	0.01	0.01	—
Capitalization of internal-use software	—	(0.01)	—
Amortization of internal-use software	0.01	—	—
Income tax effect on non-GAAP adjustments	(0.03)	(0.01)	—
Impact of assumed conversion of preferred stock ⁽¹⁾	—	0.03	0.04
Diluted net income per share on a non-GAAP basis	\$0.37	\$0.23	\$0.16

⁽¹⁾In computing the fully diluted shares for non-GAAP purposes, the 85,000,000 shares of convertible preferred stock that was issued and outstanding for the proportionate part of the year prior to our initial public offering were assumed to be converted to common shares. As a result of the assumed conversion, convertible preferred stock was not considered participating securities when allocating net income to participating securities, for non-GAAP purposes.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
	(in thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$67,574	\$41,753	\$30,799
Net cash used in investing activities	(272,018)	(26,576)	(16,364)
Net cash provided by financing activities	71,262	215,440	575
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(72)	—	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	\$(133,254)	\$230,617	\$15,010

Our principal sources of liquidity were our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, as well as cash flows generated from our operations. Our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaled \$397.9 million, of which \$8.0 million represented cash and cash equivalents held outside of the United States. Non-U.S. cash and cash equivalents have been earmarked for indefinite reinvestment in our operations outside the United States and, therefore, no U.S. current or deferred taxes have been accrued related to these balances. We believe our U.S. sources of cash and liquidity are sufficient to meet our business needs in the United States and do not expect that we will need to repatriate the funds we have designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the United States. Under current tax laws, should our plans change and we were to choose to repatriate some or all of the funds we have designated as indefinitely reinvested outside the United States, such amounts would be subject to U.S. income taxes and applicable non-U.S. income and withholding taxes.

We have financed our operations primarily through cash generated from operations. We believe our existing cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments generated from operations will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs over at least the next 12 months. Our future capital requirements will depend on many factors including our growth rate, subscription renewal activity, the timing and extent of spending to support product development efforts, the expansion of sales and marketing activities, the ongoing investments in data centers, the introduction of new and enhanced solutions and the continuing market acceptance of our solutions. We may in the future enter into arrangements to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, services and technologies and intellectual property rights. We may be required to seek additional equity or debt financing. In the event that additional financing is required from outside sources, we may not be able to raise it on terms acceptable to us or at all. If we are unable to raise additional capital when desired, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

On October 21, 2013, we closed our initial public offering of 11,676,750 shares of Class A common stock sold by us, at a public offering price of \$20.00 per share. Our proceeds from the offering were \$214.2 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and total offering expenses.

On March 31, 2014, we closed our follow-on offering of 1,390,000 shares of Class A common stock sold by us, at a public offering price of \$26.35 per share. Our proceeds from the offering were \$34.5 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and total offering expenses.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Our largest source of operating cash inflows is cash collections from our customers for subscription services. We also generate significant cash flows from our professional services arrangements. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities are for employee-related expenditures, fees to salesforce.com, third-party professional services costs, employee travel and leased facilities.

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$67.7 million for the year ended January 31, 2015. Our cash provided by operating activities during the year ended January 31, 2015 primarily reflected our net income of \$40.4 million, adjustments for non-cash items of \$14.3 million of stock-based compensation expense and \$3.9 million of depreciation and amortization expense. Additional sources of cash inflows were from changes in our working capital, which included a \$45.6 million increase in deferred revenue resulting primarily from increased orders from new and existing customers and a \$3.3 million increase in our net income tax obligations related to the timing of tax payments. These sources of cash were partially offset by a \$34.5 million increase in accounts receivable related to the timing of billings and collections, a \$4.7 million increase in other current and long-term assets and a \$4.3 million increase in our net deferred income taxes assets.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$41.8 million for the year ended January 31, 2014. Our cash provided by operating activities during the year ended January 31, 2014 primarily reflected our net income of \$23.6 million, adjustments for non-cash items of \$7.0 million of stock-based compensation

expense and \$2.4 million of depreciation and amortization expense. Additional sources of cash inflows were from changes in our working capital, which included a \$28.5 million increase in deferred revenue resulting primarily from increased orders from new and existing customers and a \$9.7 million increase in accrued expenses, which reflects timing of payments primarily related to employee compensation related accruals and accruals for our salesforce.com fees associated with our subscription services revenues. These sources of cash were partially offset by a \$19.7 million increase in accounts receivable in part related to the timing of billings and collections and a \$4.8 million decrease in our income tax obligations related to the timing of tax payments.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

The cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to cash used for the purchase of marketable securities, net of maturities and for the acquisition of AdvantageMS. We also use cash to invest in capital assets to support our growth.

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Net cash used in investing activities was \$272.5 million for the year ended January 31, 2015 resulting primarily from \$245.1 million in net purchases of marketable securities and \$27.0 million in cash used for purchases of property and equipment, which primarily includes the July 2014 purchase of our new corporate headquarters located in Pleasanton, California for \$24.0 million.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Net cash used in investing activities was \$26.6 million for the year ended January 31, 2014 resulting primarily from \$12.1 million in cash used to complete the acquisition of AdvantageMS, combined with \$11.7 million in net purchases of marketable securities.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

The cash flows from financing activities relate to proceeds from our initial public offering of Class A common stock, stock option exercises and excess tax benefits from our stock plans.

Fiscal 2015 compared to Fiscal 2014. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$71.6 million for the year ended January 31, 2015 resulting from \$34.5 million net proceeds from our follow-on offering, \$25.3 million in excess tax benefits from our employee stock plans, and \$11.8 million from employees participating in the employee stock plans.

Fiscal 2014 compared to Fiscal 2013. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$215.4 million for the year ended January 31, 2014 resulting primarily from the net proceeds from our initial public offering of \$214.5 million.

Commitments

Our principal commitments primarily consist of obligations for minimum payment commitments to salesforce.com and leases for office space. On March 3, 2014, we amended our agreement with salesforce.com. The agreement, as amended, requires that we meet minimum order commitments of \$500 million over the term of the agreement, which ends on September 1, 2025, including “true-up” payments if the orders we place with salesforce.com have not equaled or exceeded the following aggregate amounts within the timeframes indicated: (i) \$250 million for the period from March 1, 2014 to September 1, 2020 and (ii) the full amount of \$500 million by September 1, 2025.

As of January 31, 2015, the future non-cancelable minimum payments under these commitments were as follows:

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
	(in thousands)				
Purchase commitments	\$462,815	\$4,051	\$—	\$—	\$458,764
Operating lease obligations	8,224	2,665	3,200	1,545	814
Total	\$471,039	\$6,716	\$3,200	\$1,545	\$459,578

The amounts in the table above are associated with agreements that are enforceable and legally binding, which specify significant terms including payment terms, related services and the approximate timing of the transaction. Obligations under agreements that we can cancel without a significant penalty are not included in the table.

We anticipate leasing additional office space in various locations around the world to support our growth. In addition, our existing lease agreements often provide us with an option to renew. We expect our future operating lease obligations will increase as we expand our operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any relationships with unconsolidated organizations or financial partnerships, such as structured finance or special purpose entities that would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements, the following accounting policies involve a greater degree of judgment and complexity. Accordingly, these are the policies we believe are the most critical to aid in fully understanding and evaluating our consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

We consider revenue recognition to be a significant accounting policy. For a description of our application of GAAP to our revenue recognition, see note 1 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to stock-based transactions, including employee, consultant and non-employee director stock option awards, is measured and recognized in the consolidated financial statements based on fair value. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The stock-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, is recognized using a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally four to five years.

Our option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock, risk-free interest rates and the expected dividend yield of our common stock. The assumptions used in our option-pricing model represent management's best estimates. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If factors change and different assumptions are used, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. For a description of our assumptions used for our stock-based compensation policy, see note 11 of the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

In addition to assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, we must also estimate a forfeiture rate to calculate the stock-based compensation expense for our option awards. Our forfeiture rate is based on an analysis of our actual forfeitures. We will continue to evaluate the appropriateness of the forfeiture rate based on actual forfeiture experience, analysis of employee turnover and other factors. Changes in the estimated forfeiture rate can have a significant impact on our stock-based compensation expense as the cumulative effect of adjusting the rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture rate is revised. If a revised forfeiture rate is higher than the previously estimated forfeiture rate, an adjustment is made that will result in a decrease to the stock-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements. If a revised forfeiture rate is lower than the previously estimated forfeiture rate, an adjustment is made that will result in an increase to the stock-based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

We will continue to use judgment in evaluating the assumptions related to our stock-based compensation expense on a prospective basis. As we continue to accumulate additional data related to our common stock, we may have refinements to our estimates, which could materially impact our future stock-based compensation expense.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign currency exchange risk

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Euro and Japanese Yen. Revenues outside of North America as a percentage of revenues were approximately 45%, 41% and 35% in our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Changes in exchange rates may negatively affect our revenues and other operating results as expressed in U.S. dollars. For our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our foreign currency loss was \$3.9 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million, respectively.

We have experienced and will continue to experience fluctuations in our net income as a result of transaction gains or losses related to revaluing certain current asset and current liability balances that are denominated in currencies other than the functional

currency of the entities in which they are recorded. While we have not engaged in the hedging of our foreign currency transactions to date, we are currently evaluating the costs and benefits of initiating such a program and may, in the future, hedge selected significant transactions or net monetary exposure positions denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

Interest rate sensitivity

We had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaling \$397.9 million as of January 31, 2015. This amount was invested primarily in U.S. agency obligations, corporate notes and bonds, money market funds, U.S. treasury securities, asset-based securities, and commercial paper. The cash and cash equivalents are held for working capital purposes. Our investments are made for capital preservation purposes. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes.

