

INFORMATICA CORP
Form 10-K
March 01, 2010

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

þ Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the year ended December 31, 2009

or

o Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission File Number: 0-25871

INFORMATICA CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

77-0333710
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

100 Cardinal Way
Redwood City, California 94063
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(650) 385-5000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share

Name of exchange on which registered
The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC
(NASDAQ Global Select Market)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Preferred Stock Purchase Rights

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange 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 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 Website, 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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

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 the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$1,486,699,000 (based on the last reported sale price of \$17.19 on June 30, 2009 on the NASDAQ Global Select Market).

As of January 29, 2010, there were approximately 90,519,000 shares of the registrant's Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K to the extent stated herein. The Proxy Statement will be filed within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

Informatica Corporation (“Informatica”) is the leading independent provider of enterprise data integration and data quality software and services. Informatica’s mission is to enable organizations to reduce IT costs and gain a competitive advantage in today’s global information economy by empowering them to gain value from their information assets.

The challenge Informatica addresses is that data is fragmented across and beyond the enterprise and is of varying quality. During the last two decades, companies have made significant investments in process automation resulting in silos of data created by a variety of packaged transactional applications such as enterprise resource planning (ERP), customer relationship management (CRM), supply chain management (SCM), and custom departmental operational systems. The goal was to make businesses more efficient through automation. However, these applications have increased data fragmentation and complexity because they generate massive volumes of data in disparate software systems that were not designed to share data. Additionally, data is being outsourced to cloud computing and business process outsourcing vendors. Lastly, data is managed by trading partners including suppliers. As these systems and the locations of data have proliferated, the challenge of data fragmentation has intensified, leaving companies to grapple with multiple data silos, multiple data formats, multiple data definitions, and highly varied data quality.

Organizations are now finding that the strategic value of information technology goes far beyond process automation. Companies of all sizes require accurate, trustworthy information to run their business, and most information is derived from data. Operational activities generate a constant flow of data inside and beyond the enterprise, but unless the various data streams can be integrated, and the quality of that data is ensured, the amount of real and useful business information derived from such data can be limited. Companies are realizing that they must integrate a wide variety of structured, semi-structured and unstructured data to support their business processes, such as providing a single view of the customer, migrating away from legacy systems to new technologies, having a clearer view of all of the information that resides in multiple databases or consolidating multiple instances of an ERP system. They are also realizing that it is imperative to implement data quality processes to measure, monitor, track and improve the quality of data delivered to the business.

With Informatica’s comprehensive, unified, open and economical data integration technology, Information Technology (IT) organizations can access, discover, cleanse, integrate, and deliver this data, while improving its quality, to the extended enterprise to increase operational efficiency and reduce costs. The Informatica platform is a comprehensive set of technologies to enable a wide variety of complex enterprise-wide data integration initiatives, including: Enterprise Data Integration, Data Quality, Master Data Management, B2B Data Exchange, Application Information Lifecycle Management, Complex Event Processing, and Cloud Data Integration.

In 2009, we continued to broaden the applicability of our technology and focused on product innovation. Informatica added key elements to the platform, which included Application Information Lifecycle Management through the acquisition of Applimation, Inc. (“Applimation”) and Complex Event Processing through the acquisition of Agent Logic, Inc. (“Agent Logic”). Application Information Lifecycle Management enables IT to cost-effectively manage the proliferation of data volumes through archiving, test data management and enhanced data security. Complex Event Processing enables enterprises to rapidly detect, correlate, analyze and respond to data-driven events. Additionally Informatica’s acquisition of AddressDoctor GmbH (“AddressDoctor”) enhanced Informatica’s Data Quality offering with leading international address data validation solutions for more than 200 countries and territories.

In the fourth quarter of 2009, we launched a version upgrade to our entire data integration platform, Informatica 9. Informatica 9 offers enhancements to empower business and IT collaboration, to make data quality pervasive within the enterprise, and to enable data services based on a service-oriented-architecture (SOA). Informatica 9 became generally available in December 2009.

We also introduced solutions designed to meet the data needs of the software-as-a-service (“SaaS”) or cloud market. In November, the company unveiled an upgraded and expanded version of its Cloud offerings, Informatica Cloud 9. The new version is a multi-tenant, enterprise-class data integration platform-as-a-service (“PaaS”). Additionally, the cloud offerings were expanded to include the new Informatica Address Quality Cloud Services and Informatica offerings via Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2).

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We have more than 3,900 customers worldwide, representing a variety of industries, ranging from energy and utilities, financial services, insurance, public sector, healthcare, high technology, manufacturing, retail, services, telecommunications, and transportation. We market and sell our software and services through our sales operations in North and Latin America (including Brazil, Canada, Mexico, and the United States), Europe and Middle East (including Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom), and Asia-Pacific (including Australia, China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan). We maintain relationships with a variety of strategic partners to jointly develop, market, sell, recommend, and/or implement our solutions. We also have relationships with distributors in various regions and industries, including Europe and Middle East, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America, who sublicense our products and provide services and support within their territories.

We began selling our first products in 1996. Through December 31, 2009, substantially all of our revenues have been derived from the sale of our data integration products/platform (and related services): Informatica PowerCenter, Informatica PowerExchange, Informatica Data Explorer, Informatica Data Quality, Informatica Identity Resolution, Informatica B2B Data Exchange, Informatica B2B Data Transformation, Informatica Data Archive, Informatica Data Subset, Informatica Data Privacy, Informatica RulePoint, Informatica Real-Time Alert Manager, Informatica RuleCast, and Informatica Cloud.

Informatica's corporate headquarters are located at 100 Cardinal Way, Redwood City, California 94063, and the telephone number at that location is (650) 385-5000. We can also be reached at our Web site at www.informatica.com; however, the information in, or that can be accessed through, our Web site is not part of this Report. Informatica was incorporated in California in February 1993 and reincorporated in Delaware in April 1999.

Copies of annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") are available, free of charge, on Informatica's Web site as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC also maintains a Web site that contains our SEC filings. The address of the site is www.sec.gov.

Recent Events

On January 28, 2010, the Company acquired Siperian, Inc., ("Siperian") a private company incorporated in Delaware. Siperian is a leader in the Master Data Management (MDM) infrastructure technology category. MDM provides a holistic, single view of foundational business entities, commonly referred to as master data such as customers, employees, citizens, locations and products. Siperian delivers a multidomain MDM platform to optimize business decisions across multiple entities or considerations, and its technology expedites deployment time with easy-to-configure capabilities. Additionally, with built-in ratings metrics for trustworthiness, business stakeholders can have greater confidence in their master data. The existing product integration and unified architecture, based on the common Informatica Identity Resolution technology, will facilitate cross-sell opportunities for the Company's data integration and data quality products. The combination of Siperian products and the Informatica Platform will deliver further differentiated value to customers. The Company acquired all the capital stock of Siperian in a cash merger transaction valued at approximately \$130 million.

Products

Informatica products enable organizations to gain a competitive advantage in today's global information economy by empowering them to access, integrate, and trust their information assets. These products comprise a comprehensive, unified, open and economical data integration platform that addresses data integration requirements within the enterprise and beyond.

The following products are included in the Informatica Platform:

Informatica PowerCenter accesses, discovers, and integrates data from virtually any business system, in almost any format, and delivers that data throughout the enterprise at almost any speed to improve operational efficiency. Highly available, high-performing, and fully scalable, Informatica PowerCenter serves as the foundation for enterprise-wide data integration initiatives. There are four editions of Informatica PowerCenter:

Informatica PowerCenter Standard Edition includes a high-performance data integration server, a global metadata infrastructure, visual tools for development and centralized administration, and productivity tools to facilitate collaboration among architects, analysts, and developers.

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Informatica PowerCenter Real Time Edition extends PowerCenter Standard Edition with additional capabilities for integrating and provisioning transactional or operational data in real time. PowerCenter Real Time Edition provides a foundation for developing sophisticated data services and delivering timely information as a service to support business needs. Key features include change data capture for relational data sources, integration with messaging systems, built-in support for Web services, dynamic partitioning with data smart parallelism, and process orchestration and human workflow capabilities.

Informatica PowerCenter Advanced Edition addresses requirements for organizations that are standardizing data integration at an enterprise level, across a number of projects and departments. It includes all the capabilities of PowerCenter Standard Edition and features additional capabilities that are ideal for data governance and integration competency centers, including dynamic partitioning with data smart parallelism and powerful capabilities in metadata analysis, team-based development, and Web-based data profiling and reporting.

Informatica PowerCenter Cloud Edition is the world's first cloud data integration infrastructure that combines the power and scalability of Informatica PowerCenter, with the flexibility, ease of use, and affordability of the latest cloud computing platform. The result is a comprehensive data integration infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS). IT organizations can handle the unique challenges, such as data security and processing speed, associated with integrating data in the cloud, over a public Internet. It is designed to run in true virtual computing environments, such as the Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (Amazon EC2).

Additionally, many options are available to extend Informatica PowerCenter's core data integration capabilities, including the: Data Masking, Enterprise Grid, High Availability, Metadata Exchange, Partitioning, Team-Based Development, and Unstructured Data options.

Informatica PowerExchange is a family of data access products that enable IT organizations to access virtually all sources of enterprise data without having to develop custom data access programs. With the ability to access mission-critical operational data and deliver such data throughout the enterprise, IT organizations can optimize limited resources and the business value of data. Dozens of different data sources and targets are supported, including enterprise applications, databases and data warehouses, mainframes, midrange systems, messaging systems, and technology standards.

Informatica Data Quality delivers pervasive data quality to stakeholders, projects, and data domains, on premise or in the cloud, using a comprehensive and unified platform.

Informatica Data Quality puts control of data quality processes into the hands of business information owners. Combining powerful data analysis, cleansing, matching, reporting, and monitoring capabilities with an easy-to-use interface, Informatica Data Quality empowers business information owners to implement and manage enterprise-wide data quality initiatives.

Informatica Identity Resolution is a robust, highly scalable identity resolution software that enables companies and government organizations to search and match identity data from more than 60 languages, in both batch and real time.

Informatica Data Explorer delivers a complete picture of the content, quality, and structure of enterprise data. Combining powerful data profiling and mapping capabilities with an easy-to-use interface, Informatica Data Explorer empowers business information owners to investigate, document, and resolve data quality issues.

AddressDoctor offers technology to perform global address validation for more than 200 countries and territories. These capabilities include support for multiple levels of addresses such as street level, delivery point validation and

geocoding.

Informatica B2B Data Exchange is industry-leading software for multi-enterprise data integration. It adds secured communication, management, and monitoring capabilities to handle data from internal and external sources.

Informatica B2B Data Exchange provides a comprehensive technology infrastructure for multi-enterprise data integration, partner management, and business event monitoring. It helps companies collaborate efficiently and cost-effectively with their extended networks of trading partners and customers, which helps companies to reduce costs and protect and grow revenue streams.

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Informatica B2B Data Transformation is a high-performance software that converts structured and unstructured data to and from more broadly consumable data formats to support business-to-business and multi-enterprise transactions. This single, unified codeless environment supports virtually any-to-any data transformation and is accessible to multiple business levels within the organization: analysts, developers, and programmers.

Informatica Application Information Lifecycle Management product family is designed to help IT organizations manage every phase of the data lifecycle, from development and testing to archiving and retirement, while ensuring privacy of that data.

Informatica Data Archive is highly scalable, high-performance software that helps IT organizations cost-effectively manage the proliferation of data volumes in a range of enterprise business applications. The software enables IT teams to safely and easily archive application data, including master, reference, and transactional data, and to readily access it when needed. Informatica Data Archive helps IT organizations manage increasing data volumes in production environments by safely archiving application data and data warehouses, providing seamless access to archived data, and delivering the archived data to the business as needed.

Informatica Data Subset is flexible enterprise software that automates the process of creating smaller, targeted test databases from large, complex databases. With referentially intact, smaller targeted copies of production data, IT organizations can dramatically reduce the amount of time, effort, and disk space necessary to support test environments.

Informatica Data Privacy is comprehensive, flexible, and scalable software for managing access to sensitive application data, such as credit card information, Social Security numbers, names, addresses, and phone numbers. The software prevents the unintended exposure of confidential information and is designed to reduce the risk of data breaches.

Informatica Complex Event Processing (CEP) enables enterprises to rapidly detect, correlate, analyze and respond to data-driven events. The combination of CEP and data integration enables organizations to be more responsive, adaptable and agile.

Informatica RulePoint is an easy-to-use server that provides instant intelligence by combining user-applied logic with multiple sources of data. Such combinations enable right-time responses to threats or opportunities as they occur.

Informatica Real-Time Alert Manager provides a Web-based, persistent communications channel for receiving alerts about critical threats and opportunities received from RulePoint.

Informatica RuleCast enables developers to create Event Stream Processing (ESP) solutions rapidly from a diverse set of data sources such as message queues, databases, telemetry feeds, and control systems.

Informatica Cloud consists of Informatica Data Integration Cloud Services and the Informatica Data Integration Cloud Platform. Informatica Cloud Services deliver purpose-built data integration cloud applications to allow business users to integrate data across cloud-based applications and on-premise systems and databases. The Informatica Cloud Platform takes advantage of the underlying PowerCenter data integration to enable customers and partners to build, manage, and share custom data integration services in the cloud.

Services

We offer a comprehensive set of services, including product-related customer support, consulting services, and education services. Additionally, we offer certain products as services, priced on a subscription pricing basis. Through strategically located Support Centers in the United States, Ireland, Spain, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Brazil, China, India, and Japan, we provide technical support for Informatica software deployments, both regional installations as well as geographically dispersed projects. Informatica's Global Customer Support offers a well-engineered and comprehensive set of support programs tailored to fit customer needs. Customers and partners can access our 24x7 technical support over the phone using toll-free lines, via email, and online through Informatica's Web portal "my.informatica.com."

Our consulting services are focused on helping customers to become agile data-driven enterprises both tactically and strategically. Our services range from initial configuration of the Informatica platform, knowledge transfer to customers and partners, designing and implementing custom data integration solutions, project audit, and performance tuning, to helping customers implement enterprise-wide integration strategies such as Integration Competency Centers or leadership Lean Integration practices. Our consulting strategy

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is to provide specialized expertise on our products to enable our customers and partners to successfully implement and sustain business solutions using our integration platform.

Our Professional Services consultants use a services methodology called Informatica Velocity to guide the successful implementation of our software. Our services methodology reflects the best practices that Informatica has developed and refined through hundreds of successful projects. Informatica Velocity covers each of the major implementation project phases, including manage, analyze, design, build, test, deploy, and operate. Where applicable, Informatica Velocity includes technical white papers as well as sample project documentation and even sample implementations (mappings) of specific technical solutions.

We offer a global comprehensive role-based curriculum of product and solution oriented education offerings to enable our customers and strategic partners to build proficiency in using our products. Informatica delivers education services in more than 45 countries and over 50 course offerings through instructor led, virtual academy, and eLearning delivery options to make training easy and cost effective. We have established the Informatica Certification Program for both PowerCenter and Informatica Data Quality, which has created a database of expert professionals with verifiable skills in the design and administration of Informatica-based systems.

We also make available a number of products as services, priced on a subscription licensing bases. For example, Informatica's address validation, which allows customer to validate addresses against a continuously updated global database of addresses, is available as a service on a monthly subscription basis. Additionally, a number of our Cloud Services, such as the Informatica Cloud Data Quality Assessment service, are available via monthly subscriptions. Lastly, Informatica PowerCenter Cloud Edition, which is available on and through Amazon EC2, is priced on an hourly and capacity basis, and in 2009 the revenues related to Informatica PowerCenter Cloud Edition has not been material. Products delivered as a service allow customers to get specific, limited functionality at an attractive entry price point.

Our Partners

Informatica's partners include industry leaders in enterprise software, computer hardware, and systems integration. We offer a comprehensive strategic partner program for major companies in these areas so that they can provide sales and marketing leverage, have access to required technology, and can furnish complementary products and services to our joint customers. Our partners that resold and/or referred more than \$2,000,000 each in license orders in 2009 were Accenture, Affecto, Cap Gemini, Carahsoft Technology, Deloitte Consulting, Hewlett-Packard, IPI Grammtch, Infosys, SMF Systems Technology, STK Consultoria, Tata Consultancy Services, Teradata, and Wipro. Our original equipment manufacturer (OEM) partners that generated more than \$500,000 each in license orders for us in 2009 were ACS State Healthcare, Hewlett-Packard, Oracle, Risk Management Solutions, and Siperian, which we acquired in January 2010.

Our Customers

More than 3,900 companies worldwide rely on Informatica for their data integration and data quality needs. Our customers represent a wide range of corporations and governmental and educational institutions. Our targeted markets include energy and utilities, financial services, government and public sector, healthcare, high technology, insurance, manufacturing, retail, services, telecommunications, and transportation. The top three industry contributors in 2009 were financial services, healthcare, and public sector.

No single customer accounted for 10% or more of our total revenues in 2009, 2008, or 2007.

Our Market Strategy

Broader Enterprise Data Integration: Beyond the Data Warehouse. Our goal is to be the market leader in the enterprise data integration market, which includes data integration, data quality, master data management, cross-enterprise data exchange, information lifecycle management, complex event processing, and cloud data integration. Our strategy is to grow at a rate faster than the market by leveraging our success, knowledge, and the strength of our proven products that have helped our customers deploy thousands of large data warehouse and data integration initiatives. We address the growing enterprise data integration market with a product set that we believe is well-suited to rapidly deliver value to our customers.

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Broader Geographical Reach. Our goal is to expand our presence and sales around the world, particularly in areas beyond our historic base in North America. Over the past several years, we have expanded our presence and capabilities in a number of regions. We currently have a direct sales presence in 24 countries and an indirect presence, through distributors and partners, in a total of 82 countries. We also have development centers in 12 countries, professional services staff in 19 countries and technical support centers in 10 countries, including the United States, Brazil, the Netherlands, India and Singapore. Our goal is to leverage our partnerships, direct sales staff and our support resources to add new customers in regions outside North America.

Advancing Product Leadership. Our goal is to grow in all product categories. In August 2009, we delivered the PowerCenter Cloud Edition to enable our customers to procure PowerCenter functionality from Amazon Web Services by the hour. In November 2009, we announced Informatica Cloud 9. The Informatica Cloud Platform allows our customers to leverage their investment by building and sharing custom integration functions in the cloud. Also in the fourth quarter, we announced that PowerCenter Cloud Edition is now in production running on Amazon EC2. In December 2009, we delivered a version upgrade to our entire data integration platform, Informatica 9. Informatica 9 is a comprehensive, unified, open, and economical data integration platform. With pervasive data quality, the Informatica 9 data integration platform delivers trusted data, at any latency, across the entire data integration life cycle. In January 2010, the Informatica Cloud Platform was recognized as the AppExchange Best of Data Integration 2009 products.

Customers, Consulting Partners, and Third-Party Developers: Leveraging Installed Base and Community to Extend Informatica's Presence. We have an installed customer base that spans a wide range of industries. As of December 31, 2009, more than 3,900 customers worldwide and 84 of the Fortune 100 companies on the Fortune 2009 list had licensed our products. Informatica Technology Network (formerly Informatica Developer Network), created in 2001, has grown to over 52,000 members in more than 170 countries using our products as a platform on which to build or customize a specific data integration solution. These developers extend Informatica's presence and profile in the broad data integration market and provide a network of knowledge that can be shared to amplify our brand and its influence.

Partnerships and Strategic Alliances: Extending the Ecosystem. We have alliances and strategic partnerships with leading enterprise software providers, systems integrators, and hardware system vendors. These alliances furnish sales and marketing support and access to required technology, while also providing complementary products and services for our joint customers. More than 195 companies help market, resell, or implement Informatica's solution around the world. Additionally, more than 65 companies have embedded our core products into their own, enabling their customers to benefit from the enterprise-class data integration we provide within their products.

Sales, Marketing, and Distribution

We market and sell software and services through both our direct sales force and indirect channel partners in North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and other regions around the world. As of December 31, 2009, we employed 611 people in our sales and marketing organization worldwide.

Marketing programs are focused on creating awareness of Informatica and its products and services, generating interest among new customers as well as interest in new products within existing customers, documenting compelling customer references, and creating up-sell/cross-sell opportunities for our products. These programs are targeted at such key executives as chief information officers, vice presidents of IT, and vice presidents of specific functional areas such as marketing, sales, service, finance, human resources, manufacturing, distribution, and procurement as well as enterprise architects and other key IT professionals focused on data integration. Our marketing personnel engage in a variety of activities, including positioning our software products and services, conducting public relations programs, establishing and maintaining relationships with industry analysts, producing collateral that describes our products, services, and solutions, and generating qualified sales leads.