Our cash equivalents and our portfolio of marketable securities are subject to market risk due to changes in interest rates, which could affect our results of operations. Fixed rate securities may have their market value adversely affected due to a rise in interest rates, while floating rate securities may produce less income than expected if interest rates fall. Due in part to these factors, our future investment income may fluctuate due to changes in interest rates or we may suffer losses in principal if we are forced to sell securities that decline in market value due to changes in interest rates. However because we classify our marketable securities as “available for sale,” no gains or losses are recognized due to changes in interest rates unless such securities are sold prior to maturity or declines in fair value are determined to be other-than-temporary. Our fixed-income portfolio is subject to interest rate risk.

An immediate increase of 100-basis points in interest rates would have resulted in a \$1.9 million market value reduction in our investment portfolio as of January 31, 2015. All of our investments earn less than 100-basis points and as a result, an immediate decrease of 100-basis points in interest rates would have increased the market value by \$0.6 million as of January 31, 2015. This estimate is based on a sensitivity model that measures market value changes when changes in interest rates occur. Fluctuations in the value of our investment securities caused by a change in interest rates (gains or losses on the carrying value) are recorded in other comprehensive income, and are realized only if we sell the underlying securities.

ITEM 8. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Veeva Systems Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Veeva Systems Inc. (the Company) and its subsidiaries as of January 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2015. We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying management's report on internal control over financial reporting appearing under Item 9A(b). Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Veeva Systems Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended January 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, Veeva Systems Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2015, based on criteria

established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

/s/ KPMG LLP

Santa Clara, California

March 31, 2015

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except number of shares and par value)

	January 31,	
	2015	2014
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 129,253	\$ 262,507
Short-term investments	268,620	25,625
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$413 and \$305, respectively	92,661	58,433
Deferred income taxes	4,815	2,075
Other current assets	6,488	5,092
Total current assets	501,837	353,732
Property and equipment, net	28,203	2,445
Capitalized internal-use software, net	1,240	1,585
Goodwill	4,850	4,850
Intangible assets, net	4,904	6,551
Other long-term assets	3,856	1,145
Total assets	\$ 544,890	\$ 370,308
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,886	\$ 2,117
Accrued compensation and benefits	6,497	8,750
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8,939	7,931
Income tax payable	3,241	439
Deferred revenue	112,960	67,380
Total current liabilities	135,523	86,617
Other long-term liabilities	2,534	3,595
Total liabilities	138,057	90,212
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 800,000,000 shares authorized, 64,729,479		
and 15,044,750 issued and outstanding at January 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	—	—
Class B common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 190,000,000 shares authorized, 66,338,146		
and 109,746,795 issued and outstanding at January 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively	1	1
Additional paid-in capital	317,881	231,534
Accumulated other comprehensive income	26	19
Retained earnings	88,925	48,542
Total stockholders' equity	406,833	280,096
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 544,890	\$ 370,308

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues:			
Subscription services	\$233,063	\$146,621	\$73,280
Professional services and other	80,159	63,530	56,268
Total revenues	313,222	210,151	129,548
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾ :			
Cost of subscription services	55,005	36,199	18,852
Cost of professional services and other	60,653	46,403	38,164
Total cost of revenues	115,658	82,602	57,016
Gross profit	197,564	127,549	72,532
Operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :			
Research and development	41,156	26,327	14,638
Sales and marketing	56,203	41,507	19,490
General and administrative	30,239	20,411	8,371
Total operating expenses	127,598	88,245	42,499
Operating income	69,966	39,304	30,033
Other expense, net	2,780	804	940
Income before income taxes	67,186	38,500	29,093
Provision for income taxes	26,803	14,885	10,310
Net income	\$40,383	\$23,615	\$18,783

Net income attributable to Class A and Class B common stockholders, basic

and diluted	\$40,138	\$10,405	\$3,480
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Net income per share attributable to Class A and Class B common

stockholders:

Basic	\$0.31	\$0.20	\$0.17
Diluted	\$0.28	\$0.15	\$0.11

Weighted-average shares used to compute net income per share attributable

to Class A and Class B common stockholders:

Basic	127,713	51,725	20,887
Diluted	144,204	68,024	30,599

Other comprehensive income:

Net change in unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	\$76	\$10	\$5
Net change in cumulative foreign currency translation gain (loss)	(69)	4	—
Comprehensive income	\$40,390	\$23,629	\$18,788

(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

Cost of revenues:			
Cost of subscription services	\$273	\$118	\$3
Cost of professional services and other	2,272	902	120
Research and development	3,844	1,700	238
Sales and marketing	3,221	1,788	140
General and administrative	4,715	2,442	214
Total stock-based compensation	\$14,325	\$6,950	\$715

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except share data)

	Series A and B Convertible Preferred Stock		Class A & B Common stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at January 31, 2012	85,000,000	\$6,933	22,620,207	\$ —	\$ 1,026	\$6,144	\$ —	\$ 14,103
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	1,481,017	—	136	—	—	136
Issuance of common stock upon early exercise of stock options	—	—	742,627	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	224	—	—	224
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	715	—	—	715
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	18,783	—	18,783
Balance at January 31, 2013	85,000,000	6,933	24,843,851	—	2,101	24,927	5	33,966
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	2,913,194	—	514	—	—	514
Issuance of common stock upon early exercise of stock options	—	—	357,750	—	—	—	—	—
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	572	—	—	572
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	7,041	—	—	7,041
Conversion of preferred stock to common stock (85,000,000)	(85,000,000)	(6,933)	85,000,000	1	6,932	—	—	—
Initial public offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	11,676,750	—	214,200	—	—	214,200
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	—	—	—	—	174	—	—	174
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	23,615	—	23,615

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Balance at January 31, 2014	—	—	124,791,545	1	231,534	48,542	19	280,096
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	—	—	4,437,349	—	5,813	—	—	5,813
Vesting of early exercised stock options	—	—	—	—	377	—	—	377
Repurchase of unvested early exercised stock options	—	—	(16,667)	—	—	—	—	—
Issuance of common stock upon vesting of restricted stock units	—	—	115,339	—	(15)	—	—	(15)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	14,385	—	—	14,385
Issuance of common shares under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	—	—	350,059	—	5,951	—	—	5,951
Follow-on offering, net of issuance costs	—	—	1,390,000	—	34,495	—	—	34,495
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	—	—	—	—	25,341	—	—	25,341
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	40,383	—	40,383
Balance at January 31, 2015	—	\$—	131,067,625	\$ 1	\$317,881	\$88,925	\$ 26	\$406,833

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$40,383	\$23,615	\$18,783
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,929	2,410	789
Amortization of premiums on short-term investments	2,176	364	101
Stock-based compensation	14,325	6,950	715
Deferred income taxes	(4,268)	(1,781)	(639)
Bad debt expense	227	35	540
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(34,455)	(19,738)	(17,067)
Income taxes	3,326	(4,784)	5,124
Other current and long-term assets	(4,652)	(2,951)	(593)
Accounts payable	1,290	(1,303)	1,747
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(754)	9,690	(4)
Deferred revenue	45,580	28,473	20,860
Other long-term liabilities	467	773	443
Net cash provided by operating activities	67,574	41,753	30,799
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of short-term investments	(401,955)	(21,403)	(14,372)
Maturities and sales of investments	156,860	9,700	—
Purchases of property and equipment	(26,531)	(1,860)	(964)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(12,149)	—
Capitalized internal-use software development costs	(413)	(1,117)	(590)
Proceeds from (issuance of) note receivable-related party	—	253	(3)
Payments for restricted cash and deposits	21	—	(435)
Net cash used in investing activities	(272,018)	(26,576)	(16,364)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from early exercise of common stock options	—	229	439
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	5,813	514	136
Net proceeds from offerings	34,172	214,523	—
Proceeds from Employee Stock Purchase Plan	5,951	—	—
Restricted stock units acquired to settle employee tax withholding liability	(15)	—	—
Excess tax benefits from employee stock plans	25,341	174	—
Net cash provided by financing activities	71,262	215,440	575
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(72)	—	—
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(133,254)	230,617	15,010
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	262,507	31,890	16,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$129,253	\$262,507	\$31,890

Supplemental disclosures of other cash flow information:

Cash paid for income taxes	\$1,515	\$20,673	\$5,659
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Non-cash investing and financing activities:

Changes in accounts payable and accrued liabilities related to property

and equipment purchases	\$688	\$18	\$80
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Vesting of early exercised stock options	\$377	\$572	\$224
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Offering costs not yet paid	\$—	\$323	\$—
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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 1. Summary of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Veeva is a leading provider of cloud-based software solutions for the global life sciences industry. We were founded in 2007 on the premise that industry-specific business problems would best be addressed by tailored cloud solutions, an approach referred to as industry cloud. All of our solutions are designed from the ground up to address the unique business and regulatory requirements of the life sciences industry. We enable life sciences companies to realize the benefits of a cloud delivery model and modern mobile applications for their most critical business functions with solutions that meet their specialized functional and compliance needs. Our fiscal year end is January 31.

Initial Public Offering and Follow-on Offering

On October 21, 2013, we closed our initial public offering (IPO) of 15,001,750 shares of Class A common stock, which included 11,676,750 shares sold by us (inclusive of 1,956,750 shares issued upon the full exercise of the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters) and a total of 3,325,000 shares sold by certain selling stockholders. The public offering price of the shares was \$20.00 per share. We did not receive any proceeds from the sales of shares by the selling stockholders. Our proceeds from the offering were \$214.2 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and total offering expenses.

On March 31, 2014, we closed our follow-on offering of 13,800,000 shares of Class A common stock (inclusive of 1,800,000 shares sold upon the full exercise of the over-allotment option granted to the underwriters), which included 1,390,000 shares sold by us and a total of 12,410,000 shares sold by certain selling stockholders. The public offering price of the shares sold in the offering was \$26.35 per share. We did not receive any proceeds from the sales of shares by the selling stockholders. Our proceeds from the offering were \$34.5 million after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and total offering expenses.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP). The consolidated financial statements include accounts of our wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany accounts and transactions.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the consolidated financial statements. On a regular basis, management evaluates these estimates and assumptions. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include, but are not limited to:

- the best estimate of selling price of the deliverables included in multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements;
- the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed for business combinations;
- the valuation of short-term investments and the determination of other-than-temporary impairments;
- the valuation of building and land;
- the realizability of deferred income tax assets;
- the fair value of our stock-based awards and related forfeiture rates; and
- the capitalization and estimated useful life of internal-use software development costs.

As future events cannot be determined with precision, actual results could differ significantly from those estimates.

Segment Information

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. We define the term “chief operating decision maker” to be our Chief Executive Officer. Our Chief Executive Officer reviews the financial information presented on a consolidated basis for purposes of allocating resources and evaluating our financial performance. Accordingly, we have

determined that we operate in a single reportable operating segment. Since we operate in one operating segment, all required financial segment information can be found in the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We derive our revenues from two sources: (i) subscription services revenues, which are comprised of subscription fees from customers accessing our enterprise cloud computing solutions, and (ii) related professional services and other revenues. Professional services and other revenues generally include consulting, data services and training. We commence revenue recognition when all of the following conditions are satisfied:

- there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement;
- the service has been or is being provided to the customer;
- the collection of the fees is reasonably assured; and
- the amount of fees to be paid by the customer is fixed or determinable.

Our subscription services arrangements are generally non-cancelable and do not provide for refunds to customers in the event of cancellations. We record revenues net of any sales taxes.

Subscription Services Revenues

Subscription services revenues are recognized ratably over the order term beginning when the solution has been provisioned to the customer. Our subscription arrangements are considered service contracts, and the customer does not have the right to take possession of the software.

Professional Services and Other Revenues

The majority of our professional services arrangements are recognized on a time and material basis. Professional services revenues recognized on a time and material basis are measured monthly based on time incurred and contractually agreed upon rates. Certain professional services revenues are based on fixed fee arrangements and revenues are recognized based on progress against input measures, such as hours incurred. In some cases the terms of our time and materials and fixed fee arrangements may require that we defer the recognition of revenue until contractual conditions are met. Data services and training revenues are generally recognized as the services are performed.

Multiple Element Arrangements

We apply the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, Multiple—Deliverable Revenue Arrangements, to allocate revenues based on relative best estimated selling price to each unit of accounting in multiple element arrangements, which generally include subscriptions and professional services. Best estimated selling price of each unit of accounting included in a multiple element arrangement is based upon management's estimate of the selling price of deliverables when vendor specific objective evidence or third-party evidence of selling price is not available.

Our multiple element arrangements contain non-software deliverables such as our subscription offerings and professional services. For these arrangements we must: (i) determine whether each deliverable has stand-alone value; (ii) determine the estimated selling price of each element using the selling price hierarchy of vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) of fair value, third party evidence (TPE) or best estimated selling price (BESP), as applicable; and (iii) allocate the total price among the various deliverables based on the relative selling price method.

In determining whether professional services and other revenues have stand-alone value, we consider the following factors for each consulting agreement: availability of the consulting services from other vendors, the nature of the consulting services and whether the professional services are required in order for the customer to use the subscription

services.

We have determined that we are not able to establish VSOE of fair value or TPE of selling price for any of our deliverables, and accordingly we use BESP for each deliverable in the arrangement. The objective of BESP is to estimate the price at which we would transact a sale of the service deliverables if the services were sold on a stand-alone basis. Revenue allocated to each deliverable is recognized when the basic revenue recognition criteria are met for each deliverable.

We determine BESP for our subscription services included in a multiple element subscription arrangement by considering multiple factors including, but not limited to, stated subscription renewal rates offered to the customer to renew the service and other major groupings such as customer type and geography.

BESP for professional services considers the discount of actual professional services sold compared to list price, the experience level of the individual performing the service and geography.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue includes amounts billed to customers for which the revenue recognition criteria have not been met. The majority of deferred revenue primarily consists of billings or payments received in advance of revenue recognition from our subscription services described above and is recognized as the revenue recognition criteria are met. We generally invoice our customers in annual, quarterly or monthly installments for the subscription services, which are typically contracted for a term of one year or less. Accordingly, the deferred revenue balance does not generally represent the total contract value of a subscription arrangement. Deferred revenue that will be recognized during the succeeding 12-month period is recorded as current deferred revenue.

Certain Risks and Concentrations of Credit Risk

Our revenues are derived from subscription services, professional services and other services delivered primarily to the pharmaceutical and life sciences industry. We operate in markets that are highly competitive and rapidly changing. Significant technological changes, shifting customer needs, the emergence of competitive products or services with new capabilities and other factors could negatively impact our operating results. Our financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and trade accounts receivable. Our cash equivalents and short-term investments are held in safekeeping by large, credit-worthy financial institutions. We have established guidelines relative to credit ratings, diversification and maturities that seek to maintain safety and liquidity. Deposits in these financial institutions may exceed federally insured limits.

We do not require collateral from our customers and generally require payment within 30 to 60 days of billing. We periodically evaluate the collectibility of our accounts receivable and provide an allowance for doubtful accounts as necessary, based on historical experience. Historically, such losses have not been material.

The following customers individually exceeded 10% of total accounts receivable as of the dates shown:

	January 31,	
	2015	2014
Customer 1 *	*	*
Customer 2	11%	10%
Customer 3	16	*

*Does not exceed 10%.

In our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, our top 10 customers accounted for 54%, 56% and 54% of our total revenues, respectively. The following customers individually exceeded 10% of total revenues for the periods shown:

	Fiscal Year		
	Ended January		
	31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Customer 1 *	*		12%
Customer 2 *	*		11
Customer 3 *	*	*	

*Does not exceed 10%.

Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. We classify certain restricted cash balances within other long-term assets on the accompanying balance sheets based upon the term of the remaining restrictions.

Short-term Investments

We classify short-term investments as available-for-sale at the time of purchase and reevaluate such classification as of each balance sheet date. All short-term investments are recorded at estimated fair value. Unrealized gains and losses for available-for-sale securities are included in accumulated other comprehensive income, a component of stockholders' equity. We evaluate our investments to assess whether those with unrealized loss positions are other than temporarily impaired. We consider impairments to be other than temporary if they are related to deterioration in credit risk or if it is likely we will sell the securities before the recovery of their cost basis. Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other than temporary are determined based on the specific identification method and are reported in other income (expense), net, in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Interest, amortization of premiums, and accretion of discount on all short-term investments classified as available for sale are also included as a component of other income (expense), net, in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

We may sell our short-term investments at any time, without significant penalty, for use in current operations or for other purposes, even if they have not yet reached maturity. As a result, we classify our investments, including securities with maturities beyond 12 months as current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. We establish an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses expected in our accounts receivable portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, we use the specific-identification method, and management considers historical losses adjusted to take into account current market conditions and the customers' financial condition, the amount of receivables in dispute, and the current receivables aging and current payment patterns. We review our allowance for doubtful accounts periodically. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. Activity related to our allowance for doubtful accounts was as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Balance at beginning of period	\$305	\$305	\$300
Add: charges (credits) to costs and expenses	227	(35)	317
Less: recoveries (write-offs)	(119)	35	(312)
Balance at end of period	\$413	\$305	\$305

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation on property and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally three to five years. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the leasehold improvements or the lease term. We depreciate buildings over periods up to 30 years. Land is not depreciated. Construction in progress is related to the construction or development of property (including land) and equipment that have not yet been placed in service for our intended use. Depreciation for equipment commences once it is placed in service and depreciation for buildings and leasehold improvements commences once they are ready for our intended use. Upon sale or retirement, the asset's cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the general ledger and any related gains or losses are reflected in operating expenses. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred.

Internal-Use Software

We capitalize certain costs incurred for the development of computer software for internal use. These costs generally relate to the development of our customer relationship management, content management and collaboration and customer master solutions. We capitalize these costs during the development of the project, when it is determined that it is probable that the project will be completed, and the software will be used as intended. Costs related to preliminary project activities, post-implementation activities, training and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Internal-use software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, generally three years, and the amortization expense is recorded as a component of cost of subscription services. Management evaluates the useful lives of these assets on an annual basis and tests for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that could impact the recoverability of these assets. 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 solutions, 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.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in connection with business combinations accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead goodwill is required to be tested for impairment annually and under certain circumstances. We perform such testing of goodwill in the fourth quarter of each year, or as events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount.

If we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, we then conduct a two-step test for impairment of goodwill. The first step of the test for goodwill impairment compares the fair value of the applicable reporting unit with its carrying value. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than the reporting unit's carrying value, we will perform the second step of the test for impairment of goodwill. During the second step of the test for impairment of goodwill, we will compare the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill with the carrying value of that goodwill. If the carrying value of the goodwill exceeds the calculated implied fair value, the excess amount will be recognized as an impairment loss. We have one reporting unit and evaluate goodwill for impairment at the entity level. We completed our annual impairment test in our fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, which did not result in any impairment of the goodwill balance.