Our global sales process consists of several phases: lead generation, opportunity qualification, needs assessment, product demonstration, proposal generation, and contract negotiation. Although the typical sales cycle requires three to six months, some sales cycles have lasted substantially longer. In a number of instances, our relationships with systems integrators and other strategic partners have reduced sales cycles by generating qualified sales leads, making initial customer contacts, assessing needs prior to our introduction to the customers, and endorsing our products to the customers before their product selection. Also, partners have assisted in the creation of presentations and demonstrations, which we believe enhances our overall value proposition and competitive position.

In addition to our direct sales efforts, we distribute our products through systems integrators, resellers, distributors, and OEM partners in the United States and internationally. Systems integrators typically have expertise in vertical or functional markets. In some

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cases, they resell our products, bundling them with their broader service offerings. In other cases, they refer direct sales of our products. Distributors sublicense our products and provide service and support within their territories. OEMs embed portions of our technology in their product offerings.

Research and Development

As of December 31, 2009, we employed 515 people in our research and development organization. This team is responsible for the design, development, release and maintenance of our products. The group is organized into four disciplines: development, quality assurance, documentation, and product management. Members from each discipline, along with a product-marketing manager, form focus teams that work closely with sales, marketing, services, customers, and prospects to better understand market needs and user requirements. These teams utilize a well-defined agile software development methodology that we believe enables us to deliver products that satisfy real business needs for the global market while also meeting commercial quality expectations.

When appropriate, we also use third parties to expand the capacity and technical expertise of our internal research and development team. On occasion, we have licensed third-party technology. We believe this approach shortens time to market without compromising competitive position or product quality, and we plan to continue drawing on third-party resources as needed in the future.

Approximately 40% of Informatica's research and development team is based in the United States and the remainder is based in Australia, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. The international development teams are focused on development and quality assurance work of our data integration and data quality technologies. Our international development effort is intended to both increase development productivity and deliver innovative product capabilities. Our research and development expenditures, which are expensed as incurred, were \$78.4 million in 2009, \$72.5 million in 2008, and \$69.9 million in 2007.

Competition

The market for our products is highly competitive, quickly evolving, and subject to rapidly changing technology. Our competition consists of hand-coding, custom-built data integration solutions developed in-house by various companies in the industry segments that we target, as well as vendors of enterprise data integration solutions such as IBM (which acquired Ascential Software, Cognos, and Data Mirror and announced its plan for acquisition of Initiate Systems), and vendors of data integrations solutions, Microsoft, Oracle (which acquired BEA Systems, GoldenGate, Hyperion Solutions, Siebel, SilverCreek and Sunopsis), SAP (which acquired Business Objects which had acquired FirstLogic), and certain privately held companies. With regard to data quality, we compete against SAP (which acquired Business Objects), Trillium (which is part of Harte-Hanks), and SAS Institute, as well as various other privately held companies.

We currently compete on the basis of the breadth and depth of our products' functionality as well as on the basis of price. Additionally, we compete on the basis of certain other factors, including neutrality, dependability, user efficiency, quality of products, services, support, and versatility. We believe that we currently compete favorably with respect to these factors. For a further discussion of our competition, see "Risk Factors — If we do not compete effectively with companies selling data integration products, our revenues may not grow and could decline" in Item 1A.

Seasonality

Our business is influenced by seasonal factors, largely due to customer buying patterns. In recent years, we have generally had weaker demand for our software products and services in the first and third quarters of the year and seasonally stronger demand in the fourth quarter. Our consulting and education services have sometimes been

negatively impacted in the fourth and first quarters of the year due to the holiday season and internal meetings, which result in fewer billable hours for our consultants and fewer education classes.

Intellectual Property and Other Proprietary Rights

Our success depends in part upon our proprietary technology. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret rights, confidentiality procedures, and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights. As part of our confidentiality procedures, we generally enter into non-disclosure agreements with our employees, distributors, and corporate partners and into license agreements with respect to our software, documentation, and other proprietary information. In addition, we have 22 patents issued in the United States, two patents issued in the European Union, three patents issued in Canada, eight patent applications pending in the United States, eight patent applications pending in Canada, three patent applications pending in the European Union, two patent applications pending in Australia and one patent application pending in New Zealand. Our issued patents are scheduled to expire at various times through February 2024. Where appropriate, we have also entered into patent cross-license agreements with

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third parties, thereby acquiring additional intellectual property rights which preserve our ability to pursue normal business activity and minimize our risks in entering new and adjacent technology markets.

Nonetheless, our intellectual property rights may not be successfully asserted in the future or may be invalidated, circumvented, or challenged. In addition, the laws of various foreign countries where our products are distributed do not protect our intellectual property rights to the same extent as U.S. laws. Our inability to protect our proprietary information could harm our business.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had a total of 1,755 employees, including 515 people in research and development, 611 people in sales and marketing, 429 people in consulting, customer support, and education services, and 200 people in general and administrative services. None of our employees is represented by a labor union. We have not experienced any work stoppages, and we consider employee relations to be good.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information contained in this Form 10-K, we have identified the following risks and uncertainties that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operation. Investors should carefully consider the risks described below before making an investment decision. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and investors may lose all or part of their investment.

Adverse conditions in the U.S. or global economies could negatively affect sales of our products and services, and could harm our operating results, which could result in a decline in the price of our common stock.

As our business has grown, we have become increasingly subject to the risks arising from adverse changes in the domestic and global economies. We have experienced the adverse effect of economic slowdowns in the past, which resulted in a significant reduction in capital spending by our customers, as well as longer sales cycles, and the deferral or delay of purchases of our products.

The recent weak macroeconomic environment and associated global economic conditions resulted in a tightening of the credit markets, low levels of liquidity in many financial markets, extreme volatility in credit, equity and foreign currency markets including the Europe sovereign debt markets and volatility in various markets including the financial services sector which typically is the largest vertical segment that we serve. These conditions affected the buying patterns of our customers and prospects and adversely affected our overall pipeline conversion rate as well as our revenue growth expectations. Though the economic conditions appear to be improving, if such conditions reoccur or if the pace of economic recovery is slow or uneven, our results of operations could be adversely affected and we could fail to meet the expectations of stock analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We have made incremental investments in Asia-Pacific and Latin America, and have maintained a high level of investments in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA). There are significant risks with overseas investments and our growth prospects in these regions are uncertain. In addition, we could experience delays in the payment obligations of our worldwide reseller customers if they experience weakness in the end-user market, which would increase our credit risk exposure and harm our financial condition.

If we do not compete effectively with companies selling data integration products, our revenues may not grow and could decline.

The market for our products is highly competitive, quickly evolving, and subject to rapidly changing technology. In addition, consolidation among vendors in the software industry continues at a rapid pace with Oracle's acquisition of Sun Microsystems creating a large integrated supplier of enterprise software on hardware optimized for its software products which could accelerate further consolidation in the industry. Our competition consists of hand-coding, custom-built data integration solutions developed in-house by various companies in the industry segments that we target, as well as other vendors of integration software products, including IBM (which acquired Ascential Software, Cognos, DataMirror, and announced its plan for acquisition of Initiate Systems), Microsoft, Oracle (which acquired BEA Systems, GoldenGate Software, Hyperion Solutions, Siebel, SilverCreek, and Sunopsis), SAP (which acquired Business Objects which had acquired FirstLogic), and certain privately held companies. In the past, we have competed with business intelligence vendors that currently offer, or may develop, products with functionalities that compete with our products, such as Business Objects, and to a lesser degree, Cognos, and certain privately held companies. With regard to data quality, we compete against SAP, Trillium (which is part of Harte-Hanks), and SAS Institute, as well as various other privately held companies. Many of these competitors have longer operating histories, substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, and other resources, and greater name recognition than we do and may be able to exert greater influence on customer purchase decisions. Our competitors may be able to respond more quickly than we can to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer

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requirements. Our current and potential competitors may develop and market new technologies that render our existing or future products obsolete, unmarketable, or less competitive.

We believe we currently compete on the basis of the breadth and depth of our products' functionality, as well as on the basis of price. We may have difficulty competing on the basis of price in circumstances where our competitors develop and market products with similar or superior functionality and pursue an aggressive pricing strategy or bundle data integration technology and data quality at no cost to the customer or at deeply discounted prices. These difficulties may increase as larger companies target the data integration and data quality markets. As a result, increased competition and bundling strategies could seriously impede our ability to sell additional products and services on terms favorable to us.

Our current and potential competitors may make strategic acquisitions, consolidate their operations, or establish cooperative relationships among themselves or with other solution providers, thereby increasing their ability to provide a broader suite of software products or solutions and more effectively address the needs of our prospective customers. Such acquisitions could cause customers to defer their purchasing decisions. Our current and potential competitors may establish or strengthen cooperative relationships with our current or future strategic partners, thereby limiting our ability to sell products through these channels. If any of this were to occur, our ability to market and sell our software products would be impaired. In addition, competitive pressures could reduce our market share or require us to reduce our prices, either of which could harm our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our international operations expose us to greater risks, including but not limited to those regarding intellectual property, collections, exchange rate fluctuations, and regulations, which could limit our future growth.

We have significant operations outside the United States, including software development centers in Australia, India, Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, sales offices in Europe, including France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, as well as in countries in Asia-Pacific, and customer support centers in India, Brazil, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. Additionally, since 2005 we have opened sales offices in Brazil, China, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, and Taiwan, and we plan to continue to expand our international operations. Our international operations face numerous risks. For example, to sell our products in certain foreign countries, our products must be localized, that is, customized to meet local user needs and to meet the requirements of certain markets, particularly some in Asia, where our product must be enabled to support Asian language characters. Developing internationalized versions of our products for foreign markets is difficult, requires us to incur additional expenses, and can take longer than we anticipate. We currently have limited experience in internationalizing products and in testing whether these internationalized products will be accepted in the target countries. We cannot ensure that our internationalization efforts will be successful.

In addition, we have only a limited history of marketing, selling, and supporting our products and services internationally. As a result, we must hire and train experienced personnel to staff and manage our foreign operations. However, we have experienced difficulties in recruiting, training, managing, and retaining an international staff, in particular related to sales management and sales personnel, which have affected our ability to increase sales productivity, and related to turnover rates and wage inflation in India, which have increased costs. We may continue to experience such difficulties in the future.

We must also be able to enter into strategic distributor relationships with companies in certain international markets where we do not have a local presence. If we are not able to maintain successful strategic distributor relationships internationally or recruit additional companies to enter into strategic distributor relationships, our future success in these international markets could be limited.

Business practices in the international markets that we serve may differ from those in North America and may require us to include terms in our software license agreements, such as extended payment or warranty terms, or performance obligations that may require us to defer license revenues and recognize them ratably over the warranty term or contractual period of the agreement. Although historically we have infrequently entered into software license agreements that require ratable recognition of license revenue, we may enter into software license agreements in the future that may include non-standard terms related to payment, maintenance rates, warranties, or performance obligations.

Our software development centers in Australia, India, Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom also subject our business to certain risks, including the following:

- greater difficulty in protecting our ownership rights to intellectual property developed in foreign countries, which may have laws that materially differ from those in the United States;

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communication delays between our main development center in Redwood City, California and our development centers in Australia, India, Ireland, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom as a result of time zone differences, which may delay the development, testing, or release of new products;

greater difficulty in relocating existing trained development personnel and recruiting local experienced personnel, and the costs and expenses associated with such activities; and

increased expenses incurred in establishing and maintaining office space and equipment for the development centers.

Additionally, our international operations as a whole are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

fluctuations in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies in markets where we do business;

higher risk of unexpected changes in regulatory practices, tariffs, and tax laws and treaties;

greater risk of a failure of our foreign employees to comply with both U.S. and foreign laws, including antitrust regulations, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and any trade regulations ensuring fair trade practices;

potential conflicts with our established distributors in countries in which we elect to establish a direct sales presence;

our limited experience in establishing a sales and marketing presence and the appropriate internal systems, processes, and controls in Asia-Pacific, especially China, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan; and

general economic and political conditions in these foreign markets.

For example, an increase in international sales would expose us to foreign currency fluctuations where an unfavorable change in the exchange rate of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar would result in lower revenues when translated into U.S. dollars although operating expenditures would be lower as well. Historically, the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on revenues and operating expenses has been immaterial although in the fourth quarter of 2008 and the first half of 2009, the decline in the U.S. dollar and the increased volatility in currency markets caused a greater than historical impact. However the sequential impact of the foreign currency exchange rate fluctuation diminished near the end of 2009. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, we have attempted to reduce the impact of certain foreign currency fluctuations through hedging programs for the foreign subsidiaries where we do not have a natural hedge. However, as our international operations grow, or if the current dramatic fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates continue or increase or if our hedging programs become ineffective, the effect of changes in the foreign currency exchange rates could become material to revenue, operating expenses, and income. These factors and other factors could harm our ability to gain future international revenues and, consequently, materially impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition. The expansion of our existing international operations and entry into additional international markets will require significant management attention and financial resources. Our failure to manage our international operations and the associated risks effectively could limit the future growth of our business.

New product introductions and product enhancements may impact market acceptance of our products and affect our results of operations.

We believe that the introduction and market acceptance of new products and the enhancement of existing products are important to our continued success. New product introductions and product enhancements have inherent risks

including, but not limited to, delayed product availability, product quality and interoperability, and customer adoption or the delay in customer purchases. In August 2009, we delivered the PowerCenter Cloud Edition to enable customers to procure PowerCenter functionality from Amazon Web Services by the hour. In addition, we released Informatica 9 in December 2009. New product introductions and/or enhancements such as these have inherent risks, including but not limited to the following:

delay in completion, launch, delivery, or availability;

delay in customer purchases in anticipation of new products not yet released;

product quality issues, including the possibility of defects;

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market confusion based on changes to the product packaging and pricing as a result of a new product release;

interoperability issues with third-party technologies;

issues with migration or upgrade paths from previous product versions;

loss of existing customers that choose a competitor's product instead of upgrading or migrating to the new product; and

loss of maintenance revenues from existing customers that do not upgrade or migrate.

Given the risks associated with the introduction of new products, we cannot predict their impact on our overall sales and revenues.

We have experienced and could continue to experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results, especially the amount of license revenues we recognize each quarter, and such fluctuations have caused and could cause our stock price to decline.

Our quarterly operating results, particularly our license revenues, have fluctuated in the past and may do so in the future. These fluctuations have caused our stock price to experience declines in the past and could cause our stock price to significantly fluctuate or experience declines in the future. One of the reasons why our operating results have fluctuated is that our license revenues, which are primarily sold on a perpetual license basis, are not predictable with any significant degree of certainty and are vulnerable to short-term shifts in customer demand. Also, we could experience customer order deferrals in anticipation of future new product introductions or product enhancements, as well as a result of particular budgeting and purchase cycles of our customers. The continued global economic uncertainty is also likely to cause customer order deferrals and adversely affect budgeting and purchase cycles. By comparison, our short-term expenses are relatively fixed and based in part on our expectations of future revenues.

Moreover, our backlog of license orders at the end of a given fiscal period has tended to vary. Historically, our backlog typically decreases from the prior quarter at the end of the first and third quarters and increases from the prior quarter at the end of the fourth quarter, although the increase was less pronounced at the end of 2008.

Furthermore, we generally recognize a substantial portion of our license revenues in the last month of each quarter and, sometimes, in the last few weeks or days of each quarter. As a result, we cannot predict the adverse impact caused by cancellations or delays in prospective orders until the end of each quarter. Moreover, the likelihood of an adverse impact may be greater if we experience increased average transaction sizes due to a mix of relatively larger deals in our sales pipeline.

We have expanded our international operations and have opened new sales offices in other countries. As a result of this international expansion, as well as the increase in our direct sales headcount in the United States, our sales and marketing expenses have increased. We expect these investments to increase our revenues, sales productivity, and eventually our profitability. However, if we experience an increase in sales personnel turnover, do not achieve expected increases in our sales pipeline, experience a decline in our sales pipeline conversion ratio, or do not achieve increases in productivity and efficiencies from our new sales personnel as they gain more experience, then we may not achieve our expected increases in revenue, sales productivity, and profitability. We have experienced some increases in revenue and sales productivity in the United States in the past few years. While in the past two years, we have experienced increases in revenue and sales productivity internationally, we have not yet achieved the same level of sales productivity internationally as domestically.

Due to the difficulty we experience in predicting our quarterly license revenues, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not necessarily a good indication of our future performance. Furthermore, our future operating results could fail to meet the expectations of stock analysts and investors. If this happens, the price of our common stock could fall.

If we are unable to accurately forecast revenues, we may fail to meet stock analysts' and investors' expectations of our quarterly operating results, which could cause our stock price to decline.

We use a "pipeline" system, a common industry practice, to forecast sales and trends in our business. Our sales personnel monitor the status of all proposals, including the date when they estimate that a customer will make a purchase decision and the potential dollar amount of the sale. We aggregate these estimates periodically in order to generate a sales pipeline. We assess the pipeline at various points in time to look for trends in our business. While this pipeline analysis may provide us with some guidance in business planning and budgeting, these pipeline estimates are necessarily speculative and may not consistently correlate to revenues in a particular quarter or over a longer period of time, particularly in the recent global weak macroeconomic environment. Additionally, because we

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have historically recognized a substantial portion of our license revenues in the last month of each quarter and sometimes in the last few weeks of each quarter, we may not be able to adjust our cost structure in a timely manner in response to variations in the conversion of the sales pipeline into license revenues. Any change in the conversion rate of the pipeline into customer sales or in the pipeline itself could cause us to improperly budget for future expenses that are in line with our expected future revenues, which would adversely affect our operating margins and results of operations and could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We rely on our relationships with our strategic partners. If we do not maintain and strengthen these relationships, our ability to generate revenue and control expenses could be adversely affected, which could cause a decline in the price of our common stock.

We believe that our ability to increase the sales of our products depends in part upon maintaining and strengthening relationships with our current strategic partners and any future strategic partners. In addition to our direct sales force, we rely on established relationships with a variety of strategic partners, such as systems integrators, resellers, and distributors, for marketing, licensing, implementing, and supporting our products in the United States and internationally. We also rely on relationships with strategic technology partners, such as enterprise application providers, database vendors, data quality vendors, and enterprise integrator vendors, for the promotion and implementation of our products. Among others, we are partners with Cognos (acquired by IBM), FAST (acquired by Microsoft), SAP, Oracle, Hyperion Solutions (acquired by Oracle), salesforce.com, Hewlett Packard, and Intel.

Our strategic partners offer products from several different companies, including, in some cases, products that compete with our products. We have limited control, if any, as to whether these strategic partners devote adequate resources to promoting, selling, and implementing our products as compared to our competitors' products.

Although our strategic partnership with IBM's Business Consulting Services group has been successful in the past, IBM's acquisition of Ascential Software, Cognos, DataMirror, and announcement of its plan for acquisition of Initiate Systems has made it critical that we strengthen our relationships with our other strategic partners. Business Objects' acquisition of FirstLogic, a former strategic partner, and SAP's acquisition of Business Objects may also make such strengthening with other strategic partners more critical. In addition, with respect to our acquisition of AddressDoctor, we will continue to work toward maintaining AddressDoctor's pre-existing supplier relationships and current partnership relationships, some of which compete with other aspects of our business. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to strengthen our relationships with our strategic partners or that such relationships will be successful in generating additional revenue.

We may not be able to maintain our strategic partnerships or attract sufficient additional strategic partners, who have the ability to market our products effectively, are qualified to provide timely and cost-effective customer support and service, or have the technical expertise and personnel resources necessary to implement our products for our customers. In particular, if our strategic partners do not devote sufficient resources to implement our products, we may incur substantial additional costs associated with hiring and training additional qualified technical personnel to implement solutions for our customers in a timely manner. Furthermore, our relationships with our strategic partners may not generate enough revenue to offset the significant resources used to develop these relationships. If we are unable to leverage the strength of our strategic partnerships to generate additional revenues, our revenues and the price of our common stock could decline.

We have experienced reduced sales pipeline and pipeline conversion rates in prior years, which have adversely affected the growth of our company and the price of our common stock.

In the past, we have experienced a reduced conversion rate of our overall license pipeline, primarily as a result of general economic slowdowns, which caused the amount of customer purchases to be reduced, deferred, or cancelled.

As such, we have experienced uncertainty regarding our sales pipeline and our ability to convert potential sales of our products into revenue. We experienced an increase in the size of our sales pipeline and some increases in our pipeline conversion rate subsequent to 2005 as a result of our increased investment in sales personnel and a gradually improving IT spending environment. However, the size of our sales pipeline and our conversion rate are not consistent on a quarter-to-quarter basis. Our conversion rate declined in 2008 and has remained depressed in certain geographies in 2009. The global economic recession has had and will likely continue to have an adverse effect on our conversion rate in the near future. If we are unable to continue to increase the size of our sales pipeline and our pipeline conversion rate, our results of operations could fail to meet the expectations of stock analysts and investors, which could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

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As a result of our products' lengthy sales cycles, our expected revenues are susceptible to fluctuations, which could cause us to fail to meet stock analysts' and investors' expectations, resulting in a decline in the price of our common stock.