All other intangible assets, consisting of data update technology, database, customer relationships and software, are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated remaining economic lives, ranging from 1.3 to 4.3 years. Amortization expense related to developed technology is included in cost of subscription services. Amortization expense related to customer relationships is included in sales and marketing expense.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property and equipment and intangible assets, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If circumstances require a long-lived asset or asset group be tested for possible impairment, we first compare undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by that asset or asset group to its carrying value. If the carrying value of the long-lived asset or asset group is not recoverable on an undiscounted cash flow basis, an impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds its fair value. There were no impairment charges recognized during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013.

Business Combinations

We use our best estimates and assumptions to accurately assign fair value to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date. Our estimates are inherently uncertain and subject to refinement. During the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the acquisition date, we may record adjustments to the fair value of these tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with the corresponding offset to goodwill. In addition, uncertain tax positions and tax-related valuation allowances are initially established in connection with a business combination as of the acquisition date. We continue to collect information and reevaluate these estimates and assumptions quarterly and record any adjustments to our preliminary estimates to goodwill provided that we are within the measurement period. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period or final determination of the fair value of assets acquired or liabilities assumed, whichever comes first, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to our consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Stock-based Compensation

We recognize compensation expense for all stock-based awards, including stock options and restricted stock units (RSUs), based on the estimate of fair value of the award at the grant date. The fair value of each option award is

estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and a single option award approach. This model requires that at the date of grant we determine the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected term of the award, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock, risk-free interest rates, and expected dividend yield of our common stock. The compensation expense recorded is based on awards ultimately expected to vest and therefore is reduced by estimated forfeitures. Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant based on an analysis of our actual historical forfeitures, and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, is recognized using a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally four to five years. We estimate a forfeiture rate to calculate the stock-based compensation expense for our awards.

The fair value of each stock based payment award and stock purchase right granted under the 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. We recognized stock-based compensation expenses related to our ESPP on a straight-line basis over the offering period, which was seven months.

The determination of the grant date fair value of stock based payment awards using an option-pricing model are affected by assumptions regarding a number of other complex and subjective variables, which include our expected stock price volatility over the expected term of the options, stock option exercise and cancellation behaviors, risk-free interest rates and expected dividends.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of subscription services and professional services and other revenues are expensed as incurred. Cost of subscription services revenues primarily consists of fees for our use of the Salesforce1 Platform, as well as other expenses such as data center operational costs, and personnel related costs to support our cloud infrastructure.

Cost of professional services and other revenues primarily consists of personnel related costs, and third-party sub-contractor costs associated with providing professional services.

Sales Commissions

Sales commissions paid for subscriptions are recorded as a component of sales and marketing expenses when earned. Commissions are typically earned upon booking of a customer contract. Sales commission expense was \$13.2 million, \$11.8 million and \$6.6 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Advertising Expenses

Advertising is expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Advertising expense for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2013 was immaterial.

Foreign Currency Exchange

The functional currency for China, Japan and Brazil is their local currency and for all other foreign subsidiaries their functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Adjustments resulting from translating foreign functional currency financial statements into U.S. dollars for those entities that do not have U.S. dollars as their functional currency are recorded as part of a separate component of the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in the consolidated statements of operations for the period. All assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate during the period. Equity transactions are translated using historical exchange rates.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. 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 on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. When applicable, a valuation allowance is established to reduce any deferred tax asset when it is determined that it is more

likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

We establish liabilities or reduce assets for uncertain tax positions when we believe certain tax positions are not more likely than not of being sustained if challenged. We recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining whether the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. If we determine that a tax position will more likely than not be sustained on audit, the second step requires us to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. We consider many factors when evaluating and estimating our tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments and may not accurately forecast actual outcomes. Determining whether an uncertain tax position is effectively settled requires judgment. Such a change in status or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

We recognize interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our income tax expense.

Other Comprehensive Income

Accumulated other comprehensive income is reported as a component of stockholders' equity and include unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities that are available-for-sale and foreign currency translation adjustment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which requires revenue to be recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that is expected to be received for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 supersedes the existing revenue recognition guidance in "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605)" and will be effective for our fiscal year beginning February 1, 2017. Early adoption is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. We are evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. We have not yet selected a transition method nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

Note 2. Acquisition of AdvantageMS

On June 20, 2013, we completed our acquisition of Advantage Management Solutions, Inc. (AdvantageMS), a privately held supplier of healthcare professional data and related software and services. We expect this acquisition to support our Veeva OpenKey data and data services offerings through the addition of a database of healthcare professionals, healthcare organizations and other supplemental data in the U.S. market. Total closing consideration for the purchase was \$10.5 million in cash. Approximately 15% of the closing consideration was placed into escrow to be held for 18 months following the close as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of representations and warranties by the sellers. We retained approximately \$0.4 million of the escrow amount as recovery for such losses at the end of the escrow period. Additionally, we paid approximately \$1.9 million in cash as part of a net working capital adjustment. There are no contingent cash payments related to this transaction. As of January 31, 2015, we had incurred \$0.3 million in acquisition-related transaction costs and \$0.3 in connection with asserted losses previously claimed against escrow which were not recovered. The assets, liabilities and operating results of AdvantageMS have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition and have not been material.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date (in thousands):

Purchase price	
Cash	\$ 12,363
Allocation of purchase price	
Cash	\$408
Accounts receivable	1,636

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Intangible assets	7,380
Deferred tax asset	173
Other current and non-current assets	435
Deferred tax liability	(2,305)
Other current and non-current liabilities	(214)
Goodwill	4,850
Total purchase price	\$12,363

We did not record any in-process research and development in connection with the acquisition.

Intangible assets are being amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life ranging from three to six years. Goodwill of \$4.9 million represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the underlying net tangible and intangible assets and represents the future economic benefits of the data technology contributions in support of our Veeva OpenKey data and data services offerings. Goodwill is not deductible for U.S. tax purposes.

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Each component of identifiable intangible assets acquired in connection with the above acquisition as of January 31, 2015 were as follows (dollar amounts in thousands):

	January 31, 2015			Remaining
	Gross			Useful
	Carrying	Accumulated		Life
	Amount	Amortization	Net	(in years)
Data update technology	\$3,680	\$ (1,188)	\$2,492	3.4
Database	2,570	(1,037)	1,533	2.3
Customer relationships	1,020	(274)	746	4.3
Software	110	(59)	51	1.3
	\$7,380	\$ (2,558)	\$4,822	

Also included in intangible assets on the consolidated balance sheet is \$0.2 million of technology acquired on April 25, 2013. The carrying value of these acquired intangibles as of January 31, 2015 was \$0.1 million.

Pro forma results of operations have not been presented because the effect of this acquisition was not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Short-Term Investments

At January 31, 2015, short-term investments consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Estimated
	Cost	Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair
		Gains	Losses	Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Asset-backed securities	\$ 9,323	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$ 9,319
Commercial paper	3,394	—	—	3,394
Corporate notes and bonds	45,990	18	(19)	45,989
U.S. agency obligations	199,822	92	(3)	199,911
U.S. treasury securities	9,999	8	—	10,007
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 268,528	\$ 118	\$ (26)	\$ 268,620

At January 31, 2014, short-term investments consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Amortized	Gross	Gross	Estimated
		Unrealized	Unrealized	Fair

	Cost	Gains	Losses	Value
Available-for-sale securities:				
Corporate notes and bonds	\$ 10,499	\$ 9	\$ (1)	\$ 10,507
U.S. agency obligations	15,111	7	—	15,118
Total available-for-sale securities	\$ 25,610	\$ 16	\$ (1)	\$ 25,625

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of our short-term investments, designated as available-for-sale and classified by the contractual maturity date of the securities as of the dates shown (in thousands):

	January 31, 2015	January 31, 2014
Due in one year or less	\$224,263	\$17,667
Due in greater than one year	44,357	7,958
Total	\$268,620	\$25,625

We have certain available-for-sale securities in a gross unrealized loss position, all of which have been in such position for less than 12 months. We review our debt securities classified as short-term investments on a regular basis to evaluate whether or not any security has experienced an other-than-temporary decline in fair value. We consider factors such as the length of time and extent to which the market value has been less than the cost, the financial position and near-term prospects of the issuer and our intent to sell, or

whether it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the investment before recovery of the investment's amortized-cost basis. If we determine that an other-than-temporary decline exists in one of these securities, the respective investment would be written down to fair value. For debt securities, the portion of the write-down related to credit loss would be recognized to other income, net in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Any portion not related to credit loss would be included in accumulated other comprehensive income. There were no impairments considered other-than-temporary as of January 31, 2015 and 2014.

The following table shows the fair values and the gross unrealized losses of these available-for-sale securities aggregated by investment category as of January 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Asset-backed securities	\$9,319	\$ (4)
Corporate notes and bonds	23,239	(19)
U.S. agency obligations	18,398	(3)

The following table shows the fair values and the gross unrealized losses of these available-for-sale securities aggregated by investment category as of January 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
Corporate notes and bonds	\$1,403	\$ (1)

Note 4. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following as of the dates shown (in thousands):

	January 31,	
	2015	2014
Land	\$3,040	\$—
Building	20,984	—
Equipment and computers	3,103	1,912
Furniture and fixtures	1,207	948
Leasehold improvements	1,228	858
Construction in progress	980	121
	30,542	3,839
Less accumulated depreciation	(2,339)	(1,394)
Total property and equipment, net	\$28,203	\$2,445

Total depreciation expense was \$1.4 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Acquisition of Corporate Headquarters Building

On July 22, 2014, we purchased land and a building for our new corporate headquarters located in Pleasanton, California for \$24.0 million. The headquarters will support the overall growth of our business for the next few years, and we expect to occupy the building in summer 2015. The useful life for the building is expected to be 30 years and will be depreciated on a straight-line basis once it is ready for its intended use. Land is not depreciated.