Due to the expense, broad functionality, and company-wide deployment of our products, our customers' decisions to purchase our products typically require the approval of their executive decision makers. In addition, we frequently must educate our potential customers about the full benefits of our products, which also can require significant time. This trend toward greater customer executive level involvement and customer education is likely to increase as we expand our market focus to broader data integration initiatives. Further, our sales cycle may lengthen, particularly in the current economic environment, as we continue to focus our sales efforts on large corporations. As a result of these factors, the length of time from our initial contact with a customer to the customer's decision to purchase our products typically ranges from three to nine months. We are subject to a number of significant risks as a result of our lengthy sales cycle, including:

our customers' budgetary constraints and internal acceptance review procedures;

the timing of our customers' budget cycles;

the seasonality of technology purchases, which historically has resulted in stronger sales of our products in the fourth quarter of the year, especially when compared to lighter sales in the first quarter of the year;

our customers' concerns about the introduction of our products or new products from our competitors; or

potential downturns in general economic or political conditions or potential tightening of credit markets that could occur during the sales cycle.

If our sales cycles lengthen unexpectedly, they could adversely affect the timing of our revenues or increase costs, which may independently cause fluctuations in our revenues and results of operations. Finally, if we are unsuccessful in closing sales of our products after spending significant funds and management resources, our operating margins and results of operations could be adversely impacted, and the price of our common stock could decline.

We may engage in future acquisitions or investments that could dilute our existing stockholders or could cause us to incur contingent liabilities, debt, or significant expense or could be difficult to integrate in terms of the acquired entity's products, personnel, and operations.

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, we may evaluate potential acquisitions of, or investments in, related businesses, products, or technologies. For example, in January 2006, we acquired Similarity Systems, in December 2006, we acquired Itemfield, in May 2008, we acquired Identity Systems, Inc. ("Identity Systems"), in October 2008, we acquired PowerData Iberica, S.L. ("PowerData"), in February 2009, we acquired Applimation, in June 2009, we acquired AddressDoctor, in September 2009, we acquired Agent Logic, and in January 2010, we acquired Siperian. Future acquisitions and investments like these could result in the issuance of dilutive equity securities, the incurrence of debt or contingent liabilities, or the payment of cash to purchase equity securities from third parties. There can be no assurance that any strategic acquisition or investment will succeed. Risks include difficulties in the integration of the products, personnel, and operations of the acquired entity, disruption of the ongoing business, potential management distraction from the ongoing business, difficulties in the retention of key partner alliances of Informatica and the acquired companies, potential product liability issues related to the acquired products, potential decline in the fair value of investments, potential impairment of goodwill, and potential impairment of other intangible assets.

We may not successfully integrate an acquired company's technology, employees, or business operations with our own. As a result, we may not achieve the anticipated benefits of our acquisition, which could adversely affect our operating results and cause the price of our common stock to decline.

In January 2010, we acquired Siperian, a leader in the Master Data Management (MDM) infrastructure technology category. In September 2009, we acquired Agent Logic, a leading provider of complex event processing software. In addition, in June 2009, we acquired AddressDoctor, a leading provider of global address validation technology, and in February 2009, we acquired Applimation, a provider of application Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) technology. The successful integration of Siperian's, Agent Logic's, Applimation's and AddressDoctor's technologies, employees, and business operations will place an additional burden on our management and infrastructure. These acquisitions, and others we may make in the future, will subject us to a number of risks, including:

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the failure to capture the value of the business we acquired, including the loss of any key personnel, customers, and business relationships, including strategic partnerships;

any inability to generate revenue from the combined products that offsets the associated acquisition and maintenance costs, including addressing issues related to the availability of offerings on multiple platforms and from cross-selling and up-selling our products to the acquired company's installed customer base or the acquired company's products to our installed customer base; and

the assumption of any contracts or agreements from the acquired company that contain terms or conditions that are unfavorable to us.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in overcoming these risks or any other problems encountered in connection with our recent acquisitions. To the extent that we are unable to successfully manage these risks, our business, operating results, or financial condition could be adversely affected, and the price of our common stock could decline.

If our products are unable to interoperate with hardware and software technologies developed and maintained by third parties that are not within our control, our ability to develop and sell our products to our customers could be adversely affected, which would result in harm to our business and operating results.

Our products are designed to interoperate with and provide access to a wide range of third-party developed and maintained hardware and software technologies, which are used by our customers. The future design and development plans of the third parties that maintain these technologies are not within our control and may not be in line with our future product development plans. We may also rely on such third parties, particularly certain third-party developers of database and application software products, to provide us with access to these technologies so that we can properly test and develop our products to interoperate with the third-party technologies. These third parties may in the future refuse or otherwise be unable to provide us with the necessary access to their technologies. In addition, these third parties may decide to design or develop their technologies in a manner that would not be interoperable with our own. The continued consolidation in the enterprise software market may heighten these risks. Furthermore, our expanding product line, including our combination of products delivered on a comprehensive, unified and open data integration platform makes maintaining interoperability more difficult as various products may have different levels of interoperability and compatibility, which may change from version to version. If any of the situations described above were to occur, we would not be able to continue to market our products as interoperable with such third-party hardware and software, which could adversely affect our ability to successfully sell our products to our customers.

The loss of our key personnel, an increase in our sales force personnel turnover rate, or the inability to attract and retain additional personnel could adversely affect our ability to grow our company successfully and may negatively impact our results of operations.

We believe our success depends upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled personnel and key members of our management team. We continue to experience changes in members of our senior management team. As new senior personnel join our company and become familiar with our business strategy and systems, their integration could result in some disruption to our ongoing operations.

In the past, we also experienced an increased level of turnover in our direct sales force. Such increase in the turnover rate impacted our ability to generate license revenues. Although we have hired replacements in our sales force and saw the pace of voluntary turnover decrease in 2008 and 2009, we typically experience lower productivity from newly hired sales personnel for a period of 6 to 12 months. If we are unable to effectively train such new personnel, or if we

experience an increase in the level of sales force turnover, our ability to generate license revenues may be negatively impacted.

In addition, we have experienced turnover in other areas of the business. As the market becomes increasingly competitive and the hiring becomes more difficult and costly, our personnel (including those with government security clearance qualifications) become more attractive to other companies. Our plan for continued growth requires us to add personnel to meet our growth objectives and places increased importance on our ability to attract, train, and retain new personnel. If we are unable to effectively attract and train new personnel, or if we experience an increase in the level of turnover, our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

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We currently do not have any key-man life insurance relating to our key personnel, and the employment of the key personnel in the United States is at will and not subject to employment contracts. We have relied on our ability to grant equity awards as one mechanism for recruiting and retaining highly skilled talent.

If the market in which we sell our products and services does not grow as we anticipate, we may not be able to increase our revenues at an acceptable rate of growth, and the price of our common stock could decline.

The market for software products, which enable more effective business decision making by helping companies aggregate and utilize data stored throughout an organization, continues to change. While we believe that this market is still growing, we expect most of our growth to come from the emerging market for broader data integration, which includes migration, data consolidation, data synchronization, single-view projects, and data quality. The use of packaged software solutions to address the needs of the broader data integration and data quality markets is relatively new and is still emerging. Additionally, we expect growth in the areas of on-demand software-as-a-service (SaaS) offerings. Our potential customers may:

not fully value the benefits of using our products;

not achieve favorable results using our products;

defer product purchases due to the current global economic downturn;

experience technical difficulties in implementing our products; or

use alternative methods to solve the problems addressed by our products.

If this market does not grow as we anticipate, we would not be able to sell as much of our software products and services as we currently expect, which could result in a decline in the price of our common stock.

We rely on the sale of a limited number of products, and if these products do not achieve broad market acceptance, our revenues would be adversely affected.

Historically, a significant portion of our revenues have been derived from our data integration products such as PowerCenter and PowerExchange and related services. We expect sales of our data integration software and related services to comprise a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. If any of our products does not achieve market acceptance, our revenues and stock price could decrease. Market acceptance for our current products could be affected if, among other things, competition substantially increases in the enterprise data integration market or transactional applications suppliers integrate their products to such a degree that the utility of the data integration functionality that our products provide is minimized or rendered unnecessary.

Our effective tax rate is difficult to project and changes in such tax rate or adverse results of tax examinations could adversely affect our operating results.

The process of determining our anticipated tax liabilities involves many calculations and estimates that are inherently complex and make the ultimate tax obligation determination uncertain. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate prior to the completion and filing of tax returns for such periods. This process requires estimating both our geographic mix of income and our current tax exposures in each jurisdiction where we operate. These estimates involve complex issues, require extended periods of time to resolve, and require us to make judgments, such as anticipating the outcomes of audits with tax authorities and the positions that we will take on tax returns prior to our

actually preparing the returns. We also determine the need to record deferred tax liabilities and the recoverability of deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance is established to the extent recovery of deferred tax assets is not likely based on our estimation of future taxable income and other factors in each jurisdiction.

Furthermore, our overall effective income tax rate and tax expenses may be affected by various factors in our business, including acquisitions, changes in our legal structure, changes in the geographic mix of income and expenses, changes in valuation allowances, changes in tax laws and applicable accounting pronouncements including: Business Combination, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, Stock Compensation, and variations in the estimated and actual level of annual pre-tax income. Further, the geographic mix of income and expense is impacted by the fluctuation in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the functional currencies of our subsidiaries.

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We have been under examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state and foreign taxing authorities for the past several years. We may receive additional assessments from domestic and foreign tax authorities that might exceed amounts reserved by us. In the event we are unsuccessful in reducing the amount of such assessment, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be adversely affected. Specifically, if additional taxes and/or penalties are assessed as a result of these audits, there could be a material effect on our income tax provision, operating expenses, and net income in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

Although we believe we currently have adequate internal control over financial reporting, we are required to assess our internal control over financial reporting on an annual basis, and any future adverse results from such assessment could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“SOX 404”), and the rules and regulations promulgated by the SEC to implement SOX 404, we are required to furnish an annual report in our Form 10-K regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report’s assessment of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management.

Management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting requires management to make subjective judgments and some of our judgments will be in areas that may be open to interpretation.

During the past few years, our organizational structure has increased in complexity due to compliance with tax regulations and tax accounting requirements, acquisitions, and other regulatory and compliance requirements. Further, we have expanded our presence in the Asia-Pacific region, where business practices can differ from those in other regions of the world and can create internal control risks. To address potential risks, we recognize revenue on transactions derived in this region (except for direct sales in Japan and Australia) only when the cash has been received and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met. We also have provided business practices training to our sales teams. While our organizational structure has increased in complexity as a result of our international expansion, our capital structure has also increased in complexity as a result of the issuance of the Convertible Senior Notes in March 2006. Finally, our reorganization of various foreign entities in April 2006, which required a change in some of our internal controls over financial reporting, and the assessment of the impact for our adoption of FIN No. 48 (ASC 740), further add to the reporting complexity and increase the potential risks of our ability to maintain the effectiveness of our internal controls. Overall, the combination of our increased complexity and the ever-increasing regulatory complexity make it more critical for us to attract and retain qualified and technically competent finance employees.

Although we currently believe our internal control over financial reporting is effective, the effectiveness of our internal controls in future periods is subject to the risk that our controls may become inadequate or may not operate effectively.

If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective in any future period (or if our auditors are unable to provide an attestation report regarding the effectiveness of our internal controls, or qualify such report or fail to provide such report in a timely manner), we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would have an adverse effect on our stock price.

We may not be able to successfully manage the growth of our business if we are unable to improve our internal systems, processes, and controls.

We need to continue to improve our internal systems, processes, and controls to effectively (1) manage our operations and growth, including our international growth into new geographies, particularly the Asia-Pacific and Latin American markets, and (2) realign resources from time to time to more efficiently address market or product requirements. To the extent any realignment requires changes to our internal systems, processes, and controls or organizational structure, we could experience disruption in customer relationships, increases in cost, and increased employee turnover. For our systems process and controls, we use both on-premise and cloud resources, and any security or other flaws in such resources could have a negative impact on such systems, processes, or controls. In addition, we may not be able to successfully implement upgrades and improvements to these systems, processes, and controls in an efficient or timely manner, and we may discover deficiencies in existing systems, processes, and controls. We have licensed technology from third parties to help us accomplish this objective. The support services available for such third-party technology may be negatively affected by mergers and consolidation in the software industry, and support services for such technology may not be available to us in the future. We may experience difficulties in managing upgrades and improvements to our systems, processes, and controls or in connection with third-party software, which could disrupt existing customer relationships, causing us to lose customers, limit us to smaller deployments of our products, or increase our technical support costs.

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The price of our common stock fluctuates as a result of factors other than our operating results, such as volatility in the capital markets and the actions of our competitors and securities analysts, as well as developments in our industry and changes in accounting rules.

The market price for our common stock has experienced significant fluctuations and may continue to fluctuate significantly. The market price for our common stock may be affected by a number of factors other than our operating results, including:

- volatility in the capital markets;
- the announcement of new products or product enhancements by our competitors;
- quarterly variations in our competitors' results of operations;
- changes in earnings estimates and recommendations by securities analysts;
- developments in our industry; and
- changes in accounting rules.

After periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been brought against that particular company. We and certain of our former officers have been named as defendants in a purported class action complaint, which was filed on behalf of certain persons who purchased our common stock between April 29, 1999 and December 6, 2000. Such actions could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

We rely on a number of different distribution channels to sell and market our products. Any conflicts that we may experience within these various distribution channels could result in confusion for our customers and a decrease in revenue and operating margins.

We have a number of relationships with resellers, systems integrators, and distributors that assist us in obtaining broad market coverage for our products and services. Although our discount policies, sales commission structure, and reseller licensing programs are intended to support each distribution channel with a minimum level of channel conflicts, we may not be able to minimize these channel conflicts in the future. Any channel conflicts that we may experience could result in confusion for our customers and a decrease in revenue and operating margins.

Any significant defect in our products could cause us to lose revenue and expose us to product liability claims.

The software products we offer are inherently complex and, despite extensive testing and quality control, have in the past and may in the future contain errors or defects, especially when first introduced. These defects and errors could cause damage to our reputation, loss of revenue, product returns, order cancellations, or lack of market acceptance of our products. We have in the past and may in the future need to issue corrective releases of our software products to fix these defects or errors, which could require us to allocate significant customer support resources to address these problems.

Our license agreements with our customers typically contain provisions designed to limit our exposure to potential product liability claims. However, the limitation of liability provisions contained in our license agreements may not be effective as a result of existing or future national, federal, state, or local laws or ordinances or unfavorable judicial decisions. Although we have not experienced any product liability claims to date, the sale and support of our products

entail the risk of such claims, which could be substantial in light of the use of our products in enterprise-wide environments. In addition, our insurance against product liability may not be adequate to cover a potential claim.

We are currently facing and may face future intellectual property infringement claims that could be costly to defend and result in our loss of significant rights.

As is common in the software industry, we have received and may continue from time to time to receive notices from third parties claiming infringement by our products of third-party patent and other proprietary rights. As the number of software products in our target markets increases and the functionality of these products further overlaps, we may become increasingly subject to claims by a

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third party that our technology infringes such party's proprietary rights. In addition, there is a growing occurrence of patent suits being brought by organizations that use patents to generate revenue without manufacturing, promoting, or marketing products or investing in research and development in bringing products to market. These organizations have been increasingly active in the enterprise software market and have targeted whole industries as defendants. For example, in August 2007, JuxtaComm Technologies filed a complaint in the Eastern District of Texas alleging patent infringement against the following defendants, including us: Ascential Software Corporation, Business Objects SA, Business Objects America, CA, Inc., Cognos, Inc., Cognos Corporation, DataMirror, Inc., Fiorano Software, Inc., Hummingbird Ltd., International Business Machines Corporation, Informatica Corporation, Information Builders, Inc., Intersystems, Inc., Iway Software Company, Metastorm, Inc., Microsoft Corporation, Open Text Corporation, Software AG, Software AG, Inc., Sybase, Inc., and Webmethods, Inc. Some defendants, including Informatica, have settled with JuxtaComm. More recently, in November 2008, Data Retrieval Technologies LLC filed a complaint in the Western District of Washington against Sybase, Inc. and us, alleging patent infringement.

Any claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product shipment delays, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and operating results. Although we do not believe that we are currently infringing any proprietary rights of others, additional legal action claiming patent infringement could be commenced against us. We may not prevail in such litigation given the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in patent litigation. The potential effects on our business that may result from third-party infringement claims, including those claims brought by Data Retrieval Technologies LLC, include the following:

we would be and have been obligated to incur significant legal costs and expenses defending the patent infringement suit;

we may be forced to enter into royalty or licensing agreements, which may not be available on terms favorable to us;

we may be required to indemnify our customers or obtain replacement products or functionality for our customers;

we may be forced to significantly increase our development efforts and resources to redesign our products as a result of these claims; and

we may be forced to discontinue the sale of some or all of our products.

If we are not able to adequately protect our proprietary rights, third parties could develop and market products that are equivalent to our own, which would harm our sales efforts.

Our success depends upon our proprietary technology. We believe that our product development, product enhancements, name recognition, and the technological and innovative skills of our personnel are essential to establishing and maintaining a technology leadership position. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret rights, confidentiality procedures, and licensing arrangements to establish and protect our proprietary rights.

However, these legal rights and contractual agreements may provide only limited protection. Our pending patent applications may not be allowed or our competitors may successfully challenge the validity or scope of any of our issued patents or any future issued patents. Our patents alone may not provide us with any significant competitive advantage, and third parties may develop technologies that are similar or superior to our technology or design around our patents. Third parties could copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology without authorization or develop similar technology independently. We cannot easily monitor any unauthorized use of our products, and,

although we are unable to determine the extent to which piracy of our software products exists, software piracy is a prevalent problem in our industry in general.

The risk of not adequately protecting our proprietary technology and our exposure to competitive pressures may be increased if a competitor should resort to unlawful means in competing against us. For example, in July 2003, we settled a complaint against Ascential Software Corporation, which was subsequently acquired by IBM, in which a number of former Informatica employees recruited and hired by Ascential misappropriated our trade secrets, including sensitive product and marketing information and detailed sales information regarding existing and potential customers, and unlawfully used that information to benefit Ascential in gaining a competitive advantage against us. Although we were ultimately successful in this lawsuit, there are no assurances that we will be successful in protecting our proprietary technology from competitors in the future.

We have entered into agreements with many of our customers and partners that require us to place the source code of our products into escrow. Such agreements generally provide that such parties will have a limited, non-exclusive right to use such code if: (1) there

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is a bankruptcy proceeding by or against us; (2) we cease to do business; or (3) we fail to meet our support obligations. Although our agreements with these third parties limit the scope of rights to use of the source code, we may be unable to effectively control such third parties' actions.

Furthermore, effective protection of intellectual property rights is unavailable or limited in various foreign countries. The protection of our proprietary rights may be inadequate and our competitors could independently develop similar technology, duplicate our products, or design around any patents or other intellectual property rights we hold.

We may be forced to initiate litigation to protect our proprietary rights. For example, on July 15, 2002, we filed a patent infringement lawsuit against Acta Technology, Inc., now known as Business Objects Data Integration, Inc. ("BODI") (which was subsequently acquired by SAP as part of its acquisition of Business Objects). We received a favorable verdict in the trial against BODI in April 2007 and after a finding by the appeals court in our favor in December 2008, BODI/SAP paid to us the full judgment amount (including pre- and post-judgment interest and a portion of the trial costs) of \$14.5 million. See Note 16. Litigation, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report. Litigating claims related to the enforcement of proprietary rights is very expensive and can be burdensome in terms of management time and resources, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

The conversion provisions of our Convertible Senior Notes and the level of debt represented by such notes will dilute the ownership interests of stockholders, could adversely affect our liquidity, and could impede our ability to raise additional capital which may also be affected by the tightening of the capital markets.

In March 2006, we issued \$230 million aggregate principal amount of Convertible Senior Notes due 2026. As of December 31, 2009, \$201 million of the Notes were outstanding. The note holders can convert the Notes into shares of our common stock at any time before the Notes mature or we redeem or repurchase them. Upon certain dates (March 15, 2011, March 15, 2016, and March 15, 2021) or the occurrence of certain events including a change in control, the note holders can require us to repurchase some or all of the Notes. Upon any conversion of the Notes, our basic earnings per share would be expected to decrease because such underlying shares would be included in the basic earnings per share calculation. Given that events constituting a "change in control" can trigger such repurchase obligations, the existence of such repurchase obligations may delay or discourage a merger, acquisition, or other consolidation. If Informatica's stock price declines and the interest rates rise, we may be required to settle the Notes in cash. Our ability to meet our repurchase or repayment obligations of the Notes will depend upon our future performance, which is subject to economic, competitive, financial, and other factors affecting our industry and operations, some of which are beyond our control. If we are unable to meet the obligations out of cash flows from operations or other available funds, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financings. We may not be able to borrow money or sell more of our equity securities to meet our cash needs for reasons including the tightening of the capital markets. Even if we are able to do so, it may not be on terms that are favorable or reasonable to us.

A portion of our revenue is generated by sales to government entities, which are subject to a number of challenges and risks.

Sales to U.S. and foreign federal, state, and local governmental agency end-customers have accounted for a portion of our revenue, and we may in the future increase sales to government entities. Sales to government entities are subject to a number of risks. Selling to government entities can be highly competitive, expensive and time consuming, often requiring significant upfront time and expense without any assurance that we will successfully sell our products to such governmental entity. Government entities may require contract terms that differ from our standard arrangements. Government contracts may require the maintenance of certain security clearances for facilities and employees which can entail administrative time and effort possibly resulting in additional costs and delays. In addition, government

demand and payment for our products may be more volatile as they are affected by public sector budgetary cycles, funding authorizations, and the potential for funding reductions or delays, making the time to close such transactions more difficult to predict. This risk is enhanced as the size of such sales to the government entities increases. As the use of our products, including products recently acquired or developed, expands to more sensitive, secure or mission critical uses by our government customers, we may be subject to increased scrutiny, potential reputational risk, or potential liability should our products fail to perform as contemplated in such deployments.

Most of our sales to government entities have been made indirectly through providers that sell our products. Government entities may have contractual or other legal rights to terminate contracts with our providers for convenience or due to a default, and any such termination may adversely impact our future results of operations. For example, if the provider receives a significant portion of its revenue from sales to such governmental entity, the financial health of the provider could be substantially harmed, which could negatively affect our future sales to such provider. Governments routinely audit and investigate government contractors, and we may

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be subject to such audits and investigations. If an audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or prohibition from doing business with such government entity. In addition, we could suffer serious reputational harm if allegations of impropriety were made against us or should our products not perform as contemplated in government deployments.

The recognition of share-based payments for employee stock option, RSUs, and employee stock purchase plans has adversely impacted our results of operations.

The adoption of FASB's Compensation – Stock Compensation (ASC 718) has had a significant adverse impact on our consolidated results of operations as it has increased our operating expenses and number of diluted shares outstanding and reduced our operating income, and diluted earnings per share. The effect of share-based payment on our operating income, net income, and earnings per share is not predictable because the underlying assumptions, including volatility, interest rate, and expected life, of the Black-Scholes-Merton model could vary over time.

If we are unable to successfully respond to technological advances and evolving industry standards, we could experience a reduction in our future product sales, which would cause our revenues to decline.

The market for our products is characterized by continuing technological development, evolving industry standards, changing customer needs, and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. The introduction of products by our direct competitors or others embodying new technologies, the emergence of new industry standards, or changes in customer requirements could render our existing products obsolete, unmarketable, or less competitive. In particular, an industry-wide adoption of uniform open standards across heterogeneous applications could minimize the importance of the integration functionality of our products and materially adversely affect the competitiveness and market acceptance of our products. Our success depends upon our ability to enhance existing products, to respond to changing customer requirements, and to develop and introduce in a timely manner new products that keep pace with technological and competitive developments and emerging industry standards. We have in the past experienced delays in releasing new products and product enhancements and may experience similar delays in the future. As a result, in the past, some of our customers deferred purchasing our products until the next upgrade was released. Future delays or problems in the installation or implementation of our new releases may cause customers to forgo purchases of our products and purchase those of our competitors instead. Additionally, even if we are able to develop new products and product enhancements, we cannot ensure that they will achieve market acceptance.

We recognize revenue from specific customers at the time we receive payment for our products, and if these customers do not make timely payment, our revenues could decrease.

Based on limited credit history, we recognize revenue from direct end users, resellers, distributors, and OEMs that have not been deemed creditworthy when we receive payment for our products and when all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met, rather than at the time of sale. We have seen certain customers lengthen their payment cycles as a result of the continued difficult macroeconomic environment. As our business grows, if these customers and partners do not make timely payment for our products, our revenues could decrease. If our revenues decrease, the price of our common stock may fall.

We have substantial real estate lease commitments that are currently subleased to third parties, and if subleases for this space are terminated or cancelled, our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We have substantial real estate lease commitments in the United States and internationally. However, we do not occupy some of these leases with the most significant portion of our unoccupied leases being located in Silicon Valley. Currently, we have substantially subleased these unoccupied properties to third parties. The terms of most of

these sublease agreements account for only a portion of the period of our master leases and contain rights of the subtenant to extend the term of the sublease. In addition, the current economic downturn has negatively impacted commercial lease rates and terms in the Silicon Valley area and makes it more difficult to enter into agreements with existing subtenants on sublease renewals or prospective subtenants with sublease rates or terms comparable to those contracted for in the past. To the extent that (1) our subtenants do not renew their subleases at the end of the initial term and we are unable to enter into new subleases with other parties at comparable rates, or (2) our subtenants are unable to pay the sublease rent amounts in a timely manner, our cash flow would be negatively impacted and our operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

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Delaware law and our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain provisions that could deter potential acquisition bids, which may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, discourage merger offers, and prevent changes in our management or Board of Directors.

Our basic corporate documents and Delaware law contain provisions that might discourage, delay, or prevent a change in the control of Informatica or a change in our management. Our bylaws provide that we have a classified Board of Directors, with each class of directors subject to re-election every three years. This classified Board has the effect of making it more difficult for third parties to elect their representatives on our Board of Directors and gain control of Informatica. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for our stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. The existence of these provisions could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

In addition, we have adopted a stockholder rights plan. Under the plan, we issued a dividend of one right for each outstanding share of common stock to stockholders of record as of November 12, 2001, and such rights will become exercisable only upon the occurrence of certain events. Because the rights may substantially dilute the stock ownership of a person or group attempting to take us over without the approval of our Board of Directors, the plan could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us or a significant percentage of our outstanding capital stock without first negotiating with our Board of Directors regarding such acquisition.

Business interruptions could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are vulnerable to interruption by fire, earthquake, power loss, telecommunications or network failure, and other events beyond our control. We have prepared a detailed disaster recovery plan which includes the use of internal and external resources and will continue to expand the scope over time. Some of our facilities in Asia experienced disruption as a result of the December 2006 earthquake off the coast of Taiwan, which caused a major fiber outage throughout the surrounding regions. The outage affected network connectivity, which has been restored to acceptable levels. Such disruption can negatively affect our operations given necessary interaction among our international facilities. In the event such an earthquake or any other natural disaster or man-made failure occurs, it could disrupt the operations of our affected facilities and recovery of our resources. In addition, we do not carry sufficient business interruption insurance to compensate us for losses that may occur, and any losses or damages incurred by us could have a material adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in a leased facility at the Seaport Plaza in Redwood City, California and consist of approximately 159,000 square feet. The initial lease term was from December 15, 2004 to December 31, 2007 with a three-year option to renew to December 31, 2010 at fair market value. In May 2007, the Company exercised its renewal option to extend the office lease term to December 31, 2010. In May 2009, the Company executed the lease amendment to further extend the lease term for an additional three years to December 31, 2013. The facility is used by our administrative, sales, marketing, product development, customer support, and services groups.

We also occupy additional leased facilities in the United States, including offices located in Alpharetta, Georgia; Austin and Plano, Texas; Boston, Massachusetts; Chicago, Illinois; Old Greenwich, Connecticut; New York, New York; Raleigh, North Carolina, and Reston and Vienna, Virginia, which are primarily used for sales, marketing, services, and to a lesser degree, product development. Leased facilities located outside of the United States and used primarily for sales, marketing, customer support, and services include offices in Toronto, Canada; Paris, France; Frankfurt, Germany; Nieuwegein, the Netherlands; Lisboa, Portugal; Barcelona and Madrid, Spain; Maidenhead, the United Kingdom; Sydney, Australia; Beijing, China; Mumbai and New Delhi, India; Seoul, South Korea; Dublin, Ireland; Tel Aviv, Israel; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Tokyo, Japan; and Singapore. We also lease facilities in Bangalore, India and Canberra City, Australia where our offices are primarily used for product development. In addition, we lease executive office space throughout the world for our local sales and services needs. These leased facilities expire at various times through October 2017. We are continually evaluating the adequacy of existing facilities and additional facilities in new cities, and we believe that suitable additional space will be available in the future on commercially reasonable terms as needed.

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We also lease certain facilities that we no longer occupy because they exceed our current requirements. Currently, we sublease these facilities to third parties. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, and Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The information set forth in Note 16. Litigation of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

PART II

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

Price Range of Common Stock

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "INFA." Our initial public offering was April 29, 1999 at \$4.00 per share (adjusted for stock splits in the form of stock dividends in February 2000 and November 2000). The price range per share in the table below reflects the highest and lowest sale prices for our stock as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market during the last two fiscal years.

	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2009:		
Fourth quarter	\$ 26.68	\$ 21.23
Third quarter	\$ 22.71	\$ 16.50
Second quarter	\$ 17.57	\$ 13.35
First quarter	\$ 14.79	\$ 11.59
Year ended December 31, 2008:		
Fourth quarter	\$ 14.38	\$ 11.00
Third quarter	\$ 17.91	\$ 12.77
Second quarter	\$ 18.21	\$ 15.04
First quarter	\$ 19.31	\$ 15.39

Holders of Record

At January 29, 2010, there were approximately 106 stockholders of record of our common stock, and the closing price per share of our common stock was \$23.69. Since many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. Because we currently intend to retain all future earnings to finance future growth, we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the near future.

Purchases of Equity Securities and Convertible Senior Notes by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

In April 2006, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$30 million of our common stock until April 2007. In April 2007, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program for up to an additional \$50 million of our common stock. In April 2008, Informatica's Board of Directors authorized an additional \$75 million for the stock repurchase program. In October 2008, our Board of Directors approved expanding the repurchase program to include the repurchase, from time to time, of a

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portion of its outstanding Convertible Senior Notes (“Notes”) due in 2026 in privately negotiated transactions with holders of the Notes. In January 2010, Informatica’s Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program for up to an additional \$50 million of its common stock. See Note 6. Convertible Senior Notes and the subsection Stock Repurchase Plan in Note 7. Stockholders’ Equity, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

The repurchased shares are retired and reclassified as authorized and unissued shares of common stock. The Company may continue to repurchase shares from time to time, as determined by management under programs approved by the Board of Directors.

The following table provides information about the repurchase of our common stock for the quarter ended December 31, 2009.

Period	(1) Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1 — October 31	—	—	—	\$ 4,141
November 1 — November 30	171,600	\$22.20	171,600	\$ 326
December 1 — December 31	—	—	—	\$ 326
Total	171,600	\$22.20	171,600	

(1) All shares repurchased in open-market transactions under our repurchase program described above.

We will include our performance graph that compares the five-year cumulative total return to stockholders on our common stock for the period ended December 31, 2009, with the cumulative total return of the NASDAQ Composite Index and the S&P Information Technology Index in our annual report to stockholders.

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in Part II, Item 8 and Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Part II, Item 7 of this Report. The selected consolidated statements of income data and consolidated balance sheet data as of and for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2009, have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements. All share and per share amounts have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to stock splits that have occurred since our inception.

	Years Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Selected Consolidated Statements of Income Data:					
Revenues:					
License	\$214,322	\$195,769	\$175,318	\$146,092	\$120,182
Service	286,371	259,930	215,938	178,506	147,249
Total revenues	500,693	455,699	391,256	324,598	267,431
Cost of revenues:					
License	3,135	3,291	3,693	6,978	4,465
Service	76,549	80,287	69,174	58,402	46,801
Amortization of acquired technology	7,950	4,125	2,794	2,118	922
Total cost of revenues	87,634	87,703	75,661	67,498	52,188
Gross profit	413,059	367,996	315,595	257,100	215,243
Operating expenses:					
Research and development	78,352	72,522	69,908	54,997	42,585
Sales and marketing	192,747	177,339	158,298	138,851	118,770
General and administrative	41,449	37,411	35,531	28,187	20,583
Amortization of intangible assets	10,051	4,575	1,441	653	188
Facilities restructuring charges	1,661	3,018	3,014	3,212	3,683
Acquisitions and other	(570)	390	—	1,340	—
Patent related litigation proceeds net of patent contingency accruals	—	(11,495)	—	—	—
Total operating expenses	323,690	283,760	268,192	227,240	185,809
Income from operations	89,369	84,236	47,403	29,860	29,434
Interest income and other, net	449	7,737	15,237	11,823	6,544
Income before income taxes	89,818	91,973	62,640	41,683	35,978
Income tax provision	25,607	35,993	8,024	5,477	2,174
Net income (1)	\$64,211	\$55,980	\$54,616	\$36,206	\$33,804
Basic net income per common share(1)	\$0.73	\$0.64	\$0.63	\$0.42	\$0.39
Diluted net income per common share(1)	\$0.66	\$0.58	\$0.57	\$0.39	\$0.37
Shares used in computing basic net income per common					
Share	87,991	88,109	87,164	86,420	87,242
Shares used in computing diluted net income per common share					
	103,312	103,278	103,252	92,942	92,083

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- (1) Net income and net income per share include the impact of share-based payments of \$17.9 million, \$16.3 million, \$16.0 million, and \$14.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 respectively, which are not included in years prior to 2006. See Note 8. Share-Based Payments, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

	December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	(In thousands)				
Selected Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 159,197	\$ 179,874	\$ 203,661	\$ 120,491	\$ 76,545
Short-term investments	305,283	281,055	281,197	280,149	185,649
Restricted cash	—	—	12,122	12,016	12,166
Working capital	358,435	371,552	410,275	311,174	187,759
Total assets	989,622	863,112	798,644	696,765	441,022
Long-term debt	201,000	221,000	230,000	230,000	—
Total stockholders' equity	483,113	355,955	312,542	227,163	222,730

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

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the federal securities laws, particularly statements referencing our expectations relating to license revenues, service revenues, international revenues, deferred revenues, cost of license revenues, cost of service revenues, operating expenses, amortization of acquired technology, share-based payments, interest income or expense, and provision for income taxes; deferred taxes; international expansion; the ability of our products to meet customer demand; continuing impacts from our 2004 and 2001 Restructuring Plans; the sufficiency of our cash balances and cash flows for the next 12 months; our stock repurchase programs; investment and potential investments of cash or stock to acquire or invest in complementary businesses, products, or technologies; the impact of recent changes in accounting standards; the acquisitions of Agent Logic, AddressDoctor, Applimation, and Siperian; and assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as "may," "will," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates," "potential," or "continue," or the negative thereof, or other comparable terminology. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, these expectations or any of the forward-looking statements could prove to be incorrect, and actual results could differ materially from those projected or assumed in the forward-looking statements. Our future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to the factors set forth under Part I, Item 1A Risk Factors. All forward-looking statements and reasons why results may differ included in this Report are made as of the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements or reasons why actual results may differ.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Report.

Overview

We are the leading independent provider of enterprise data integration software. We generate revenues from sales of software licenses for our enterprise data integration software products, including product upgrades that are not part of post-contract services, and from sales of services, which consist of maintenance, consulting, and education services.

We receive revenues from licensing our products under perpetual licenses directly to end users and indirectly through resellers, distributors, and OEMs in the United States and internationally. We also receive a small amount of revenues under subscription-based licenses for cloud offerings under the SaaS model from our customers and partners. We receive service revenues from maintenance contracts, consulting services, and education services that we perform for customers that license our products either directly or indirectly. Most of our international sales have been in Europe, and revenues outside of Europe and North America have comprised 10% or less of total consolidated revenues during the past three years.

We license our software and provide services to many industry sectors, including, but not limited to, energy and utilities, financial services, government and public agencies, healthcare, high technology, insurance, manufacturing, retail, services, telecommunications, and transportation.

Despite the uncertainty in the financial markets and the weak macroeconomic environment in the United States and many foreign economies, we were able to grow our total revenues in 2009 by 10% to \$500.7 million compared to \$455.7 million in 2008. License revenues increased 9% year over year, primarily due to an increase in both the volume of our license transactions and the average sales price of these transactions. Services revenues increased 10%

year over year due to 16% growth in maintenance revenues partially offset by a 4% decrease in consulting, education, and other revenues. The maintenance revenue growth is attributable to the increased size of our installed customer base and the decline in consulting and education service revenues reflects our customers' trend toward deferring spending and reducing education and consulting budgets. Our operating income as a percentage of revenues has remained consistent at 18% for both years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009.

On February 13, 2009, we acquired Applimation, a private company incorporated in Delaware, providing application Information Lifecycle Management (ILM) technology. The acquisition extends our data integration software to include Applimation's technology. We acquired all of the capital stock of Applimation in a cash merger transaction valued at approximately \$37.2 million (including \$1.6 million retention bonuses payable three to eighteen months subsequent to the acquisition date). As a result of this acquisition, we also assumed certain facility leases and certain liabilities and commitments. As part of the merger agreement, \$6.0 million of the merger

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consideration was placed into an escrow fund and held as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by Applimation.

On June 2, 2009, Informatica GmbH, our wholly owned subsidiary, acquired AddressDoctor, a limited liability company duly organized and existing under the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany. AddressDoctor is a leading provider of international address verification and cleaning solutions which enables users to validate and correct postal addresses and assists in the data capturing process. We acquired all of the capital stock of AddressDoctor for \$27.8 million of which \$4.5 million is held in an escrow fund as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by AddressDoctor. The escrow fund will remain in place for a period of eighteen months, although 50% of the escrow funds will be paid out 12 months subsequent to the date of acquisition.

On September 1, 2009, we acquired Agent Logic, a privately held company incorporated in Delaware. Agent Logic specializes in the development and marketing of complex event processing software which supports security initiatives in highly complex environments. We acquired all of the capital stock of Agent Logic for \$35 million of which \$6.1 million is held in an escrow fund as security for losses accrued by Informatica in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by Agent Logic. The escrow fund will remain in place for a period of eighteen months, although 50% of the escrow funds will be paid out 12 months subsequent to the date of acquisition. In addition, we are obligated to pay certain variable and deferred earn-out payments based on the percentage of license revenues recognized subsequent to the acquisition.

On January 28, 2010, we acquired Siperian, a private company incorporated in Delaware. Siperian provides an integrated model-driven master data management (MDM) platform that adapts to most business requirements. The acquisition extends our data integration software to include Siperian's technology. We acquired Siperian in a cash merger transaction valued at approximately \$130 million. As a result of this acquisition, we also assumed certain facility leases and certain liabilities and commitments. Approximately \$18.3 million of the consideration otherwise payable to former Siperian stockholders, vested option holders and participants in Siperian's Management Acquisition Bonus Plan was placed into an escrow fund and held as partial security for the indemnification obligations of the former Siperian stockholders, vested option holders, and participants in Siperian's Management Acquisition Bonus Plan set forth in the merger agreement and for purposes of the working capital adjustment set forth therein. The escrow fund will remain in place until July 28, 2011, although 50% of the escrow funds will be distributed to former Siperian stockholders, vested option holders, and participants in Siperian's Management Acquisition Bonus Plan on January 28, 2011.

Due to our dynamic market, we face both significant opportunities and challenges, and as such, we focus on the following key factors:

Macroeconomic Conditions: The United States and many foreign economies continue to experience adversity driven by varying macroeconomic conditions including the remaining uncertainty in the credit markets and financial markets, instability of major financial institutions, deterioration in the housing and labor markets and volatility in fuel prices. As a result of these conditions, the United States and global economies reflect a weak macroeconomic environment, which is expected to continue. While we have seen improvement in the economy in the United States and parts of Europe, the adverse conditions, which are beyond our control, are likely to continue to have an adverse effect on our business. As a result, we have reduced expenses in certain areas and have tempered our hiring plans in areas that have not yet shown macroeconomic improvement.

Competition: Inherent in our industry are risks arising from competition with existing software solutions, including solutions from IBM, Oracle, and SAP, technological advances from other vendors, and the perception of cost savings by solving data integration challenges through customer hand-coding development resources. Our prospective customers may view these alternative solutions as more attractive than our offerings. Additionally, the

consolidation activity in our industry (including Oracle's acquisition of BEA Systems, GoldenGate, Hyperion Solutions, Siebel, SilverCreek, and Sunopsis; IBM's acquisition of Cognos, DataMirror, and SPSS, and its announced plan for acquisition of Initiate Systems; and SAP's acquisition of Business Objects, which had previously acquired FirstLogic) could pose challenges as competitors market a broader suite of software products or solutions to our prospective customers.