Note 5. Capitalized Internal-Use Software

Capitalized internal-use software, net, consisted of the following as of the dates shown (in thousands):

	January 31,	
	2015	2014
Capitalized internal-use software development costs	\$3,307	\$2,834
Less accumulated amortization	(2,067)	(1,249)
Capitalized internal-use software development costs, net	\$1,240	\$1,585

During the fiscal years ended January 31, 2015 and 2014, we capitalized \$0.5 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, for internal-use software development costs.

Capitalized internal-use software amortization expense totaled \$0.8 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.3 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Note 6. Intangible Assets

The following schedule presents the details of intangible assets as of January 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	January 31, 2015			
	Gross			Remaining
				Useful
	Carrying	Accumulated		Life
	Amount	Amortization	Net	(in years)
Data update technology	\$3,680	\$ (1,188)	\$2,492	3.4
Database	2,570	(1,037)	1,533	2.3
Customer relationships	1,020	(274)	746	4.3
Software	304	(171)	133	1.3
	\$7,574	\$ (2,670)	\$4,904	

The following schedule presents the details of intangible assets as of January 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	January 31, 2014			
	Gross			Remaining
				Useful
	Carrying	Accumulated		Life
	Amount	Amortization	Net	(in years)
Data update technology	\$3,680	\$ (452)	\$3,228	4.4
Database	2,570	(394)	2,176	3.4
Customer relationships	1,020	(104)	916	5.4
Software	304	(73)	231	2.3
	\$7,574	\$ (1,023)	\$6,551	

Amortization expense associated with acquired intangible assets for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015 and 2014 was \$1.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. As of January 31, 2013, we did not have any acquired intangible assets.

The estimated amortization expense for intangible assets for the next five years and thereafter is as follows (in thousands):

Period	Estimated Amortization Expense
Fiscal 2016	\$ 1,651
Fiscal 2017	1,580
Fiscal 2018	1,154
Fiscal 2019	454
Fiscal 2020	65
Total	\$ 4,904

Note 7. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following as of the dates shown (in thousands):

	January 31,	
	2015	2014
Accrued commissions	\$1,309	\$1,452
Accrued bonus	1,901	1,419
Accrued other compensation and benefits	3,287	5,879
Total accrued compensation and benefits	\$6,497	\$8,750
Accrued fees paid to salesforce.com	3,395	2,677
Early exercise of stock options	87	470
Sales taxes payable	1,666	2,769
Other accrued expenses	3,791	2,015
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$8,939	\$7,931

Note 8. Fair Value Measurements

We apply the provisions of FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value measurements of nonfinancial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements. ASC Topic 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements.

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels, which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to the valuation of these assets or liabilities are as follows:

Level 1—Observable inputs, such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires management to make judgments and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

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The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 31, 2015 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$41,861	\$—	\$ —	\$41,861
U.S. agency obligations	—	3,595	—	3,595
Short-term investments				
Asset backed-securities	—	9,319	—	9,319
Commercial paper	—	3,394	—	3,394
Corporate notes and bonds	—	45,989	—	45,989
U.S. agency obligations	—	199,911	—	199,911
U.S. treasury securities	—	10,007	—	10,007
Total	\$41,861	\$272,215	\$ —	\$314,076

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of January 31, 2014 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	\$170,235	\$—	\$ —	\$170,235
Commercial paper	—	9,999	—	9,999
U.S. treasury securities	—	33,153	—	33,153
Short-term investments:				
Corporate notes and bonds	—	10,507	—	10,507
U.S. agency obligations	—	15,118	—	15,118
Total	\$170,235	\$68,777	\$ —	\$239,012

We determine the fair value of our security holdings based on pricing from our pricing vendors. The valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of financial instruments having Level 2 inputs were derived from non-binding consensus prices that are corroborated by observable market data or quoted market prices for similar instruments. Such market prices may be quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 inputs) or pricing determined using inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly (Level 2 inputs). We perform procedures to ensure that appropriate fair values are recorded such as comparing prices obtained from other sources.

Note 9. Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Foreign currency loss	\$3,893	\$940	\$987
Investment amortization	2,424	366	101
Interest (income)	(3,537)	(502)	(148)
Other expense, net	\$2,780	\$804	\$940

Note 10. Income Taxes

The components of income before income taxes by U.S. and foreign jurisdictions were as follows for the periods shown (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
United States	\$64,178	\$35,018	\$27,332
Foreign	3,008	3,482	1,761
Total	\$67,186	\$38,500	\$29,093

The majority of our revenues from international sales are invoiced from and collected by our U.S. entity and recognized as a component of income before taxes in the United States as opposed to a foreign jurisdiction.

Provision for income taxes for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Current provision:			
Federal	\$26,039	\$13,837	\$9,211
State	3,022	1,186	1,138
Foreign	2,093	1,644	600
Total	\$31,154	\$16,667	\$10,949
Deferred provision:			
Federal	(3,421)	(1,360)	(616)
State	(197)	(94)	(23)
Foreign	(733)	(328)	—
Total	\$(4,351)	\$(1,782)	\$(639)
Provision for income taxes	\$26,803	\$14,885	\$10,310

Provision for income taxes differed from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate of 35%, to income before income taxes for our fiscal years ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, as a result of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Federal tax statutory tax rate	\$23,470	\$13,475	\$10,182
State taxes	1,429	904	880
Nondeductible expenses	140	55	80
Research and development credit	(2,028)	(880)	(351)
Domestic manufacturing deduction	(431)	(1,124)	(699)

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Stock-based compensation	2,506	1,802	231
Foreign rate differential	1,101	(164)	(50)
Valuation allowance	1,589	512	(52)
Others	(973)	305	89
Provision for income taxes	\$26,803	\$14,885	\$10,310

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of our deferred tax assets and liabilities as of January 31, 2015 and 2014 related to the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,	
	2015	2014
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Accruals and reserves	\$4,974	\$2,357
Net operating loss carryforward	1,176	1,015
State income taxes	967	535
Tax credit carryforward	1,795	750
Other	521	—
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	\$9,433	\$4,657
Valuation Allowance	(2,304)	(716)
Total Deferred Tax Assets	\$7,129	\$3,941
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property and equipment	\$(193)	\$(74)
Intangible assets	(1,822)	(2,448)
Expensed internal-use software	(469)	(606)
Other	—	(436)
Total Deferred Tax Liabilities	\$(2,484)	\$(3,564)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	\$4,645	\$377

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As a result, a valuation allowance was assessed as it is not more likely than not that we will recognize the future benefits on the net California deferred tax asset balances. We expect to generate sufficient California research and development credits in the future to offset our future California State tax liability.

As of January 31, 2015, the net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes were approximately \$2.0 million and \$4.1 million, respectively. The federal net operating losses and the state net operating losses begin to expire in 2033.

As of January 31, 2015, we had \$2.8 million of California research and development tax credits available to offset future taxes, which do not expire.

We evaluate tax positions for recognition using a more-likely than-not recognition threshold, and those tax positions eligible for recognition are measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon the effective settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information.

We classify unrecognized tax benefits that are not expected to result in payment or receipt of cash within one year as “other non-current liabilities” in the consolidated balance sheets. As of January 31, 2015, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits was \$3.2 million, of which \$2.0 million, if recognized, would favorably impact our effective tax rate. The aggregate changes in our total gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits are summarized as follows for the periods shown (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Beginning balance	\$2,439	\$1,220	\$644
Increases related to tax positions taken during the prior period	169	28	—
Increases related to tax positions taken during the current period	869	1,191	576
Lapse of statute of limitations	(230)	—	—
Ending balance	\$3,247	\$2,439	\$1,220

Our policy is to classify interest and penalties associated with unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense. Interest and penalties were not significant during fiscal 2015.

We file tax returns in the United States for federal, California, and other states. The tax years from 2011 remain open to examination for federal, 2007 for California and 2010 for other states. We file tax returns in multiple foreign jurisdictions. The tax years from 2011 remain open to examination in these foreign jurisdictions.

As of January 31, 2015, we had not made any tax provision for U.S. federal and state income taxes and foreign withholding taxes on the approximately \$3.3 million of undistributed cumulative earnings of foreign subsidiaries because those earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested in those operations. If we were to repatriate these earnings to the United States, we would be subject to approximately \$0.4 million in U.S. income taxes, subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits and foreign withholding taxes, based on the U.S. statutory rate of 35%.

Note 11. Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

In connection with our IPO, we amended our certificate of incorporation to provide for Class A common stock, Class B common stock and preferred stock. Immediately prior to the consummation of the IPO, all outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock and common stock were converted into shares of Class B common stock. As a result, following the IPO, we have two classes of authorized common stock: Class A common stock and Class B common stock.

As of January 31, 2015, we had 64,729,479 shares of Class A common stock and 66,338,146 shares of Class B common stock outstanding, of which 195,833 shares of Class B common stock were unvested, resulting from employees exercising stock options prior to vesting.

As of January 31, 2014, we had 15,044,750 shares of Class A common stock and 109,746,795 shares of Class B common stock outstanding, of which 1,824,457 shares of Class B common stock were unvested, resulting from employees exercising stock options prior to vesting.