New Product Introductions: To address the expanding data integration and data integrity needs of our customers and prospective customers, we continue to introduce new products and technology enhancements on a regular basis. In August 2009, we delivered the PowerCenter Cloud Edition to enable our customers to procure PowerCenter functionality from Amazon Web Services by the hour. In November, 2009, we released Informatica Cloud 9. In December 2009, we delivered a version upgrade to our entire data integration platform by delivering the generally available version of Informatica 9. New product introductions and/or enhancements have inherent risks including, but not limited to, product availability, product quality and interoperability, and customer adoption or the delay in customer purchases. Given these risks and the recent introduction of these products, we cannot predict their impact on our overall sales and revenues.

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Quarterly and Seasonal Fluctuations: Historically, purchasing patterns in the software industry have followed quarterly and seasonal trends and are likely to do so in the future. Specifically, it is normal for us to recognize a substantial portion of our new license orders in the last month of each quarter and sometimes in the last few weeks or days of each quarter, though such fluctuations are mitigated somewhat by recognition of backlog orders. In recent years, the fourth quarter has had the highest level of license revenues and order backlog, and we generally have weaker demand for our software products and services in the first and third quarters of the year. The current macroeconomic conditions make our historical seasonal trends more difficult to predict.

To address these potential risks, we have focused on a number of key initiatives, including certain cost containment measures, the strengthening of our partnerships, the broadening of our distribution capability worldwide, and the targeting of our sales force and distribution channel on new products, and strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses, products, and technologies.

We are concentrating on maintaining and strengthening our relationships with our existing strategic partners and building relationships with additional strategic partners. These partners include systems integrators, resellers and distributors, and strategic technology partners, including enterprise application providers, database vendors, and enterprise information integration vendors, in the United States and internationally. In September 2009, we announced an expanded partnership with Hewlett Packard. In September 2009, we also announced that Intel will embed Informatica B2B Data Transformation in its Intel SOA Expressway offering. We are partners with FAST (acquired by Microsoft), SAP, Oracle, Hyperion Solutions (acquired by Oracle), and salesforce.com. See “Risk Factors — We rely on our relationships with our strategic partners. If we do not maintain and strengthen these relationships, our ability to generate revenue and control expenses could be adversely affected, which could cause a decline in the price of our common stock” in Part I, Item 1A.

We have broadened our distribution efforts, and we have continued to expand our sales both in terms of selling data warehouse products to the enterprise level and of selling more strategic data integration solutions beyond data warehousing, including data quality, master data management, cross-enterprise data exchange, information lifecycle management, complex event processing, and cloud data integration to our customers’ enterprise architects and chief information officers. We have expanded our international sales presence in recent years by opening new offices, increasing headcount, and through acquisitions. As a result of this international expansion, as well as the increase in our direct sales headcount in the United States, our sales and marketing expenses have increased. In the long term, we expect these investments to result in increased revenues and productivity and ultimately higher profitability, although we experienced a tougher than expected selling environment in certain regions in 2009. If we experience an increase in sales personnel turnover, do not achieve expected increases in our sales pipeline, experience a decline in our sales pipeline conversion ratio, or do not achieve increases in sales productivity and efficiencies from our new sales personnel as they gain more experience, then it is unlikely that we will achieve our expected increases in revenue, sales productivity, or profitability from our international operations. We have experienced some increases in revenues and sales productivity in the United States in the past few years. In the second half of 2009, we experienced increases in revenues internationally, but we have not yet achieved the same level of sales productivity internationally as domestically.

To address the risks of introducing new products, we have continued to invest in programs to help train our internal sales force and our external distribution channel on new product functionalities, key differentiations, and key business values. These programs include user conferences for customers and partners, a “world tour” of user days for our customers, prospects and partners for the Informatica 9 launch, our annual sales kickoff conference for all sales and key marketing personnel in January, “Webinars” for our direct sales force and indirect distribution channel, in-person technical seminars for our pre-sales consultants, the building of product demonstrations, and creation and distribution of targeted marketing collateral. We have also invested in partner enablement programs, including product-specific

briefings to partners and the inclusion of several partners in our beta programs.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make assumptions, judgments, and estimates that can have a significant impact on amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements. We base our assumptions, judgments, and estimates on historical experience and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. On a regular basis we evaluate our assumptions, judgments, and estimates and make changes accordingly. We also discuss our critical accounting estimates with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. We believe that the assumptions, judgments, and estimates involved in the accounting for revenue recognition, facilities

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restructuring charges, income taxes, impairment of goodwill, acquisitions, share-based payments, and allowance for doubtful accounts have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements, so we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. We discuss below the critical accounting estimates associated with these policies. Historically, our assumptions, judgments, and estimates relative to our critical accounting policies have not differed materially from actual results. For further information on our significant accounting policies, see the discussion in Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States that have been prescribed for the software industry. The accounting rules related to revenue recognition are complex and are affected by interpretations of such rules. These rules and their interpretations are often subject to change. Consequently, the revenue recognition process requires management to make significant judgments; for example, to determine if collectibility is probable.

We derive revenues from software license fees, maintenance fees (which entitle the customer to receive product support and unspecified software updates), professional services, consisting of consulting and education services, and other revenues, consisting of software subscription, and cloud services revenues. We follow the appropriate revenue recognition rules for each type of revenues. The basis for recognizing software license revenue is determined by FASB Software Revenue Recognition (ASC 985-605-25), FASB Revenue Recognition for Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts (ASC 605-35), and the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) 104, Revenue Recognition, which is discussed in the subsection Revenue Recognition in Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report. Substantially all of our software licenses are perpetual licenses under which the customer acquires the perpetual right to use the software as provided and subject to the conditions of the license agreement. We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable. In applying these criteria to revenue transactions, we must exercise judgment and use estimates to determine the amount of software, maintenance, and professional services revenue to be recognized at each period.

We assess whether fees are fixed or determinable prior to recognizing revenue. We must make interpretations of our customer contracts and exercise judgments in determining if the fees associated with a license arrangement are fixed or determinable. We consider factors including extended payment terms, financing arrangements, the category of customer (end-user customer or reseller), rights of return or refund, and our history of enforcing the terms and conditions of customer contracts. If the fee due from a customer is not fixed or determinable due to extended payment terms, revenue is recognized when payment becomes due or upon cash receipt, whichever is earlier. We require evidence of sell-through from resellers and distributors for order acceptance. We then recognize revenue from resellers and distributors upon shipment if all other revenue recognition criteria are met, which in substantially all cases is upon collection. Further, we make judgments in determining the collectibility of the amounts due from our customers that could possibly impact the timing of revenue recognition. We assess credit worthiness and collectibility, and when a customer is not deemed credit worthy, revenue is recognized when payment is received.

Our software license arrangements include the following multiple elements: license fees from our core software products and/or product upgrades that are not part of post-contract services, maintenance fees, consulting, and/or education services. We use the residual method to recognize license revenue upon delivery when the arrangement includes elements to be delivered at a future date and vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. VSOE is based on the price charged when an element is sold separately. If VSOE does not exist for any undelivered software product element of the arrangement, all revenue is deferred until all elements have been delivered, or VSOE is established. If VSOE does not exist for any

undelivered services elements of the arrangement, all revenue is recognized ratably over the period that the services are expected to be performed. We are required to exercise judgment in determining if VSOE exists for each undelivered element.

Consulting services, if included as part of the software arrangement, generally do not require significant modification or customization of the software. If, in our judgment, the software arrangement includes significant modification or customization of the software, then software license revenue is recognized as the consulting services revenue is recognized.

Consulting revenues are primarily related to implementation of services and product configurations. These services are performed on a time-and-materials basis and, occasionally, on a fixed-fee basis. Revenue is generally recognized as these services are performed. If uncertainty exists about our ability to complete the project, our ability to collect the amounts due, or in the case of fixed-fee

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consulting arrangements, our ability to estimate the remaining costs to be incurred to complete the project, revenue is deferred until the uncertainty is resolved.

Other revenues, consisting of software subscription, and cloud services revenues, are recognized as the services are performed.

Multiple contracts with a single counterparty executed within close proximity of each other are evaluated to determine if the contracts should be combined and accounted for as a single arrangement.

We recognize revenues net of applicable sales taxes, financing charges that we have absorbed, and amounts retained by our resellers and distributors, if any. Our agreements do not permit returns, and historically we have not had any significant returns or refunds; therefore, we have not established a sales return reserve at this time.

Facilities Restructuring Charges

During the fourth quarter of 2004, we recorded significant charges (2004 Restructuring Plan) related to the relocation of our corporate headquarters, to take advantage of more favorable lease terms and reduce our operating expenses. The accrued restructuring charges represent net present value of lease obligations and estimated commissions and other costs (principally leasehold improvements and asset write-offs), offset by actual and estimated gross sublease income, which is net of estimated broker commissions and tenant improvement allowances, expected to be received over the remaining lease terms. In addition, we significantly increased the 2001 restructuring charges (2001 Restructuring Plan) in the third and fourth quarters of 2004 due to changes in our assumptions used to calculate the original charges as a result of our decision to relocate our corporate headquarters.

These liabilities include management's estimates pertaining to sublease activities. Inherent in the assessment of the costs related to our restructuring efforts are estimates related to the probability weighted outcomes of the significant actions to accomplish the restructuring. We will continue to evaluate the commercial real estate market conditions periodically to determine if our estimates of the amount and timing of future sublease income are reasonable based on current and expected commercial real estate market conditions. Our estimates of sublease income may vary significantly depending, in part, on factors that may be beyond our control, such as the global economic downturn, time periods required to locate and contract suitable subleases, and market rates at the time of subleases. Currently, we have subleased our excess facilities in connection with our 2004 and 2001 facilities restructuring but for durations that are generally less than the remaining lease terms.

If we determine that there is a change in the estimated sublease rates or in the expected time it will take us to sublease our vacant space, we may incur additional restructuring charges in the future and our cash position could be adversely affected. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report. Future adjustments to the charges could result from a change in the time period that the buildings will be vacant, expected sublease rates, expected sublease terms, and the expected time it will take to sublease.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with FASB Income Taxes (ASC 740). Under this method, income tax expenses or benefits are recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and for deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in our consolidated financial statements or tax returns. We account for any income tax

contingencies in accordance with ASC 740. The measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of currently enacted tax laws. The effects of any future changes in tax laws or rates have not been taken into account with the exception of revaluing deferred taxes for California relating to 2011 and thereafter.

As part of the process of preparing consolidated financial statements, we estimate our income taxes and tax contingencies in each of the tax jurisdictions in which we operate prior to the completion and filing of tax returns for such periods. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in net deferred tax assets and liabilities. We must then assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realizable, and to the extent we believe that realizability is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance.

In assessing the need for any additional valuation allowance, we considered all the evidence available to us, both positive and negative, including historical levels of income, legislative developments, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income, and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies.

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As a result of this analysis for the year ended December 31, 2009, consistent with prior years it was considered more likely than not that our non share-based payments related deferred tax assets would be realized. As a result, the remaining valuation allowance is primarily related to deferred tax assets that were created through the benefit from stock option deductions on a “with” and “without” basis and recorded on the balance sheet with a corresponding valuation allowance prior to our adoption of FASB Stock Compensation (ASC 718).

Accounting for Impairment of Goodwill

We assess goodwill for impairment in accordance with FASB Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (ASC 350), which requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the “reporting unit level” (“Reporting Unit”) at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of certain events, as defined by ASC 350. Consistent with our determination that we have only one reporting segment, we have determined that there is only one “Reporting Unit”. We test goodwill for impairment in our annual impairment test on October 31 of each year, using the two-step process required by ASC 350. First, we review the carrying amount of the “Reporting Unit” compared to the “fair value” of the “Reporting Unit” based on quoted market prices of our common stock. Second, if such comparison reflects potential impairment, we would then perform the discounted cash flow analyses. These analyses are based on cash flow assumptions that are consistent with the plans and estimates that we use to manage our business. An excess of the carrying value to fair value might indicate a potential goodwill impairment. Finally, if we determine that goodwill might have been impaired, then we would compare the “implied fair value” of the goodwill, as defined by ASC 350, to its carrying amount to determine the amount of impairment loss, if any.

We determined in our annual impairment tests on October 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 that the fair value of our “Reporting Unit” exceeded the carrying amount and, accordingly, determined that goodwill had not been impaired and is not at risk of failing. We have made assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives which are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including external factors such as industry and economic trends as well as internal factors such as changes in our business strategy and our internal forecasts. Although we believe that the assumptions and estimates that we have made are sound and reasonable, but nevertheless the result of our financial operations would have been materially different if we had made different assumptions and estimates.

Acquisitions

In accordance with FASB Business Combinations (ASC 805), we are required to allocate the purchase price of acquired companies to the tangible and intangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed, as well as to in-process research and development (IPR&D) based on their estimated fair values at the acquisition date. The purchase price allocation process requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions, especially at the acquisition date with respect to intangible assets, support obligations assumed, estimated restructuring liabilities, and pre-acquisition contingencies.

A number of events could potentially affect the accuracy of our assumptions and estimates. Although we believe the assumptions and estimates that we have made are reasonable and appropriate, nevertheless a level of uncertainty is inherent in all such decisions. The following are some of the examples of critical accounting estimates that we have applied in our acquisitions:

future expected cash flows from software license sales, support agreements, consulting contracts, other customer contracts, and acquired developed technologies and patents;

expected costs to develop the in-process research and development into commercially viable products and estimated cash flows from the projects when completed;

the acquired company's brand and competitive position, as well as assumptions about the period of time the acquired brand will continue to be used in the combined company's product portfolio; and

discount rates.

In connection with the purchase price allocations for our acquisitions, we estimate the fair value of the support obligations assumed. The estimated fair value of the support obligations is determined utilizing a cost build-up approach. The cost build-up approach determines fair value by estimating the costs related to fulfilling the obligations plus a normal profit margin. The estimated

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costs to fulfill the support obligations are based on the historical direct costs related to providing the support services and to correct any errors in the software products acquired. The sum of these costs and operating profit approximates, in theory, the amount that we would be required to pay a third party to assume the support obligation. We do not include any costs associated with selling efforts or research and development or the related fulfillment margins on these costs. Profit associated with any selling efforts is excluded because the acquired entities would have concluded those selling efforts on the support contracts prior to the acquisition date. We also do not include the estimated research and development costs to provide product upgrades on a “when and if available to” basis in our fair value determinations, as these costs are not deemed to represent a legal obligation at the time of acquisition.

Accounting for business combinations has been impacted by ASC 805. Under the new accounting pronouncement, we expense transaction costs and restructuring expenses related to the acquisition as incurred. In contrast, we treated transaction costs and restructuring expenses as part of the cost of the acquired business previously, thus effectively capitalizing those amounts within the basis of the acquired assets. Further, pursuant to ASC 805, we identify pre-acquisition contingencies and determine their respective fair values as of the end of the purchase price allocation period. We will adjust the amounts recorded as pre-acquisition contingencies in our operating results in the period in which the adjustment is determined. Furthermore, any adjustment applicable to acquisition related tax contingencies estimates will be reflected in our operating results in the period in which the adjustment is determined. Moreover, we identify the in-process research and development costs and determine their respective fair values and reflect them as part of the purchase price allocation. In-process research and development costs, under the new guidance, meet the definition of asset, and we classify them as an indefinite lived intangible asset until the asset is put to use or deemed to be impaired.

Share-Based Payments

We account for share-based payments related to share-based transactions in accordance with the provisions of FASB Stock Compensation (ASC 718). Accordingly, share-based payment is estimated at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as an expense ratably on a straight line basis over its requisite service period. It requires a certain amount of judgment to select the appropriate fair value model and calculate the fair value of share-based awards, including estimating stock price volatility and expected life. Further, estimates of forfeiture rates could shift the share-based payments from one period to the next.

We have estimated the expected volatility as an input into the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation formula when assessing the fair value of options granted. Our current estimate of volatility was based upon a blend of average historical and market-based implied volatilities of our stock price that we have used consistently since the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) Share-Based Payments (ASC 718) in 2006. Our volatility rates were 37-48%, 38-54%, and 37-41% for 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The decrease in 2009 from 2008 was due to a decline in the implied components of our volatility rates. The increase in 2008 from 2007 was due to fluctuations in our stock price during the latter part of 2008. Our historical volatility in 2009 compared to 2008 and 2008 compared to 2007 remained relatively unchanged. Our implied volatility rates in 2009 declined compared to 2008 and in 2008 increased compared to 2007. To the extent that the volatility rate in our stock price increases in the future, our estimates of the fair value of options granted will increase accordingly. We do not expect that changes in the volatility rates to impact our future share-based payments materially due to the limited amount of recent option grants.

We derived our expected life of the options that we granted in 2009 from the historical option exercises, post-vesting cancellations, and estimates concerning future exercises and cancellations for vested and unvested options that remain outstanding. We increased our expected life estimate from 3.3 years in 2008 to 3.6 years in 2009. The higher expected life of options was mainly due to lower exercises in 2008. We do not expect that changes in the expected life to impact

our future share-based payments materially due to the limited amount of recent option grants.

In addition, we apply an expected forfeiture rate in determining the amount of share-based payments. Our estimate of the forfeiture rate is based on an average of actual forfeited options granted to new employees for the past four quarters. We lowered our forfeiture rate, for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, from 10% to 8%, which increased our share-based payments in the first quarter of 2009 by approximately \$177,000. The forfeiture rate for the last three quarters of 2009 remained unchanged from the first quarter of 2009.

We have granted Restricted Stock Units (“RSUs”) to our executive officers, certain employees, and directors in 2009. We have recorded the share-based payment for RSUs net of the 10% forfeiture estimate. We estimate our forfeiture rate for RSUs based on an average of actual forfeited option awards for the past four quarters.

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We believe that the estimates that we have used for the calculation of the variables to arrive at share-based payments are accurate. We will, however, continue to monitor the historical performance of these variables and will modify our methodology and assumptions in the future as needed.

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

We establish allowances for doubtful accounts based on our review of credit profiles of our customers, contractual terms and conditions, current economic trends and historical payment, and return and discount experiences. We reassess the allowances for doubtful accounts each quarter. However, unexpected events or significant future changes in trends could result in a material impact to our future statements of income and cash flows. Our allowance for doubtful accounts at December 31, 2009 and 2008 was \$3.5 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Results of Operations

The following table presents certain financial data as a percentage of total revenues:

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2009		2008		2007	
Revenues:						
License	43	%	43	%	45	%
Service	57		57		55	
Total revenues	100		100		100	
Cost of revenues:						
License	1		1		1	
Service	15		18		18	
Amortization of acquired technology	2		1		—	
Total cost of revenues	18		20		19	
Gross profit	82		80		81	
Operating expenses:						
Research and development	16		16		18	
Sales and marketing	38		39		41	
General and administrative	8		8		9	
Amortization of intangible assets	2		1		—	
Facilities restructuring charges	—		1		1	
Acquisitions and other	—		—		—	
Patent related litigation proceeds net of patent contingency accruals	—		(3)	—	
Total operating expenses	64		62		69	
Income from operations	18		18		12	
Interest income and other, net	—		2		4	
Income before income taxes	18		20		16	
Income tax provision	5		8		2	
Net income	13	%	12	%	14	%

Revenues

Our total revenues were \$500.7 million in 2009 compared to \$455.7 million in 2008 and \$391.3 million in 2007, representing growth of \$45.0 million (or 10%) in 2009 from 2008 and \$64.4 million (or 16%) in 2008 from 2007. The

increase is due to a growing customer installed base, an increase in the number of license transactions, the average sales price of those transactions, and strategic acquisitions of complementary businesses and products during the last 12 months. In 2009, less than 4% of our total revenues and less than 40% of our growth in revenues were due to our 2009 acquisitions. See Note 20. Acquisitions of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

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The following table and discussion compare our revenues by type for the three years ended December 31, 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change				
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008			
	(In thousands, except percentages)							
License	\$ 214,322	\$ 195,769	\$ 175,318	9	%	12	%	
Service revenues:								
Maintenance	215,315	186,212	151,246	16	%	23	%	
Consulting, education, and other	71,056	73,718	64,692	(4))%	14	%	
Total service revenues	286,371	259,930	215,938	10	%	20	%	
Total revenues	\$ 500,693	\$ 455,699	\$ 391,256	10	%	16	%	

License Revenues

Our license revenues increased to \$214.3 million (or 43% of total revenues) in 2009 compared to \$195.8 million (or 43% of total revenues) in 2008, and \$175.3 million (or 45% of total revenues) in 2007, representing growth of \$18.6 million (or 9%) in 2009 from 2008, and \$20.5 million (or 12%) in 2008 from 2007. The increase in license revenues in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to an increase in both the number of license transactions and the average sales price of those transactions, resulting in growth of license revenues primarily in North America. The increase in license revenues in 2008 from 2007 was primarily due to an increase in the volume of transactions, partially offset by a decrease in the average size of the transactions.

The number of transactions greater than \$1.0 million increased to 28 in 2009 from 21 and 26, in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The total number of new customers that we added in 2009, 2008, and 2007 including the number of customers added through acquisitions was 479, 464, and 239, respectively. We had license revenue transactions with 1,020 existing customers in 2009 compared to 927 and 855 in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our growth in license revenues reflects the continued market acceptance of the most recent versions of our data integration and data quality products introduced in 2008 and 2009.