Employee Equity Plans

2007 Stock Plan

Our board of directors adopted our 2007 Stock Plan (2007 Plan) in February 2007, and our stockholders approved it in February 2007. No further awards have been made under our 2007 Plan since the adoption of the 2012 Equity Incentive Plan. However, awards outstanding under our 2007 Plan will continue to be governed by their existing terms.

2012 Equity Incentive Plan

Our board of directors adopted our 2012 Equity Incentive Plan (2012 EIP) in November 2012, and our stockholders approved it in December 2012. An amendment and restatement of the 2012 EIP was approved by our board of directors in March 2013, and our stockholders approved it in March 2013. The 2012 EIP became effective on adoption and replaced our 2007 Plan. No further awards have been made under our 2012 EIP since the adoption of the 2013 Equity Incentive Plan. However, awards outstanding under the 2012 EIP will continue to be governed by their existing terms.

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

Our board of directors adopted our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (2013 EIP) in August 2013, and our stockholders approved it in September 2013. The 2013 EIP became effective immediately on adoption although no awards were made under it until the date of our IPO on October 15, 2013, at which time our 2013 EIP replaced our 2012 EIP.

As of January 31, 2015, the number of shares of our Class A common stock available for issuance under the 2013 EIP is 8,149,581 plus any shares of our Class B common stock subject to awards under the 2012 EIP and the 2007 Plan that expire or lapse unexercised or, with respect to shares issued pursuant to such awards, are forfeited or repurchased by us after the date of our IPO on October 15, 2013. The number of shares available for issuance under the 2013 EIP automatically increases on the first business day of each of our fiscal years, commencing in 2014, by a number equal to the least of (a) 13.75 million shares, (b) 5% of the shares of all classes of our common stock outstanding on the last business day of the prior fiscal year, or (c) the number of shares determined by our board of directors.

2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Our ESPP was adopted by our board of directors in August 2013 and our stockholders approved it in September 2013. The ESPP became effective as of our IPO registration statement on Form S-1, on October 15, 2013. Our ESPP is intended to qualify under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (Code). The ESPP was approved with a reserve of 4.0 million shares of Class A common stock for future issuance under various terms provided for in the ESPP. The number of shares available for issuance under the ESPP automatically increases on the first business day of each of our fiscal years, commencing in 2014, by a number equal to the least of (a) 2.2 million shares, (b) 1% of the shares of all classes of our common stock outstanding on the last business day of the prior fiscal year or (c) the number of shares determined by our board of directors. For the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2015, our board of directors determined not to increase the number of shares available for issuance under the ESPP.

During active offering periods, our ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of our common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our Class A common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or the fair market value of our Class A common stock on the purchase date. Participants may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, subject to any plan limitations.

The initial offering period for our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) commenced on the date of our initial public offering and ended on June 15, 2014. During our initial ESPP offering period 350,059 shares of Class A Common Stock were purchased. We have not had an open offering period subsequent to the initial offering period, and do not currently have an active, open offering period under our ESPP.

Voting Rights

The holders of our Class B common stock are entitled to ten votes per share, and holders of our Class A common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The holders of our Class A common stock and Class B common stock vote together as a single class, unless otherwise required by our restated certificate of incorporation or law. Delaware law could require either holders of our Class A common stock or our Class B common stock to vote separately as a single class in the following circumstances:

- if we were to seek to amend our restated certificate of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of a class of stock, or to increase or decrease the par value of a class of stock, then that class would be required to vote separately to approve the proposed amendment; and
- if we were to seek to amend our restated certificate of incorporation in a manner that alters or changes the powers, preferences or special rights of a class of stock in a manner that affected its holders adversely, then that class would be required to vote separately to approve the proposed amendment.

Our restated certificate of incorporation requires the approval of a majority of our outstanding Class B common stock voting as a separate class for any transaction that would result in a change in control of our company.

Stockholders do not have the ability to cumulate votes for the election of directors. Our restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws that became effective upon the closing of our IPO provide for a classified board of directors consisting of three classes of approximately equal size, each serving staggered three-year terms. Only one class of directors will be elected at each annual meeting of our stockholders, with the other classes continuing for the remainder of their respective three-year terms.

Dividend Rights

Holders of outstanding shares of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of funds legally available if our board of directors, in its discretion, determines to issue dividends and only then at the times and in the amounts that our board of directors may determine. To date, no dividends have been declared or paid by us.

No Preemptive or Similar Rights

Our common stock is not entitled to preemptive rights and is not subject to conversion, redemption or sinking fund provisions.

Right to Receive Liquidation Distributions

Upon our dissolution, liquidation or winding-up, the assets legally available for distribution to our stockholders are distributable ratably among the holders of our common stock, subject to prior satisfaction of all outstanding debt and liabilities and the preferential rights and payment of liquidation preferences, if any, on any outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Conversion Rights

Each outstanding share of Class B common stock is convertible at any time at the option of the holder into one share of Class A common stock. In addition, each share of Class B common stock will convert automatically into one share of Class A common stock upon any transfer, whether or not for value, which occurs following the closing of our IPO, except for certain permitted transfers described in our restated certificate of incorporation, including transfers to any “permitted transferee” as defined in our restated certificate of incorporation, which includes, among others, transfers:

- to trusts, corporations, limited liability companies, partnerships, foundations or similar entities established by a Class B stockholder, provided that:
 - such transfer is to entities established by a Class B stockholder where the Class B stockholder retains the exclusive right to vote and direct the disposition of the shares of Class B common stock; or
 - such transfer does not involve payment of cash, securities, property or other consideration to the Class B stockholder.
- Once converted into Class A common stock, a share of Class B common stock may not be reissued.

All the outstanding shares of Class A and Class B common stock will convert automatically into shares of a single class of common stock upon the earliest to occur of the following: (i) upon the election of the holders of a majority of the then-outstanding shares of Class B common stock or (ii) October 15, 2023. Following such conversion, each share of common stock will have one vote per share and the rights of the holders of all outstanding common stock will be identical. Once converted into a single class of common stock, the Class A and Class B common stock may not be reissued.

Early Exercise of Employee Options

We historically have allowed for the early exercise of options granted under the 2007 Plan prior to vesting. The 2007 Plan allows for such exercises by means of cash payment, surrender of already outstanding common stock, a same day broker assisted sale or through any other form or method consistent with applicable laws, regulations and rules. Historically, all exercises have been through cash payment. The unvested shares are subject to our repurchase right at the original purchase price. The proceeds initially are recorded as an accrued liability from the early exercise of stock options, and reclassified to common stock as our repurchase right lapses. At January 31, 2015 and 2014, there were unvested shares in the amount of 195,833 and 1,824,457, respectively, which were subject to repurchase at an aggregate price of approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million, respectively.

These repurchase terms are considered to be a forfeiture provision and do not result in variable accounting. The restricted shares issued upon early exercise of stock options are legally issued and outstanding. However, these restricted shares are only deemed outstanding for basic earnings per share computation purposes upon the respective repurchase rights lapsing. We treat cash received from employees for the exercise of unvested options as a refundable deposit shown as a liability in our consolidated balance sheets. During fiscal 2014, we recorded \$0.2 million of cash received for early exercise of options in accrued expenses. During fiscal 2015, there were no early exercises of options. Amounts from accrued expenses are reclassified to common stock and additional paid-in capital as the shares vest.

Stock Option Activity

The 2007 Stock Plan and the 2012 EIP provided, and the 2013 EIP provides, for the issuance of incentive and nonstatutory options to employees, consultants and non-employee directors. We have also issued nonstatutory options outside of these plans. Options issued under and outside of the 2007 Plan generally are exercisable for periods not to exceed 10 years and generally vest over four to five years. Options issued under the 2012 EIP and 2013 EIP generally are exercisable for periods not to exceed 10 years and generally vest over five to nine years. A summary of stock option activity for fiscal 2015 is presented below:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Options outstanding at January 31, 2014	25,424,437	\$ 3.22	8.5	\$726,649,586
Options granted	548,667	26.77		
Options exercised	(4,437,349)	1.31		\$104,689,345
Options forfeited/cancelled	(1,302,135)	4.74		
Options outstanding at January 31, 2015	20,233,620	\$ 4.18	7.7	\$498,862,568
Options vested and exercisable at January 31, 2015	3,745,852	\$ 2.41	6.7	\$98,970,347
Options vested and exercisable at January 31, 2015 and expected to vest thereafter	19,080,337	\$ 4.16	7.7	\$470,900,166

The weighted average grant-date fair value of options granted during fiscal 2015, 2014 and 2013 was \$13.87, \$2.78 and \$0.71, respectively, per share.

As of January 31, 2015, there was \$34.9 million in unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested stock options granted under the 2007 Plan, 2012 EIP and 2013 EIP. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.4 years.

As of January 31, 2015, we had authorized and unissued shares of common stock sufficient to satisfy exercises of stock options.

Our closing stock price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange as of January 30, 2015, the last trading day of fiscal year 2015 was \$28.76. The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$104.7 million for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015.

Restricted Stock Units

The 2013 EIP provides for the issuance of RSUs to employees. RSUs issued under the 2013 EIP generally vest over four years. A summary of RSU activity for fiscal 2015 is presented below:

Unreleased Restricted	Weighted average grant date
--------------------------	-----------------------------------

	Stock Units	fair value
Balance at January 31, 2014	156,050	\$ 36.52
RSUs granted	990,270	26.33
RSUs vested	(115,866)	28.64
RSUs forfeited/cancelled	(64,482)	29.59
Balance at January 31, 2015	965,972	\$ 27.48

During the year ended January 31, 2015, we issued RSUs under the 2013 EIP with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$26.33.

As of January 31, 2015, there was a total of \$25.4 million in unrecognized compensation cost, net of estimated forfeitures, related to unvested RSUs, which are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 3.5 years.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to share-based transactions, including employee, consultant, and non-employee director stock option awards, is measured and recognized in the consolidated financial statements based on fair value. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The stock-based compensation expense, net of forfeitures, is recognized using a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally four to nine years. For restricted stock awards, fair value is based on the closing price of our common stock on the grant date.

Our option-pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the fair value of the underlying common stock, the expected term of the option, the expected volatility of the price of our common stock, risk-free interest rates, and the expected dividend yield of our common stock. The assumptions used in our option-pricing model represent management's best estimates. These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If factors change and different assumptions are used, our stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future.

These assumptions are estimated as follows:

- **Fair Value of Common Stock.** Prior to our IPO in October 2013, our compensation committee considered numerous objective and subjective factors to determine the fair value of our common stock at each meeting at which awards were approved. The factors included, but were not limited to: (i) contemporaneous third-party valuations of our common stock; (ii) the prices, rights, preferences and privileges of our Preferred Stock relative to those of our common stock; (iii) the lack of marketability of our common stock; (iv) our actual operating and financial results; (v) current business conditions and projections; and (vi) the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an IPO or sale of our company, given prevailing market conditions.

Since our IPO, we have used the market closing price for our Class A common stock as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

- **Risk-Free Interest Rate.** We base the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes valuation model on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent expected term of the options for each option group.

- **Expected Term.** The expected term represents the period that our stock-based awards are expected to be outstanding. As we do not have sufficient historical experience for determining the expected term of the stock option awards granted, we have based our expected term on the simplified method available under GAAP.

- **Volatility.** We determine the price volatility factor based on a blend of our historical volatility and the historical volatilities of our peer group. Industry peers consist of several public companies in the technology industry that are similar to us in size, stage of life cycle and financial leverage. We did not rely on implied volatilities of traded options in our common stock or of our industry peers' common stock because the volume of stock option activity was relatively low. We intend to continue to consistently apply this process using the same or similar public companies until a sufficient amount of historical information regarding the volatility of our own common stock share price becomes available, or unless circumstances change such that the identified companies are no longer similar to us, in which case, more suitable companies whose share prices are publicly available would be utilized in the calculation.

- **Dividend Yield.** We have not paid and do not expect to pay dividends.

The following table presents the weighted-average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of our stock options granted during the periods presented: :

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Volatility	48% – 50%	42% – 50%	42% – 55%

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Expected term (in years)	6.00 – 6.32	6.32 – 8.23	6.32
Risk-free interest rate	1.75% – 1.94%	1.03% – 2.09%	0.83% – 1.15%
Dividend yield	—%	—%	—%

For the year ended January 31, 2015 and 2014, we capitalized \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, of stock-based compensation as part of our internal-use software capitalization. The amounts capitalized in year ended January 31, 2013 were immaterial.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The initial offering period for our Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) commenced on the date of our initial public offering and ended on June 15, 2014. During our initial ESPP offering period 350,059 shares of Class A Common Stock were purchased.

During active offering periods, our ESPP permits eligible employees to acquire shares of our common stock at 85% of the lower of the fair market value of our Class A common stock on the first day of the applicable offering period or the fair market value of our Class A common stock on the purchase date. Participants may purchase shares of common stock through payroll deductions of up to 15% of their eligible compensation, subject to any plan limitations.

The following table presents the weighted-average assumptions used to calculate our stock-based compensation for the stock purchases under the ESPP:

Volatility	44%
Expected term (in years)	0.58
Risk-free interest rate	0.10%
Dividend yield	—%

Note 12. Net Income per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

We compute net income per share of Class A and Class B common stock using the two-class method required for participating securities. Prior to the date of our IPO in October 2013, we considered all series of our convertible preferred stock to be participating securities due to their non-cumulative dividend rights. Immediately prior to the completion of our IPO, all outstanding shares of convertible preferred stock converted to Class B common stock. Additionally, we consider unvested shares issued upon the early exercise of options to be participating securities as the holders of these shares have a non-forfeitable right to dividends in the event of our declaration of a dividend for common shares.

Under the two-class method, net income attributable to common stockholders is determined by allocating undistributed earnings, calculated as net income, less (i) current period convertible preferred stock non-cumulative dividends and (ii) earnings attributable to participating securities.

The net income per share attributable to common stockholders is allocated based on the contractual participation rights of the Class A common stock and Class B common stock as if the income for the year has been distributed. As the liquidation and dividend rights are identical, the net income attributable to common stockholders is allocated on a proportionate basis.

Basic net income per share of common stock is computed by dividing the net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. All participating securities are excluded from the basic weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding. Unvested shares of common stock resulting from the early exercises of stock options are excluded from the calculation of the weighted-average shares of common stock until they vest as they are subject to repurchase until they are vested.

Diluted net income per share attributable to common stockholders is computed by dividing net income attributable to common stockholders by the weighted-average shares outstanding, including potentially dilutive shares of common

stock assuming the dilutive effect of potential shares of common stock for the period determined using the treasury stock method.

Undistributed net income for a given period is apportioned to participating securities based on the weighted-average shares of each class of common stock outstanding during the applicable period as a percentage of the total weighted-average shares outstanding during the same period.

For purposes of the diluted net income per share attributable to common stockholders calculation, unvested shares of common stock resulting from the early exercises of stock options and unvested options to purchase common stock are considered to be potentially dilutive shares of common stock. In addition, the computation of the fully diluted net income per share of Class A common stock assumes the conversion from Class B common stock, while the fully diluted net income per share of Class B common stock does not assume the conversion of those shares.

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The numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted EPS computations for our common stock are calculated as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,				2013	
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
Basic						
Numerator						
Net income	\$ 14,540	\$ 25,843	\$ 1,934	\$ 21,681	\$—	\$ 18,783
Noncumulative dividends on convertible preferred stock	—	—	(33)	(371)	—	(560)
Undistributed earnings allocated to participating securities	(88)	(157)	(1,049)	(11,757)	—	(14,743)
Net income attributable to common stockholders, basic	\$ 14,452	\$ 25,686	\$ 852	\$ 9,553	\$—	\$ 3,480
Denominator						
Weighted average shares used in computing net income per						
share attributable to common stockholders, basic	45,983	81,730	4,237	47,488	—	20,887
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders, basic	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	\$—	\$ 0.17
Diluted						
Numerator						
Net income attributable to common stockholders, basic	\$ 14,452	\$ 25,686	\$ 852	\$ 9,553	\$—	\$ 3,480
Reallocation as a result of conversion of Class B to Class A						
common stock:						
Net income attributable to common stockholders, basic	25,686	—	9,553	—	—	—
Reallocation of net income to Class B common stock	—	1,653	—	204	—	—
Net income attributable to common stockholders, diluted	\$ 40,138	\$ 27,339	\$ 10,405	\$ 9,757	\$—	\$ 3,480
Denominator						
Number of shares used for basic EPS computation	45,983	81,730	4,237	47,488	—	20,887
Conversion of Class B to Class A common stock	81,730	—	47,488	—	—	—
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares	16,491	16,491	16,299	16,299	—	9,712
Weighted average shares used in computing net income per						
share attributable to common stockholders, diluted	144,204	98,221	68,024	63,787	—	30,599
Net income per share attributable to common stockholders, diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$—	\$ 0.11

Potential common shares excluded where the inclusion would be anti-dilutive are as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Options and awards to purchase shares not included in the computation of diluted			
net income per share because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive	355	15,928	8,951

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment or remediation can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred.

From time to time, we may be involved in other legal proceedings and subject to claims incident to the ordinary course of business. Although the results of such legal proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, we believe we are not currently a party to any legal proceedings. The outcome of any potential legal proceedings, if determined adversely to us, could individually or taken together have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, cash flows or financial position. Regardless of the outcome, such proceedings can have an adverse impact on us because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of resources and other factors, and there can be no assurances that favorable outcomes will be obtained.

Leases

We have several non-cancelable operating leases, primarily for offices and servers. Rental payments include minimum rental fees.

Minimum rent payments under operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease including any periods of free rent. Rent expense for operating leases were \$2.9 million, \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million, for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases as of January 31, 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

Period	Operating leases
Fiscal 2016	\$ 2,665
Fiscal 2017	2,008
Fiscal 2018	1,192
Fiscal 2019	1,081
Fiscal 2020	464
Thereafter	814
Total	\$ 8,224

Value-Added Reseller Agreement

We have a value-added reseller agreement with salesforce.com, inc. for our use of the Salesforce1 Platform in combination with our developed technology to deliver our Veeva CRM solution, including hosting infrastructure and data center operations provided by salesforce.com. On March 3, 2014, we extended the term of the Value-Added Reseller Agreement for an additional ten years through September 1, 2025 and amended our minimum order commitments. As of January 31, 2015, we remained obligated to pay fees of at least \$462.8 million prior to September 1, 2025 in connection with this agreement.

Note 14. Related-Party Transactions

On February 18, 2011, we entered into an interest bearing promissory note with our current President. The promissory note had a principal amount of \$250,000 with an annual compound interest rate of 0.51% and was collateralized. The note, including both principal and accrued interest, was due on or before February 18, 2014 and was classified as a short-term note receivable on our consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2013. On April 11, 2013, the promissory note was paid in full.