We have two types of upgrades: (1) upgrades that are not part of the post-contract services for which we charge customers an additional fee, and (2) upgrades that are part of the post-contract services that we provide to our customers at no additional charge, when and if available. The average transaction amount for orders greater than \$100,000 in 2009, including upgrades, for which we charge customers an additional fee, increased to \$360,000 from \$314,000 and \$339,000 in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Service Revenues

Maintenance Revenues

Maintenance revenues increased to \$215.3 million (or 43% of total revenues) in 2009 from \$186.2 million (or 41% of total revenues) in 2008, and \$151.2 million (or 39% of total revenues) in 2007, representing growth of \$29.1 million (or 16%) in 2009 from 2008, and \$35.0 million (or 23%) in 2008 from 2007. The increases in maintenance revenues in 2009 and 2008 were primarily due to the increasing size of our customer installed base and recent acquisitions.

We expect maintenance revenues to increase in 2010 from the 2009 levels due to our growing installed customer base.

Consulting and Education, and Other Services Revenues

Consulting, education, and other services revenues were \$71.1 million (or 14% of total revenues) in 2009, \$73.7 million (or 16% of total revenues) in 2008, and \$64.7 million (or 16% of total revenues) in 2007. The \$2.7 million (or 4%) decrease in 2009 compared to 2008 was primarily due to our customers' trend toward deferring spending and reducing education and consulting budgets. The decline occurred primarily in the first half of 2009 and stabilized subsequently during the second half as macroeconomic environment improved.

The \$9.0 million (or 14%) increase in 2008 compared to 2007 was primarily due to a higher demand for our consulting and education services globally.

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Our utilization rates have declined recently due to the global economic slowdowns. As a result, we expect our revenues from consulting, education, and other services to slightly increase or remain the same in 2010 from the 2009 levels.

International Revenues

Our international revenues were \$178.8 million (or 36% of total revenues) in 2009, \$158.6 million (or 35% of total revenues) in 2008, and \$127.1 million (or 32% of total revenues) in 2007, representing an increase of \$20.2 million (or 13%) in 2009 from 2008 and an increase of \$31.5 million (or 25%) in 2008 from 2007. International revenues all major geographic regions increased in 2009 compared to 2008.

The \$20.2 million (or 13%) increase in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to an increase in international maintenance revenue as a result of a larger and growing installed customer base, and an increase in international license and service revenues in Latin America and in Europe.

The \$31.5 million (or 25%) increase in 2008 from 2007 was primarily due to an increase in international license and service revenues as a result of a larger and growing installed customer base.

We expect international revenues as a percentage of total revenues in 2010 to be relatively consistent with 2009.

Potential Future Revenues (New Orders, Backlog, and Deferred Revenue)

Our potential future revenues include (1) backlog consisting primarily of product license orders that have not shipped as of the end of a given quarter, (2) orders received from certain distributors, resellers, and OEMs, not included in deferred revenues, where revenue is recognized based on cash receipt (collectively (1) and (2) above are referred as "aggregate backlog"), and (3) deferred revenues. Our deferred revenues consist primarily of the following: (1) maintenance revenues that we recognize over the term of the contract, typically one year, (2) license product orders that have shipped but where the terms of the license agreement contain acceptance language or other terms that require that the license revenues be deferred until all revenue recognition criteria are met or recognized ratably over an extended period, and (3) consulting and education services revenues that have been prepaid but for which services have not yet been performed.

We typically ship products shortly after the receipt of an order, which is common in the software industry, and historically our backlog of license orders awaiting shipment at the end of any given quarter has varied. However, our backlog historically decreases from the prior quarter at the end of the first and third quarters and increases at the end of the fourth quarter. The increase, however, was less pronounced at the end of 2008. Aggregate backlog and deferred revenues at December 31, 2009 were approximately \$171.8 million compared to \$148.1 million at December 31, 2008. This increase in 2009 was primarily due to an increase in deferred maintenance revenues and an increase in license backlog. Backlog and deferred revenues, as of any particular date, are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Cost of Revenues

Years Ended December 31,		Percentage Change		
2009	2008	2007	2008	2007
			to	to

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				2009	2008
				(In thousands, except percentages)	
Cost of license revenues	\$ 3,135	\$ 3,291	\$ 3,693	(5)%	(11)%
Cost of service revenues	76,549	80,287	69,174	(5)%	16 %
Amortization of acquired technology	7,950	4,125	2,794	93 %	48 %
Total cost of revenues	\$ 87,634	\$ 87,703	\$ 75,661	— %	16 %
Cost of license revenues, as a percentage of license revenues	1 %	2 %	2 %	(1)%	— %
Cost of service revenues, as a percentage of service revenues	27 %	31 %	32 %	(4)%	(1)%

Cost of License Revenues

Our cost of license revenues consists primarily of software royalties, product packaging, documentation, production costs and personnel costs. Cost of license revenues was \$3.1 million (or 1% of license revenues) in 2009, \$3.3 million (or 2% of license

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revenues) in 2008, and \$3.7 million (or 2% of license revenues) in 2007. The \$0.2 million (or 5%) decrease in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to the smaller proportion of royalty based products being shipped in 2009. The \$0.4 million (or 11%) decrease in 2008 from 2007 was primarily due to the smaller proportion of royalty based products being shipped in 2008.

We expect that our cost of license revenues in 2010, as a percentage of license revenues, to be consistent with or slightly higher than 2009 levels.

Cost of Service Revenues

Our cost of service revenues is a combination of costs of maintenance, consulting, education, and other services revenues. Our cost of maintenance revenues consists primarily of costs associated with customer service personnel expenses and royalty fees for maintenance related to third-party software providers. Cost of consulting revenues consists primarily of personnel costs and expenses incurred in providing consulting services at customers' facilities. Cost of education services revenues consists primarily of the costs of providing education classes and materials at our headquarters, sales and training offices, and customer locations. Cost of other services revenue consists primarily of fees paid to postal authorities and other third parties for content. Cost of service revenues was \$76.5 million (or 27% of service revenues) in 2009, \$80.3 million (or 31% of service revenues) in 2008, and \$69.2 million (or 32% of service revenues) in 2007.

The \$3.7 million (or 5%) decrease in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to a \$1.6 million reduction in reimbursable expenses, a \$1.2 million reduction in subcontractor fees, and \$1.1 million reduction in personnel related costs related to consulting and education services, offset by a \$0.2 million increase in share-based payments. The reduction in consulting and education services costs is as a result of corresponding lower revenues in consulting and education services in 2009 compared to 2008.

The \$11.1 million (or 16%) increase in 2008 from 2007 was proportional to the increase in service revenues and was primarily due to higher subcontractor fees in our consulting services group and headcount growth primarily in the customer support group. The headcount in customer support, professional services, and education services groups grew from 351 in 2007 to 407 in 2008.

We expect that our cost of service revenues, in absolute dollars, to increase in 2010 from the 2009 levels, mainly due to headcount increases associated with increased service revenues. We expect, however, the cost of service revenues in 2010, as a percentage of service revenues, to remain relatively consistent with 2009 levels.

Amortization of Acquired Technology

Amortization of acquired technology is the amortization of technologies acquired through business acquisitions and technology licenses. Amortization of acquired technology totaled \$8.0 million, \$4.1 million, and \$2.8 million in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The \$3.8 million (or 93%) increase in 2009 from 2008 is the result of amortization of certain technologies that we acquired in May 2008, October 2008, February 2009, June 2009 and September 2009, in connection with the acquisitions of Identity Systems, PowerData, Applimation, AddressDoctor, and Agent Logic, respectively. The \$1.3 million (or 48%) increase in 2008 from 2007 was the result of amortization of certain technologies that we acquired in May 2008 in connection with the Identity Systems acquisition, offset by certain technologies related to the Striva acquisition that were fully amortized as of December 31, 2007.

We expect the amortization of acquired technology to be approximately \$8.6 million in 2010 before the effect of any potential future acquisitions subsequent to December 31, 2009.

Operating Expenses

Research and Development

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change				
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008			
	(In thousands, except percentages)							
Research and development	\$ 78,352	\$ 72,522	\$ 69,908	8	%	4	%	

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Our research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses, consulting services, facilities, and related overhead costs associated with the development of new products, enhancement and localization of existing products, quality assurance, and development of documentation for our products. Research and development expenses were \$78.4 million (or 16% of total revenues), \$72.5 million (or 16% of total revenues), and \$69.9 million (or 18% of total revenues), for 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. All software and development costs have been expensed in the period incurred since the costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility have not been significant.

The \$5.8 million (or 8%) increase in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to a \$7.3 million increase in personnel related costs, partially related to recent acquisitions, partially offset by a \$1.5 million reduction in general overhead costs. The increase in personnel-related costs includes an increase in headcount from 439 in 2008 to 515 in 2009 and additional share-based payment costs.

The \$2.6 million (or 4%) increase in 2008 from 2007 was primarily due to an increase of \$6.3 million in personnel-related costs including travel-related and equipment-related expenses, as a result of headcount increasing from 375 in 2007 to 439 in 2008 offset by a \$3.6 million reduction in consulting services and reduced legal expenses related to patent litigation.

We expect research and development expenses in 2010, as a percentage of total revenues, to remain relatively consistent with 2009 levels.

Sales and Marketing

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Sales and marketing	\$ 192,747	\$ 177,339	\$ 158,298	9 %	12 %

Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including commissions and bonuses, as well as costs of public relations, seminars, marketing programs, lead generation, travel, and trade shows. Sales and marketing expenses were \$192.7 million (or 38% of total revenues), \$177.3 million (or 39% of total revenues), and \$158.3 million (or 41% of total revenues) for 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues declined by 1%, 2%, and 2% for 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The \$15.4 million (or 9%) increase from 2008 to 2009 was primarily due to a \$13.0 million increase in personnel-related costs (including sales commissions, share-based payments, and headcount growth from 572 in 2008 to 611 in 2009).

The \$19.0 million (or 12%) increase from 2007 to 2008 was primarily due to a \$16.5 million increase in personnel-related costs (including sales commissions) and headcount growth from 483 in 2007 to 572 in 2008.

We expect sales and marketing expenses, as a percentage of total revenues in 2010, to remain relatively consistent with or decrease slightly from 2009 levels. The sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of total revenues may fluctuate from one period to the next due to the timing of hiring new sales and marketing personnel, our spending on

marketing programs, and the level of the commission expenditures, in each period.

General and Administrative

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change				
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008			
	(In thousands, except percentages)							
General and administrative	\$ 41,449	\$ 37,411	\$ 35,531	11	%	5	%	

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs for finance, human resources, legal, and general management, as well as professional service expenses associated with recruiting, legal, and accounting services. General and administrative expenses were \$41.4 million (or 8% of total revenues), \$37.4 million (or 8% of total revenues), and \$35.5 million (or 9% of total revenues) for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The general and administrative expenses

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as percentage of total revenues declined by 1% for the year ended December 31, 2008 mainly due to benefits of scale as our revenues have increased proportionately more than our general and administrative expenses, as well as implementation of certain cost containment programs.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$4.0 million (or 11%) in 2009 from 2008. The increase over 2008 was driven by an increase in personnel-related costs of \$2.2 million and a \$2.7 million increase in outside services as a result of legal fees for patent litigation and acquisition related costs. This increase was partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in bad debt expense. The increase in personnel-related costs of \$2.2 million was due to headcount growth from 193 in 2008 to 200 in 2009 and additional expenses related to performance based bonuses and share-based payments.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$1.9 million (or 5%) in 2008 from 2007. The increase over 2007 was driven by an increase in personnel-related costs of \$1.9 million and a \$1.1 million increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts. The increase was offset by a \$0.9 million reduction in outside services. The increase in personnel-related costs of \$1.9 million was primarily due to headcount growth from 156 in 2007 to 193 in 2008.

We expect general and administrative expenses in 2010, as a percentage of total revenues, to remain relatively consistent with, or decrease slightly from 2009 levels.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Amortization of intangible assets	\$ 10,051	\$ 4,575	\$ 1,441	120 %	217 %

Amortization of intangible assets is the amortization of customer relationships and vendor relationships acquired, trade names, and covenants not to compete through prior business acquisitions. Amortization of intangible assets were \$10.1 million, \$4.6 million, and \$1.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The increase of \$5.5 million in amortization of intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2008 was the result of amortization of intangibles that we acquired in May and October 2008, and February, June and September 2009 in connection with the Identity Systems, PowerData, Applimation, AddressDoctor, and Agent Logic acquisitions, respectively. The increase of \$3.2 million in amortization of intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to 2007 was primarily due to certain customer relationships acquired in 2008 related to 2008 acquisitions.

We expect amortization of the remaining intangible assets in 2010 to be approximately \$9.6 million, before the impact of any amortization for any possible intangible assets acquired as part of the pending or any future acquisitions subsequent to December 31, 2009.

Facilities Restructuring Charges

Percentage

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	Years Ended December 31,			Change 2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	2009	2008	2007		
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Facilities restructuring charges	\$ 1,661	\$ 3,018	\$ 3,014	(45)%	— %

In 2009, we recorded \$1.7 million of restructuring charges related to the 2004 and 2001 Restructuring Plans. These charges included primarily \$2.8 million of accretion charges, offset by an adjustment of \$1.3 million due to changes in our assumed sublease income. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

In 2008, we recorded \$3.0 million of restructuring charges related to the 2004 and 2001 Restructuring Plans. These charges included primarily \$3.5 million of accretion charges, offset by an adjustment of \$0.6 million due to changes in our assumed sublease income. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

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In 2007, we recorded \$3.0 million of restructuring charges related to the 2004 and 2001 Restructuring Plans. These charges included primarily \$3.9 million of accretion charges, offset by an adjustment of \$1.0 million due to changes in our assumed sublease income.

As of December 31, 2009, \$52.7 million of total lease termination costs, net of actual and expected sublease income, less broker commissions and tenant improvement costs related to facilities to be subleased, was included in accrued restructuring charges and is expected to be paid by 2013.

2004 Restructuring Plan. Net cash payments for facilities included in the 2004 Restructuring Plan amounted to \$11.7 million in 2009, \$11.1 million in 2008, and \$10.8 million in 2007. Actual future cash requirements may differ from the restructuring liability balances as of December 31, 2009, if there are changes to the time period that facilities are vacant, or the actual sublease income is different from current estimates.

2001 Restructuring Plan. Net cash payments for facilities included in the 2001 Restructuring Plan amounted to \$1.5 million in 2009 and \$1.6 million in both 2008 and 2007. Actual future cash requirements may differ from the restructuring liability balances as of December 31, 2009 if we are unable to continue subleasing the excess leased facilities, there are changes to the time period that facilities are vacant, or the actual sublease income is different from current estimates.

Our results of operations have been positively affected since 2004 by a significant decrease in rent expense and decreases to non-cash depreciation and amortization expense for the leasehold improvements and equipment written off. These combined savings were approximately \$7 to \$11 million annually compared to 2004, after accretion charges, and we anticipate that they will continue through 2013.

In addition, we will continue to evaluate our current facilities requirements to identify facilities that are in excess of our current and estimated future needs. We will also evaluate the assumptions related to estimated future sublease income for excess facilities. Accordingly, any changes to these estimates of excess facilities costs could result in additional charges that could materially affect our consolidated financial position and results of operations. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

Acquisitions and Other

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Acquisitions and other	\$ (570)	\$ 390	\$ —	(246)%	* %

* Percentage is not meaningful

In 2009, in conjunction with our acquisition of Agent Logic, we are obligated to pay certain variable and deferred earn-out payments if certain license order targets are achieved. We determined the fair market value of earn-out payments based on probability analysis. The fair market value and gross amount of such earn-outs at the time of acquisition were \$2.6 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. We reflected the excess of this estimate for \$0.6 million on our statement of income in the fourth quarter of 2009 based on FASB Business Combination (ASC 805). In 2008,

in conjunction with our acquisition of Identity Systems, we recorded in-process research and development (IPR&D) charges of \$0.4 million. The IPR&D charges were associated with software development efforts in process at the time of the business combination that had not yet achieved technological feasibility and no future alternative uses had been identified. We may further incur IPR&D charges if we make additional acquisitions in the future.

Patent Related Litigation Proceeds Net of Patent Contingency Accruals

We recorded \$11.5 million for patent litigation proceeds net of accruals for patent litigation in 2008.

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Interest Income and Other, Net

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Interest income	\$ 5,867	\$ 14,092	\$ 21,820	(58)%	(35)%
Interest expense	(6,602)	(7,221)	(7,196)	(9)%	—%
Other income, net	1,184	866	613	37%	41%
	\$ 449	\$ 7,737	\$ 15,237	(94)%	(49)%

Interest income and other, net consists primarily of interest income earned on our cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, and restricted cash balances, as well as foreign exchange transaction gains and losses and, to a lesser degree, interest expenses. Interest income and other, net was \$0.4 million, \$7.7 million, and \$15.2 million in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

The decrease of \$7.3 million (or 94%) in 2009 from 2008 was primarily due to a \$8.2 million decrease in interest income due to lower investment yields, a decrease of \$0.7 million of gain on early extinguishment of debt, offset by \$0.6 million decrease in interest expense due to the repurchase of \$20.0 million Convertible Senior Notes in the first quarter of 2009, \$0.3 million increase in gain on disposition of securities, \$0.2 million increase in foreign exchange gains, \$0.2 million decrease in loss related to liquidation of a branch office and \$0.3 million decrease in other expenses.

The decrease of \$7.5 million (or 49%) in 2008 from 2007 was primarily due to a \$7.7 million decrease in interest income received from lower investment yields and a \$1.2 million decline in other income, which were partially offset by an increase of \$0.4 million in foreign exchange gains and \$1.0 million gain on early extinguishment of debt.

In 2003, we made a minority equity investment in a privately held company that was carried at a cost basis of \$0.5 million and was included in other assets. Informatica evaluated this investment in December 2004 and determined that the carrying value of this investment was impaired. In December 2007, this privately held company was acquired, and as a result of this acquisition, Informatica received \$122,000, \$125,000, and \$883,700 cash proceeds for its share in the equity of the company in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Informatica has recorded these amounts as other income for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

Income Tax Provision

	Years Ended December 31,			Percentage Change	
	2009	2008	2007	2008 to 2009	2007 to 2008
	(In thousands, except percentages)				
Income tax provision	\$ 25,607	\$ 35,993	\$ 8,024	(29)%	349%
Effective tax rate	29%	39%	13%	(10)%	26%

Our effective tax rates were 29%, 39%, and 13% in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. The effective tax rate of 29% for 2009 differed from the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to benefits of certain earnings from operations in lower-tax jurisdictions throughout the world, the recognition of current year research and development credits and previously unrealized foreign tax credits and a prior year tax return true-up offset by compensation expense related to non-deductible share-based payments, and agreed upon audit assessments with the Internal Revenue Service, as well as the accrual of reserves related to uncertain tax positions. We have not provided for residual U.S. taxes in all of these lower-tax jurisdictions since we intend to indefinitely reinvest these earnings offshore.

The effective tax rate of 39% for 2008 differed from the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to the non-deductibility of share-based payments as well as the accrual of reserves related to uncertain tax positions offset by the tax credits and tax rate benefits of certain earnings from our operations in lower-tax jurisdictions throughout the world.

The effective tax rate of 13% for 2007 differed from the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily due to non-deductible amortization of deferred share-based payments, as well as the accrual of reserves pursuant to FIN No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainties in Income

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Taxes — an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109 (“FIN No. 48”), FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes, offset by a decrease in our valuation allowance for deferred tax assets and foreign earnings taxed at different rates.

Our effective tax rate in 2010 will be highly dependent on the result of our international operations, the execution of business combinations, the outcome of various tax audits, and the possibility of changes in tax law.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have funded our operations primarily through cash flows from operations and public offerings of our common stock in the past. As of December 31, 2009, we had \$464.5 million in available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. Our primary sources of cash are the collection of accounts receivable from our customers and proceeds from the exercise of stock options and stock purchased under our employee stock purchase plan. Our uses of cash include payroll and payroll-related expenses and operating expenses such as marketing programs, travel, professional services, and facilities and related costs. We have also used cash to purchase property and equipment, repurchase common stock from the open market to reduce the dilutive impact of stock option issuances, repurchase our Convertible Senior Notes, and acquire businesses and technologies to expand our product offerings.

Operating Activities: Cash provided by operating activities in 2009 was \$76.9 million, representing a decrease of \$23.0 million from 2008. This decrease resulted primarily from an increase in accounts receivable due to a higher amount of billings which occurred toward the end of 2009 and a decrease in income taxes payable, payments to reduce our accrual for excess facilities and accrued liabilities, and excess tax benefits from share-based payments. We recognized the excess tax benefits from share-based payments for \$8.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. This amount is recorded as a use of operating activities and an offsetting amount is recorded as a provision by financing activities. We made cash payments for taxes in different jurisdictions for \$17.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2009. Our “days sales outstanding” in accounts receivable increased from 64 days at December 31, 2008 to 67 days at December 31, 2009, due to a higher amount of billings which occurred toward the end of 2009, compared to 2008. Deferred revenues increased primarily due to an increase in deferred maintenance revenues resulting from a larger customer base. Our operating cash flows will also be impacted in the future by the timing of payments to our vendors and payments for taxes.

Cash provided by operating activities in 2008 was \$99.9 million, representing an increase of \$17.9 million from 2007. This increase resulted primarily from a \$1.4 million increase in net income (adjusted for non-cash expenses), an increase in accounts receivable cash collections, an increase in income taxes payable, and an increase in accrued liabilities. These increases were offset by payments to reduce our accrual for excess facilities and excess tax benefits from share-based payments. We recognized the excess tax benefits from share-based payments for \$5.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. This amount is recorded as a use of operating activities and an offsetting amount is recorded as a provision by financing activities. We made cash payments for taxes in different jurisdictions for \$25.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2008. Our “days sales outstanding” in accounts receivable increased from 58 days at December 31, 2007 to 64 days at December 31, 2008, due to a higher amount of billings which occurred toward the end of 2008, compared to 2007. Deferred revenues increased primarily due to an increase in deferred maintenance revenues resulting from a larger customer base.

Cash provided by operating activities in 2007 was \$82.0 million, representing an increase of \$15.1 million from 2006. This increase resulted primarily from an increase in net income (adjusted for non-cash expenses and increases in deferred revenue), accrued compensation and related expenses, and income taxes payable. These increases were offset by higher balances in accounts receivable, prepaid expense and other assets primarily for insurance and third-party software maintenance, payments to our vendors, and payments on our lease obligations under our facilities restructuring accrual. Our “days sales outstanding” in accounts receivable decreased from 65 days at December 31, 2006

to 58 days at December 31, 2007 due to improvements in our collection program. Our deferred revenues increased primarily due to a larger customer base and a significant license contract that was recognized over the following 12 months.

Investing Activities: Net cash used in investing activities were \$117.0 million, \$82.9 million, and \$6.4 million in 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. We acquire property and equipment in our normal course of business. The amount and timing of these purchases and the related cash outflows in future periods depend on a number of factors, including the hiring of employees, the rate of upgrade of computer hardware and software used in our business, as well as our business outlook.

We have identified our investment portfolio as “available for sale” based on FASB Investments – Debt and Equity Securities (ASC 320), and our investment objectives are to preserve principal and provide liquidity while maximizing yields without significantly

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increasing risk. We may sell an investment at any time if the quality rating of the investment declines, the yield on the investment is no longer attractive, or we need additional cash. We invest only in money market funds and short-term marketable securities. We believe that the purchase, maturity, or sale of our investments has no material impact on our overall liquidity. Our revised and more conservative investment strategy has not impacted our liquidity.

We have used cash to acquire businesses and technologies that enhance and expand our product offerings, and we anticipate that we will continue to do so in the future. Due to the nature of these transactions, it is difficult to predict the amount and timing of such cash requirements. In March 2008, we invested \$3.0 million in the preferred stock of a privately held company that we account for on a cost basis. On May 15, 2008, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Identity Systems, a Delaware corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Intellisync Corporation, for \$85.6 million in cash, including transaction costs of \$0.9 million and acquired cash of \$5.8 million. On October 1, 2008, Informatica Nederland B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of Informatica, purchased all of the issued and outstanding shares of PowerData, a company organized under the laws of Spain for \$7.1 million in cash, including transaction costs of \$0.4 million.

On February 13, 2009, we acquired all the capital stock of Applimation, a privately held company incorporated in Delaware, in a cash merger transaction valued at approximately \$37.2 million (including \$1.6 million retention bonuses payable three to 18 months subsequent to acquisition date). Six million dollars of the merger consideration will be placed into an escrow fund and held as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by Applimation. The escrow fund will remain in place until August 13, 2010, although 50% of the escrow funds will be distributed to the Applimation stockholders on February 13, 2010. On June 2, 2009, we acquired all of the capital stock of AddressDoctor for \$27.8 million of which \$4.5 million is held in an escrow fund as security for losses incurred by us in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by AddressDoctor. The escrow fund will remain in place for a period of 18 months, although 50% of the escrow funds will be paid out 12 months subsequent to the date of acquisition. As part of the acquisition purchase price, we wrote off \$250,000 in prepaid royalties to AddressDoctor. On September 1, 2009, we acquired Agent Logic which specializes in the development and marketing of complex event processing software which supports security initiatives in highly complex environments. Informatica acquired all of the capital stock of Agent Logic for \$35 million of which \$6.1 million is held in an escrow fund as security for losses accrued by Informatica in the event of certain breaches of the merger agreement by Agent Logic. The escrow fund will remain in place for a period of 18 months, although 50% of the escrow funds will be paid out 12 months subsequent to the date of acquisition. In addition, we are obligated to pay certain variable and deferred earn-out payments if certain license order targets are achieved.

On January 28, 2010, we acquired Siperian, a private company incorporated in Delaware in a cash merger transaction valued at approximately \$130 million.

Due to the nature of mergers and acquisitions, it is difficult to predict the amount and timing of cash requirements to complete such transactions. We may be required to raise additional funds to complete future acquisitions.

As of June 2008, we were no longer required to maintain certificates of deposits for the \$12.0 million letter of credit that a financial institution issued in 2001 for our former corporate headquarters leases at the Pacific Shores Center in Redwood City, California. Accordingly, we classified the release of such restricted cash associated with such certificates of deposits from investing activities to operating activities.

Financing Activities: We receive cash from the exercise of common stock options and the sale of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan (ESPP). Net cash provided by financing activities in 2009 was \$18.3 million due to the proceeds we received from the issuance of common stock to option holders and participants of our ESPP program for \$41.7 million and \$8.7 million of excess tax benefits from share-based payments. These amounts were offset by repurchases and retirement of our Convertible Senior Notes and our common stock for \$19.2 million and

\$12.8 million, respectively.

Net cash used in financing activities in 2008 was \$32.1 million due to repurchases and retirement of our common stock for \$57.0 million and our Convertible Senior Notes for \$7.8 million. These repurchases were offset by the issuance of common stock to option holders and to participants of our ESPP program for \$27.6 million, and \$5.1 million of excess tax benefits from share-based payments.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2007 was \$4.2 million due to the issuance of common stock to option holders and to participants of our ESPP program for \$27.7 million, and \$5.5 million of excess tax benefits from share-based payments, which were partially offset by a \$28.9 million repurchase and retirement of common stock.

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Although we expect to continue to receive some proceeds from the issuance of common stock to option holders and participants of ESPP in future periods, the timing and amount of such proceeds are difficult to predict and are contingent on a number of factors, including the price of our common stock, the number of employees participating in our stock option plans and our employee stock purchase plan, and overall market conditions.

In March 2006, we issued and sold Convertible Senior Notes (“Notes”) with an aggregate principal amount of \$230 million due in 2026. We used approximately \$50 million of the net proceeds from the offering to fund the purchase of 3,232,000 shares of our common stock concurrently with the offering of the Notes. We intend to use the balance of the net proceeds for working capital and general corporate purposes, which may include the acquisition of businesses, products, product rights or technologies, strategic investments, or additional purchases of common stock or Convertible Senior Notes.

In April 2006, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program of up to \$30 million of our common stock at any time until April 2007. From April 2006 to April 30, 2007, we repurchased 2,238,000 shares of our common stock for \$30 million. In April 2007, our Board of Directors authorized an additional repurchase of \$50 million of our common stock under the existing stock repurchase program. We repurchased 3,204,000 shares of our common stock for \$50 million from May 2007 to August 2008. In April 2008, our Board of Directors authorized an additional repurchase of \$75 million of our common stock under the stock repurchase program. In October 2008, Informatica’s Board of Directors authorized, under the existing stock repurchase program, the repurchase of a portion of its outstanding Notes due in 2026 in privately negotiated transactions with holders of the Notes.

From April 2007 to December 31, 2009, we repurchased 6,498,121 shares of our common stock at a cost of \$97 million and \$29 million of our outstanding Notes at a cost of \$27 million. We have approximately \$0.3 million remaining available to repurchase shares of our common stock or Convertible Senior Notes under this program as of December 31, 2009. In January 2010, our Board of Directors approved an additional \$50 million for the stock repurchase program. This repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

Purchases can be made from time to time in the open market and will be funded from our available cash. The primary purpose of these programs is to enhance shareholder value by partially offsetting the dilutive impact of stock based incentive plans. The number of shares to be purchased and the timing of purchases are based on several factors, including the price of our common stock, our liquidity and working capital needs, general business and market conditions, and other investment opportunities. The repurchased shares are retired and reclassified as authorized and unissued shares of common stock. See Part II, Item 5 of this Report for more information regarding the stock repurchase program. We may continue to repurchase shares and Convertible Senior Notes from time to time, as determined by management as authorized by the Board of Directors.

We believe that our cash balances and the cash flows generated by operations will be sufficient to satisfy our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures for at least the next 12 months. However, we may be required to raise or desire additional funds for selective purposes, such as acquisitions, and may raise such additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing or from other sources. After March 15, 2011, we may from time to time redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, for cash, at a redemption price equal to the full principal amount of the Notes, plus any accrued and unpaid interest. Further, on March 15, 2011 and then upon March 15, 2016, and March 15, 2021, or upon the occurrence of certain events including a change in control, holders of the Notes may require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to the full principal amount of the Notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest as of the relevant date. If the holders of the Notes require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes or if they decide to redeem the Notes, we may need to raise additional financing to complete future acquisitions. The balance of the Notes will be classified as current liabilities as of March 15, 2011.

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Contractual Obligations and Operating Leases

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations, including future minimum lease payments at December 31, 2009, under non-cancelable operating leases with original terms in excess of one year, and the effect of such obligations on our liquidity and cash flows in the future periods (in thousands):

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	2010	2011 and 2012	2013 and 2014	2015 and 2016
Operating lease obligations:					
Operating lease payments	\$94,395	\$25,043	\$48,993	\$18,400	\$1,957
Future sublease income	(8,826)	(2,459)	(5,053)	(1,314)	(1,000)
Net operating lease obligations	85,569	22,584	43,940	17,086	957
Debt obligations:					
Principal payments*	201,000	—	—	—	2,000
Interest payments	99,495	6,030	12,060	12,060	6,030
Other obligations**	2,623	887	1,736	—	—
	\$388,687	\$29,501	\$57,736	\$29,146	\$2,000

* Holders of the Notes may require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to the full principle amount of the Notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest on March 15, 2011, March 15, 2016, and March 15, 2021, or upon the occurrence of certain events including a change in control. We have the right to redeem some or all of the Notes after March 15, 2011.

** Other purchase obligations and commitments include minimum royalty payments under license agreements and do not include purchase obligations discussed below.

Our contractual obligations at December 31, 2009 include the lease term for our headquarters office in Redwood City, California, which is from December 15, 2004 to December 31, 2013. Minimum contractual lease payments are \$2.6 million, \$3.4 million, \$3.5 million, and \$3.6 million for the years ending December 31, 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, respectively.

The above commitment table does not include approximately \$12.0 million of long-term income tax liabilities recorded in accordance with FASB Income Taxes (ASC 740). We adopted FIN No. 48 (ASC 740) effective January 1, 2007. We are unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of these potential future payments in individual years beyond 12 months due to uncertainties in the timing of tax audit outcomes. As a result, this amount is not included in the table above. For further information, see Note 13. Income Taxes, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

Contractual Obligations

Purchase orders or contracts for the purchase of certain goods and services are not included in the preceding table. We cannot determine the aggregate amount of such purchase orders that represent contractual obligations because purchase orders may represent authorizations to purchase rather than binding agreements. For the purposes of this table, contractual obligations for purchase of goods or services are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum, or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Our purchase orders are based

on our current needs and are fulfilled by our vendors within short time horizons. We also enter into contracts for outsourced services; however, the obligations under these contracts were not significant and the contracts generally contain clauses allowing for cancellation without significant penalty. Contractual obligations that are contingent upon the achievement of certain milestones are not included in the table above.

We estimate the expected timing of payment of the obligations discussed above based on current information. Timing of payments and actual amounts paid may be different depending on the time of receipt of goods or services or changes to agreed-upon amounts for some obligations.

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Operating Leases

We lease certain office facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. During 2004, we recorded facilities restructuring charges related to the consolidation of excess leased facilities in Redwood City, California. Operating lease payments in the table above include approximately \$61.0 million, net of actual sublease income, for operating lease commitments for those facilities that are included in accrued facilities restructuring charges. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges and Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

Of these future minimum lease payments, we have \$52.7 million recorded in accrued facilities restructuring charges at December 31, 2009. This accrual, in addition to minimum lease payments of \$61.0 million, includes estimated operating expenses of \$18.5 million, is net of estimated sublease income of \$21.7 million, and is net of the present value impact of \$5.1 million recorded in accordance with FASB Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities (ASC 420-10). We estimated sublease income and the related timing thereof based on existing sublease agreements and current market conditions, among other factors. Our estimates of sublease income may vary significantly from actual amounts realized depending, in part, on factors that may be beyond our control, such as the time periods required to locate and contract suitable subleases and the market rates at the time of such subleases.

In relation to our excess facilities, we may decide to negotiate and enter into lease termination agreements, if and when the circumstances are appropriate. These lease termination agreements would likely require that a significant amount of the remaining future lease payments be paid at the time of execution of the agreement, but would release us from future lease payment obligations for the abandoned facility. The timing of a lease termination agreement and the corresponding payment could materially affect our cash flows in the period of payment.

The expected timing of payment of the obligations discussed above is estimated based on current information. Timing of payments and actual amounts paid may be different.

We have sublease agreements for leased office space at the Pacific Shores Center in Redwood City, California. In the event the sublessees are unable to fulfill their obligations, we would be responsible for rent due under the leases. We expect at this time that the sublessees will fulfill their obligations under the terms of the current lease agreements.

In February 2000, we entered into two lease agreements for two buildings at the Pacific Shores Center in Redwood City, California (our former corporate headquarters), which we occupied from August 2001 through December 2004. These two lease agreements will expire in July 2013.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements, transactions, or relationships with “special purpose entities.”

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We market and sell our software and services through our direct sales force and indirect channel partners in North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America. Accordingly, we are subject to exposure from adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. The functional currency of our foreign subsidiaries is their local currency, except for Informatica Cayman Ltd., which is in euros. Our exposure to foreign exchange risk is related to the magnitude of foreign net profits and losses denominated in foreign currencies, in particular the euro and British pound sterling, as well as our net position of monetary assets and monetary liabilities in those foreign currencies. These exposures have the potential to produce either gains or losses within our consolidated results. Our foreign operations, however, in most instances act as a natural hedge since both operating expenses as well as revenues are generally denominated in their respective local currency. In these instances, although an unfavorable change in the exchange rate of foreign

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currencies against the U.S. dollar will result in lower revenues when translated into U.S. dollars, the operating expenditures will be lower as well.

Our results of operations and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly changes in the Indian rupee, Israeli shekel, euro, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Japanese yen, Brazilian real, and Australian dollar.

Cash Flow Hedge Activities

We have attempted to minimize the impact of certain foreign currency fluctuations through initiation of certain cash flow hedge programs starting in the fourth quarter of 2008. The purpose of these programs is to reduce volatility in cash flows and expenses caused by movement in certain foreign currency exchange rates, in particular the Indian rupee and Israeli shekel. Under these programs, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the derivative instrument is reported as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and is reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

The foreign exchange contracts initiated in the fourth quarter of 2008 expired in November 2009, and the Company entered into additional foreign exchange contracts in December 2009 under the Company's hedging programs.

The table below presents the notional amounts of the foreign exchange forward contracts that Informatica committed to purchase in the fourth quarter of 2009 for Indian rupees and Israeli shekels, which were outstanding as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

Functional currency	Foreign Amount	USD Equivalent	Weighted Average Rate
Indian rupee	533,200	\$ 11,469	46.49
Israeli shekel	12,654	3,349	3.78
		\$ 14,818	

See Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments, and Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion.

We record the effective portion of changes in fair value of these cash flow hedges in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). When the forecasted transaction occurs, we reclassify the effective portion related gain or loss on the cash flow hedge to operating expenditures. If the hedge program becomes ineffective or if the underlying forecasted transaction does not occur for any reason, or it becomes probable that it will not occur, we reclassify the gain or loss on the related cash flow hedge from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve principal while maximizing yields without significantly increasing risk. Our investment policy specifies credit quality standards for our investments and limits the amount of credit exposure to any single issue, issuer, or type of investment. Our investments consist primarily of U.S. government notes and bonds, corporate bonds, commercial paper and municipal securities. All investments are carried at market value, which approximates cost. See Note 3.

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Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

The following table presents the fair value of cash equivalents and short-term investments that are subject to interest rate risk and the average interest rate as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,			
	2009	2008		
C a s h a n d s h o r t - t e r m investments	\$317,178	\$348,338		
A v e r a g e r a t e o f return	1.4	%	3.0	%

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Our cash equivalents and short-term investments are subject to interest rate risk and will decline in value if market interest rates increase. As of December 31, 2009, we had net unrealized gains of \$0.4 million associated with these securities. If market interest rates were to change immediately and uniformly by 100 basis points from levels as of December 31, 2009, the fair market value of the portfolio would change by approximately \$2.2 million. Additionally, we have the ability to hold our investments until maturity and, therefore, we would not necessarily expect to realize an adverse impact on income or cash flows. At this time, we do not expect a significant change in our average rate of return in 2010.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The following consolidated financial statements, and the related notes thereto, of Informatica Corporation and the Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are filed as a part of this Form 10-K.

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REPORT OF MANAGEMENT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management of Informatica is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Informatica's internal control over financial reporting is 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. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

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

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 due to human error, or the improper circumvention or overriding of internal controls. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions and that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may change over time.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Informatica's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based on its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, Informatica's internal control over financial reporting was effective 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.

Informatica's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of Informatica's internal control over financial reporting. Its report appears immediately after this report.