Note 15. Information about Geographic Areas

We track and allocate revenues by the principal geographic region of our customers' end users rather than by individual country, which makes it impractical to disclose revenues for the United States or other specific foreign countries. Revenues by geographic area, as measured by the estimated location of the end users for subscription services revenues and the estimated location of the users for which the services were performed for professional services revenues, were as follows for the periods shown below (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended January 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenues by geography			
North America	\$ 173,261	\$ 124,451	\$ 84,546
Europe and other	81,782	49,944	29,036
Asia Pacific	58,179	35,756	15,966
Total revenues	\$ 313,222	\$ 210,151	\$ 129,548

Long-lived assets by geographic area are as follows as of the date shown (in thousands):

	January 31, 2015	January 31, 2014	January 31, 2013
Long-lived assets by geography			
North America	\$27,213	\$1,341	\$846
Europe and other	538	509	445
Asia Pacific	452	595	88
Total long-lived assets	\$28,203	\$2,445	\$1,379

Substantially all of the long-lived assets included in the North America region are located in the United States.

Note 16. 401(k) Plan

We have a qualified defined contribution plan under Section 401(k) of the Code covering eligible employees. To date, we have not made any matching contributions to this plan.

Note 17. Subsequent Events

On March 31, 2015, we acquired the key opinion leader, or KOL, business and products known as Qforma CrowdLink in an all-cash transaction. Total closing consideration was \$10.0 million, with 15% of the closing consideration placed into escrow to be held for 12 months following the close as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of representations and warranties by the sellers and certain other losses. Through the transaction we will acquire the outstanding equity interests of Mederi AG, and selected other KOL-related business assets of Qforma, Inc. and other affiliated entities. We expect this acquisition to support our Veeva OpenKey Key Opinion Leader Data and Services.

Note 18. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Selected summarized quarterly financial information for fiscal 2015 and 2014 is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended							
	Jan. 31,	Oct. 31,	Jul. 31,	Apr. 30,	Jan. 31,	Oct. 31,	Jul. 31,	Apr. 30,
	2015	2014	2014	2014	2014	2013	2013	2013
Consolidated Statements of Income Data:	(in thousands)							
Revenues:								
Subscription services	\$66,535	\$61,435	\$56,572	\$48,521	\$45,686	\$38,935	\$34,063	\$27,937
Professional services and other	20,477	22,390	19,092	18,200	17,117	16,044	15,518	14,851
Total revenues	87,012	83,825	75,664	66,721	62,803	54,979	49,581	42,788
Cost of revenues:								
Cost of subscription services	15,210	14,409	13,346	12,040	11,790	9,511	7,948	6,950
Cost of professional services and other	15,946	16,007	14,790	13,910	12,568	11,881	11,195	10,759
Total cost of revenues	31,156	30,416	28,136	25,950	24,358	21,392	19,143	17,709
Gross profit	55,856	53,409	47,528	40,771	38,445	33,587	30,438	25,079
Operating expenses:								
Research and development	11,742	10,635	9,787	8,992	7,858	6,585	6,357	5,527
Sales and marketing	15,328	14,251	13,810	12,814	12,768	11,467	9,610	7,662
General and administrative	8,103	8,582	7,146	6,408	6,511	5,550	4,633	3,717
Total operating expenses	35,173	33,468	30,743	28,214	27,137	23,602	20,600	16,906
Operating income	20,683	19,941	16,785	12,557	11,308	9,985	9,838	8,173
Other income (expense), net	(1,660)	(989)	(101)	(30)	(365)	125	(65)	(499)
Income before income taxes	19,023	18,952	16,684	12,527	10,943	10,110	9,773	7,674
Provision for income taxes	5,697	8,694	7,106	5,306	4,696	3,585	3,775	2,829
Net income	\$13,326	\$10,258	\$9,578	\$7,221	\$6,247	\$6,525	\$5,998	\$4,845
Net income attributable to Class A and								
Class B common stockholders, basic								
and diluted	\$13,288	\$10,198	\$9,490	\$7,128	\$6,145	\$2,339	\$1,275	\$926
Net income per share attributable to Class A								
and Class B common stockholders:								
Basic	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.07	\$0.06	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.04
Diluted	\$0.09	\$0.07	\$0.07	\$0.05	\$0.04	\$0.05	\$0.03	\$0.03

Weighted-average shares
used to compute

net income per share
attributable to

Class A and Class B
common stockholders:

Basic	130,345	129,212	127,314	123,902	122,578	35,802	24,418	21,610
Diluted	144,737	144,289	143,353	142,849	143,221	131,963	37,038	32,988

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of January 31, 2015. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), means controls and other procedures of a company that are 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 Securities and Exchange Commission’s (SEC) rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures 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 accumulated and communicated to the company’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of January 31, 2015, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Management’s Annual Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2015 based on the criteria set forth in the 2013 Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the assessment, our management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 31, 2015 to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has issued an audit report with respect to our internal control over financial reporting, which appears in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes 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 quarter ended January 31, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(d) Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, do not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations

in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is also based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III.

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item will be contained in our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), which we expect file not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement, which we expect to file not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement, which we expect to file not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement, which we expect to file not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement, which we expect to file not later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended January 31, 2015, and is incorporated in this report by reference.

PART IV.

Item 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of, or incorporated by reference into, this annual report on Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements . See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements under Item 8 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedules . All schedules have been omitted because the information required to be presented in them is not applicable or is shown in the consolidated financial statements or related notes.

3. Exhibits . We have filed, or incorporated into this annual report on Form 10-K by reference, the exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page of this annual report on Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits . See Item 15(a)(3) above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules . See Item 15(a)(2) above.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Pleasanton, State of California, on this 31st day of March, 2015.

VEEVA SYSTEMS INC.

/s/ Timothy S. Cabral
Timothy S. Cabral
Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Peter P. Gassner and Timothy S. Cabral, and each of them, as his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with full power of substitution, for him or her in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the SEC, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agent full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agent, or his substitute, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Peter P. Gassner	Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 31, 2015
	(Principal Executive Officer)	
Peter P. Gassner		
/s/ Timothy S. Cabral	Chief Financial Officer	March 31, 2015
	(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	
Timothy S. Cabral		
/s/ Mark Armenante	Director	March 31, 2015
Mark Armenante		
/s/ Ronald E.F. Codd	Director	March 31, 2015

Ronald E.F. Codd

/s/ Gordon Ritter Chairman of the Board of Directors March 31, 2015

Gordon Ritter

/s/ Paul Sekhri Director March 31, 2015

Paul Sekhri

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant.	8-K	001-36121	3.1	10/22/2013
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Veeva Systems Inc.	S-1/A	333-191085	3.4	10/3/2013
4.1	Form of Registrant's Class A common stock certificate.	S-1/A	333-191085	4.1	10/3/2013
4.2	Amended and Restated Investors' Rights Agreement, dated May 16, 2008, by and among the Registrant and the other parties thereto.	S-1	333-191085	4.2	9/11/2013
10.1	Data Processing Addendum, dated April 4, 2014, to Value-Added Reseller Agreement, between Registrant and salesforce.com, inc., as amended.	10-Q	001-36121	10.1	6/6/2014
10.2	Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated June 11, 2014, between Registrant and The Duffield Family Foundation, as amended July 16, 2014.	10-Q	001-36121	10.1	9/11/2014
10.3	Description of Non-Employee Director Compensation.	8-K	001-36121	Item 5.02	7/10/2014
10.4	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers.	S-1/A	333-191085	10.1	10/3/2013
10.5*	2007 Stock Plan and forms of agreements thereunder.	S-1	333-191085	10.2	9/11/2013
10.6*	2012 Equity Incentive Plan and forms of agreements thereunder.	S-1	333-191085	10.3	9/11/2013

10.7*	2013 Equity Incentive Plan and forms of agreements thereunder.	S-1/A	333-191085	10.4	10/3/2013
10.8*	2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.	S-1/A	333-191085	10.5	10/3/2013
10.9	Office Lease Agreement, dated December 2008, between Registrant and Hacienda Pleasanton Park MD Parent, LLC, as amended June 11, 2010, January 31, 2011, April 2, 2012 and June 25, 2013.	S-1/A	333-191085	10.6	10/3/2013
10.10**	Amended and Restated Value-Added Reseller Agreement, dated September 2, 2010, between Registrant and salesforce.com, inc., as amended December 3, 2010, December 13, 2010, April 15, 2011, August 23, 2011, September 29, 2011, April 3, 2012 and May 24, 2012.	S-1/A	333-191085	10.7	9/20/2013

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.11**	Eighth Amendment, dated March 3, 2014, to Amended and Restated Value-Added Reseller Agreement, dated September 2, 2010, between Registrant and salesforce.com, inc., as amended.	8-K	001-36121	10.1	3/4/2014	
10.12*	Offer letter, dated June 20, 2013, between Peter P. Gassner and the Registrant.	S-1	333-191085	10.8	9/11/2013	
10.13*	Offer letter, dated June 19, 2013, between Matthew J. Wallach and the Registrant.	S-1	333-191085	10.9	9/11/2013	
10.14*	Offer letter, dated January 25, 2010, between Timothy S. Cabral and the Registrant.	S-1	333-191085	10.10	9/11/2013	
10.15*	Offer letter, dated March 16, 2012, between Ronald E. F. Codd and the Registrant.	S-1	333-191085	10.11	9/11/2013	
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of Registrant.					X
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.					X
24.1	Power of Attorney (see page 84 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K).					X
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.					X
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.					X
32.1†	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350.					X

32.2†	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Required Under Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350.	X
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101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.	X
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101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document.	X
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101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document.	X
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101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.	X
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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Labels Linkbase Document.					X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document.					X

*Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan.

**Portions of this exhibit (indicated by asterisks) have been omitted pursuant to an order granting confidential treatment. Omitted portions have been submitted separately to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 and 32.2 that accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Veeva Systems Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.