/s/ SOHAIB ABBASI
Sohaib Abbasi
Chief Executive Officer
February 26, 2010

/s/ EARL FRY
Earl Fry
Chief Financial Officer
February 26, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Informatica Corporation

We have audited Informatica Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Informatica Corporation's management is responsible 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 Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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, Informatica Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Informatica Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 of Informatica Corporation and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Jose, California

February 26, 2010

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Informatica Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Informatica Corporation as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Informatica Corporation at December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for uncertain tax positions as of January 1, 2007 and its method of accounting for business combinations in 2009.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Informatica Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 26, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Jose, California
February 26, 2010

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except par value)

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 159,197	\$ 179,874
Short-term investments	305,283	281,055
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$3,454 in 2009 and \$2,558 in 2008	110,653	87,492
Deferred tax assets	23,673	22,336
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	15,251	12,498
Total current assets	614,057	583,255
Property and equipment, net	7,928	9,063
Goodwill	287,068	219,063
Other intangible assets, net	63,586	35,529
Long-term deferred tax assets	8,259	7,294
Other assets	8,724	8,908
Total assets	\$989,622	\$863,112
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$4,274	\$7,376
Accrued liabilities	37,367	34,541
Accrued compensation and related expenses	41,523	29,365
Income taxes payable	12,949	—
Accrued facilities restructuring charges	19,880	19,529
Deferred revenues	139,629	120,892
Total current liabilities	255,622	211,703
Convertible senior notes	201,000	221,000
Accrued facilities restructuring charges, less current portion	32,845	44,939
Long-term deferred revenues	4,531	8,847
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	516	—
Long-term income taxes payable	11,995	20,668
Total liabilities	506,509	507,157
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000 shares authorized; 90,092 shares and 86,660 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively	90	87
Additional paid-in capital	434,262	374,091
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)	(968)	(3,741)
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	49,729	(14,482)
Total stockholders' equity	483,113	355,955
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$989,622	\$863,112

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Revenues:			
License	\$214,322	\$195,769	\$175,318
Service	286,371	259,930	215,938
Total revenues	500,693	455,699	391,256
Cost of revenues:			
License	3,135	3,291	3,693
Service	76,549	80,287	69,174
Amortization of acquired technology	7,950	4,125	2,794
Total cost of revenues	87,634	87,703	75,661
Gross profit	413,059	367,996	315,595
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	78,352	72,522	69,908
Sales and marketing	192,747	177,339	158,298
General and administrative	41,449	37,411	35,531
Amortization of intangible assets	10,051	4,575	1,441
Facilities restructuring charges	1,661	3,018	3,014
Acquisitions and other	(570)	390	—
Patent related litigation proceeds net of patent contingency accruals	—	(11,495)	—
Total operating expenses	323,690	283,760	268,192
Income from operations	89,369	84,236	47,403
Interest income	5,867	14,092	21,820
Interest expense	(6,602)	(7,221)	(7,196)
Other income, net	1,184	866	613
Income before income taxes	89,818	91,973	62,640
Income tax provision	25,607	35,993	8,024
Net income	\$64,211	\$55,980	\$54,616
Basic net income per common share	\$0.73	\$0.64	\$0.63
Diluted net income per common share	\$0.66	\$0.58	\$0.57
Shares used in computing basic net income per common share	87,991	88,109	87,164
Shares used in computing diluted net income per common share	103,312	103,278	103,252

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Common Stock			Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital			
Balances, December 31, 2006	85,933	\$86	\$350,359	\$ 1,796	\$ (125,078)	\$ 227,163
Components of comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	—	54,616	54,616
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	3,480	—	3,480
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	—	364	—	364
Comprehensive income						58,460
Common stock options exercised	2,782	3	20,239	—	—	20,242
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	734	1	7,457	—	—	7,458
Share-based payments	—	—	15,947	—	—	15,947
Tax benefit of share-based payments	—	—	12,215	—	—	12,215
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(1,974)	(3)	(28,940)	—	—	(28,943)
Balances, December 31, 2007	87,475	87	377,277	5,640	(70,462)	312,542
Components of comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	—	55,980	55,980
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	(10,090)	—	(10,090)
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	—	658	—	658
Cash flow hedging gains	—	—	—	51	—	51
Comprehensive income						46,599
Common stock options exercised	2,313	3	19,112	—	—	19,115
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	669	1	8,466	—	—	8,467
Share-based payments	—	—	16,321	—	—	16,321
Tax benefit of share-based payments	—	—	9,907	—	—	9,907
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(3,797)	(4)	(56,992)	—	—	(56,996)
Balances, December 31, 2008	86,660	87	374,091	(3,741)	(14,482)	355,955

Components of comprehensive income:						
Net income	—	—	—	—	64,211	64,211
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	3,562	—	3,562
Unrealized gain on investments	—	—	—	(647)	—	(647)
Cash flow hedging gains	—	—	—	(142)	—	(142)
Comprehensive income						66,984
Common stock options exercised	3,473	3	33,150	—	—	33,153
Common stock issued under employee stock purchase plan	791	1	8,543	—	—	8,544
Share-based payments	—	—	17,926	—	—	17,926
Tax benefit of share-based payments	—	—	13,386	—	—	13,386
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(832)	(1)	(12,834)	—	—	(12,835)
Balances, December 31, 2009	90,092	\$90	\$434,262	\$ (968)	\$ 49,729	\$ 483,113

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$64,211	\$55,980	\$54,616
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	5,513	5,618	10,507
Allowance for doubtful accounts	320	1,268	215
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(337)	(1,015)	—
Share-based payments	17,926	16,321	15,971
Deferred income taxes	(8,189)	(10,874)	(20,974)
Tax benefits from share-based payments	13,386	9,907	12,215
Excess tax benefits from share-based payments	(8,670)	(5,094)	(5,492)
Amortization of intangible assets and acquired technology	18,001	8,700	4,235
Non-cash facilities restructuring charges	1,661	3,018	3,014
Other non-cash items	504	370	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(19,631)	(5,959)	(6,982)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,988)	3,298	(1,974)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11,742)	7,153	(180)
Accrued compensation and related expenses	7,264	(4,907)	7,260
Income taxes payable	3,617	13,210	1,291
Accrued facilities restructuring charges	(13,239)	(12,628)	(12,419)
Deferred revenues	9,262	15,529	20,702
Net cash provided by operating activities	76,869	99,895	82,005
Investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,303)	(4,728)	(5,926)
Purchases of investments	(462,440)	(468,880)	(462,566)
Purchase of investment in equity interest	—	(3,000)	—
Purchase of patent	(2,420)	(1,300)	—
Maturities of investments	382,791	394,469	392,578
Sales of investments	54,364	75,536	69,537
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(86,024)	(86,980)	—
Transfer from restricted cash	—	12,016	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(117,032)	(82,867)	(6,377)
Financing activities:			
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	41,697	27,582	27,700
Repurchases and retirement of common stock	(12,835)	(56,996)	(28,943)
Repurchases of convertible senior notes	(19,200)	(7,774)	—
Excess tax benefits from share-based payments	8,670	5,094	5,492
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	18,332	(32,094)	4,249
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,154	(8,721)	3,293
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(20,677)	(23,787)	83,170
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	179,874	203,661	120,491
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 159,197	\$ 179,874	\$ 203,661

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Supplemental disclosures:

Interest paid	\$6,290	\$6,952	\$6,900
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	\$17,162	\$25,537	\$11,945
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	\$(647) \$658	\$364

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Business

Informatica Corporation (“Informatica,” or “the Company”) was incorporated in California in February 1993 and reincorporated in Delaware in April 1999. The Company is a leading provider of enterprise data integration and data quality software and services that enable organizations to gain greater business value by integrating their information assets. Informatica software handles a wide variety of complex enterprise-wide data integration initiatives, including data warehousing, data migration, data consolidation, data synchronization, data quality, and the establishment of data hubs, data services, cross-enterprise data exchange and integration competency centers.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The Company’s consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States of America. These accounting principles require us to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions. The Company believes that the estimates, judgments, and assumptions upon which it relies are reasonable based upon information available to it at the time that these estimates, judgments, and assumptions are made. These estimates, judgments, and assumptions can affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Any material differences between these estimates and actual results will impact Informatica’s financial statements. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by GAAP and does not require management’s judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management’s judgment in selecting any available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers highly liquid investment securities with maturities, at date of purchase, of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents, which consist primarily of commercial paper, money market funds, federal agencies, and U.S. government securities with insignificant interest rate risk, are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company makes estimates as to the overall collectibility of accounts receivable and provides an allowance for accounts receivable considered uncollectible. The Company specifically analyzes its accounts receivable and historical bad debt experience, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends, and changes in its customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company charges off the adjustment in general and administrative expense. At December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company’s allowance for doubtful accounts was \$3.5 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

Investments

Investments are comprised of marketable securities, which consist primarily of commercial paper, U.S. government notes and bonds, corporate bonds and municipal securities with original maturities beyond 90 days. All marketable securities are held in the Company's name and managed by three major financial institutions. The Company's marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded in stockholders' equity. The Company classifies all available for sale marketable securities, including those with original maturity dates greater than one year, as short-term investments. Realized gains or losses and permanent declines in value, if any, on available-for-sale securities will be reported in other

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

income or expense as incurred. The Company recognizes realized gains and losses upon sales of investment and reclassifies unrealized gains and losses out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings using the specific identification method.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, generally three (software) to five (computer equipment) years. The estimated useful lives of computer software and equipment are generally three years. The estimated useful lives of furniture and office equipment are three years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related asset.

Software Development Costs

The Company accounts for software development costs in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 985-20 Costs of Software to Be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed, under which certain software development costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility are capitalized and amortized over the estimated lives of the related products. Technological feasibility is established upon completion of a working model. Through December 31, 2009, costs incurred subsequent to the establishment of technological feasibility have not been significant and all software development costs have been charged to research and development expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Pursuant to the FASB ASC 350-40, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other, Internal-Use Software, the Company capitalizes certain costs relating to software acquired, developed, or modified solely to meet the Company’s internal requirements and for which there are no substantive plans to market the software. The Company did not have any capitalized software developments costs for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Goodwill

The Company assesses its goodwill for impairment in accordance with the FASB ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other, which requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the “reporting unit level” (“Reporting Unit”) at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of certain events, as defined by this standard. Consistent with the Company’s assessment that it has only one reporting segment, Informatica has determined that it has only one “Reporting Unit”. The Company tests its goodwill for impairment on October 31 of each year using the two-step process required by ASC 350-20. First, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its “Reporting Unit” compared to the “fair value” of the “Reporting Unit” based on quoted market prices of the Company’s common stock as well as total forecasted cash flow. If such initial test signals any potential impairment, the Company would then prepare the discounted cash flow analyses. These analyses are based on cash flow assumptions that are consistent with the estimates that the Company uses to manage its business. An excess carrying value compared to fair value would indicate that goodwill may be impaired. Finally, if the Company determines that goodwill might have been impaired, it will compare the “implied fair value” of the goodwill, as defined by ASC 350, to its carrying amount to determine the impairment loss, if any.

The Company has completed its annual goodwill impairment tests as of October 31, 2009 and 2008, and has determined that there was no impairment charges as of above dates.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates long-lived assets, other than goodwill, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable based on expected undiscounted cash flows attributable to that asset in accordance with ASC 360-10, Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets and ASC 350-30, General Intangibles Other than Goodwill. The Company measures any amount of impairment based on the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the impaired asset.

Fair Value Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities

FASB Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820-10-35) establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2. Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Further, FASB Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820-10-35) allows the Company to measure the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities based on one or more of the three following valuation techniques:

Market approach. Prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities;

Cost approach. Amount that would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost); and

Income approach. Techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on market expectations (including present value techniques, option-pricing, and excess earnings models).

The following table summarizes the fair value measurement classification of Informatica as of December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Money market funds (1)	\$ 10,895	\$ 10,895	\$—	\$ —
Marketable securities (2)	306,283	—	306,283	—
Total money market funds and marketable securities	317,178	10,895	306,283	—
Investment in equity interest (3)	3,000	—	—	3,000
Foreign currency derivatives (4)	1	—	1	—
Total	\$ 320,179	\$ 10,895	\$ 306,284	\$ 3,000
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency derivatives (5)	\$ 206	\$—	\$ 206	\$ —
Convertible senior notes	257,055	257,055	—	—
Total	\$ 257,261	\$ 257,055	\$ 206	\$ —

The following table summarizes the fair value measurement classification of Informatica as of December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

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	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Money market funds (1)	\$25,542	\$25,542	\$—	\$ —
Marketable securities (2)	322,796	—	322,796	—
Total money market funds and marketable securities	348,338	25,542	322,796	—
Investment in equity interest (3)	3,000	—	—	3,000
Foreign currency derivatives (4)	155	—	155	—
Total	\$351,493	\$25,542	\$322,951	\$ 3,000
Liabilities:				
Convertible senior notes	\$204,259	\$204,259	\$—	\$ —
Total	\$204,259	\$204,259	\$—	\$ —

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

- (1) Included in cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (2) Included in either cash and cash equivalents or short-term investments on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (3) Included in other non-current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (4) Included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the consolidated balance sheets.
- (5) Included in other liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

Marketable Securities and Convertible Senior Notes

Informatica uses a market approach for determining the fair value of all its Level 1 and Level 2 marketable securities financial assets and Convertible Senior Notes liabilities.

The Company for the valuation of its money market funds uses valuations based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets that the Company has the ability to access.

Informatica used the following methodology to determine the fair value of its treasury bills, corporate bonds, agency and government bonds for \$280 million and \$270 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008. These securities generally have market prices from multiple sources; therefore, the Company used a “consensus price” or a weighted average price for each security. Informatica receives market prices for these securities from a variety of industry standard data providers (e.g., Bloomberg), security master files from large financial institutions, and other third-party sources. Then, the Company uses these multiple prices as inputs into a distribution-curve-based algorithm to determine the daily market value.

Informatica used the following methodology to determine the fair value of its commercial paper and certificates of deposit for \$26 million and \$53 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008. The Company used mathematical calculations to arrive at fair value for these securities, which generally have short maturities and infrequent secondary market trades. For example, in the absence of any observable transactions, the Company may accrete from purchase price at purchase date to face value at maturity. In the event that a transaction is observed on the same security in the market place, the price on that subsequent transaction clearly reflects the market price on that day and Informatica will adjust the price in the system to the observed transaction price and follow a revised accretion schedule to determine the daily price.

Foreign Currency Derivatives and Hedging Instruments

Informatica uses the income approach to value the derivatives, using observable Level 2 market expectations at measurement date and standard valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single discounted present amount, assuming that participants are motivated but not compelled to transact. Level 2 inputs are limited to quoted prices that are observable for the asset and liabilities, which include interest rates and credit risk. The Company has used

mid-market pricing as a practical expedient for fair value measurements. Key inputs for currency derivatives are the spot rates, forward rates, interest rates, and credit derivative markets. The spot rate for each currency is the same spot rate used for all balance sheet translations at the measurement date and is sourced from the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The following values are interpolated from commonly quoted intervals available from Bloomberg: forward points and the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) used to discount and determine the fair value of assets and liabilities. One-year credit default swap spreads identified per counterparty at month end in Bloomberg are used to discount derivative assets for counterparty non-performance risk, all of which have terms of 13 months or less. The Company discounts derivative liabilities to reflect the Company's own potential non-performance risk to lenders and has used the spread over LIBOR on its most recent corporate borrowing rate.

The counterparties associated with Informatica's foreign currency forward contracts are large credit worthy financial institutions and the derivatives transacted with these entities are relatively short in duration; therefore, the Company does not consider counterparty concentration and non-performance material risks at this time. Both the Company and the counterparties are expected to perform under the contractual terms of the instruments.

See Note 9. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income, Note 10. Derivative Financial Instruments, and Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Investment in Equity Securities

The Company also held a \$3 million investment in the preferred stock of a privately-held company at December 31, 2009 and 2008, which was classified as Level 3 for value measurement purposes. In determining the fair value of this investment, the Company uses the cash flow of the entity against its own cash flow assumptions at the time that investment was made for the determination of the fair value of this investment.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments, Concentrations of Credit Risk, and Credit Evaluations

The fair value of the Company's cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, and accounts payable approximates their respective carrying amounts.

Financial instruments, which subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, investments in marketable securities, and trade accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents and investments with high-quality financial institutions.

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers, which are primarily located in the United States, Canada, and Europe, and generally does not require collateral. The Company makes judgments as to its ability to collect outstanding receivables and provide allowances for the portion of receivables when collection becomes doubtful. Provisions are made based upon a specific review of all significant outstanding invoices. For those invoices not specifically reviewed, provisions are provided at differing rates, based upon the age of the receivable. In determining these percentages, the Company analyzes its historical collection experience and current economic trends. If the historical data it uses to calculate the allowance for doubtful accounts does not reflect the future ability to collect outstanding receivables, additional provisions for doubtful accounts may be needed and the future results of operations could be materially affected. The counterparties associated with the Company's forward foreign exchange contracts are large credit worthy commercial banking institutions; therefore, the Company does not consider counterparty non-performance a material risk.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenues from software license fees, maintenance fees, and professional services, which consist of consulting and education services. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with FASB Software Revenue Recognition (ASC 985-605-25), FASB Revenue Recognition for Construction-Type and Production-Type Contracts (ASC 605-35), and the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104 ("SAB No. 104"), Revenue Recognition, and other authoritative accounting literature.

Under ASC 985-605-25, revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is probable.

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists. The Company determines that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists when it has a written contract, signed by both the customer and the Company, and written purchase authorization.

Delivery has occurred. Software is considered delivered when title to the physical software media passes to the customer or, in the case of electronic delivery, when the customer has been provided with the access codes to download and operate the software.

Fee is fixed or determinable. The Company considers arrangements with extended payment terms not to be fixed or determinable. If the license fee in an arrangement is not fixed or determinable, revenue is recognized as payments become due. Revenue arrangements with resellers and distributors require evidence of sell-through, that is, persuasive evidence that the products have been sold to an identified end user. The Company's standard agreements do not contain product return rights.

Collection is probable. The Company assesses first the credit-worthiness and collectibility at a country level based on the country's overall economic climate and general business risk. Then, for the customers in the countries that are deemed credit-worthy, it assesses credit and collectibility based on their payment history and credit profile. When a customer is not deemed credit-worthy, revenue is recognized at the time that payment is received.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

The Company also enters into Original Equipment Manufacturer (“OEM”) arrangements that provide for license fees based on inclusion of technology and/or products in the OEM’s products. These arrangements provide for fixed and irrevocable royalty payments. The Company recognizes royalty payments as revenues based on the royalty report that it receives from the OEMs. In the case of OEMs with fixed royalty payments, revenue is recognized upon execution of the agreement, delivery of the software, and when all other criteria for revenue recognition have been met.

Multiple contracts with a single counterparty executed within close proximity of each other are evaluated to determine if the contracts should be combined and accounted for as a single arrangement. The Company recognizes revenues net of applicable sales taxes, financing charges absorbed by Informatica, and amounts retained by our resellers and distributors, if any.

The Company’s software license arrangements include the following multiple elements: license fees from our core software products and/or product upgrades that are not part of post-contract services, maintenance fees, consulting, and/or education services. The Company uses the residual method to recognize license revenue when the license arrangement includes elements to be delivered at a future date and vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) of fair value exists to allocate the fee to the undelivered elements of the arrangement. VSOE is based on the price charged when an element is sold separately. If VSOE does not exist for any undelivered software product element of the arrangement, all revenue is deferred until all elements have been delivered, or VSOE is established. If VSOE does not exist for any undelivered services elements of the arrangement, all revenue is recognized ratably over the period that the services are expected to be performed. If the software arrangement includes significant modification or customization of the software, software license revenue is recognized as the consulting services revenue is recognized.

The Company recognizes maintenance revenues, which consist of fees for ongoing support and product updates, ratably over the term of the contract, typically one year.

Consulting revenues are primarily related to implementation services and product configurations performed on a time-and-materials basis and, occasionally, on a fixed fee basis. Education services revenues are generated from classes offered at both Company and customer locations. Revenues from consulting and education services are recognized as the services are performed. Other revenues, consisting of software subscription, SaaS and cloud services revenues (which are not material at this time), are generally recognized as the services are performed.

Deferred revenues include deferred license, maintenance, consulting, education, and other services revenues. For customers not deemed credit-worthy, the Company’s practice is to net unpaid deferred revenue for that customer against the related receivable balance.

Facilities Restructuring Charges

The Company adopted SFAS No. 146 (ASC 420), Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations, effective January 1, 2003; therefore, the restructuring activities initiated on or after January 1, 2003 were accounted for in accordance with ASC 420. The Company applied SFAS No. 146 (ASC 420) for its 2004 Restructuring Plan while its 2001 Restructuring Plan was accounted for in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 88-10, Costs Associated with Lease Modification or Termination. EITF No. 88-10 and other applicable pre-existing guidance. See Note 11. Facilities Restructuring Charges, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Report.

ASC 420 requires that a liability associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred, as opposed to when management commits to an exit plan. ASC 420 also requires that: (1) liabilities associated with exit and disposal activities be measured at fair value; (2) one-time termination benefits be expensed at the date the entity notifies the employee, unless the employee must provide future service, in which case the benefits are expensed ratably over the future service period; (3) liabilities related to an operating lease/contract be recorded at fair value and measured when the contract does not have any future economic benefit to the entity (that is, the entity ceases to utilize the rights conveyed by the contract); and (4) all other costs related to an exit or disposal activity be expensed as incurred. The Company estimated the fair value of its lease obligations included in its 2003 and later restructuring activities based on the present value of the remaining lease obligation, operating costs, and other associated costs, less estimated sublease income.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

Shipping and Handling Costs

Shipping and handling costs in connection with our packaged software products are not material and are expensed as incurred and included in cost-of-license revenues in the Company's results of operations.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were negligible for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Income Taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ASC 740, Income Taxes. Under this method, income tax expenses or benefits are recognized for the amount of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and for deferred tax liabilities and assets for the future tax consequences of events that have been recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN No. 48 (FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes) to account for any income tax contingencies. The measurement of current and deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on provisions of currently enacted tax laws. The effects of future changes in tax laws or rates are not contemplated with the exception of revaluing deferred taxes for California relating to 2011 and thereafter.

As part of the process of preparing consolidated financial statements, the Company is required to estimate its income taxes and tax contingencies in each of the tax jurisdictions in which it operates prior to the completion and filing of its tax returns for such periods. This process involves estimating actual current tax expense together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in net deferred tax assets and liabilities. The Company must then assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be realizable and to the extent it believes that realizability is not likely, it must establish a valuation allowance.

In assessing the need for any additional non-share-based compensation valuation allowance, the Company considered all the evidence available to it both positive and negative, including historical levels of income, legislative developments, expectations and risks associated with estimates of future taxable income, and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies.

As a result of this analysis for the year ended December 31, 2009, it was considered more likely than not that the Company's non-share-based related deferred tax assets would be realized. Therefore, the remaining valuation allowance is primarily related to its share-based compensation deferred tax assets. The benefit of these deferred tax assets will be recorded in the stockholders' equity when they are utilized on an income tax return to reduce the Company's taxes payable, and as such, they will not reduce its effective tax rate.

Reporting Segments

ASC 280, Segment Reporting, establishes standards for the manner in which public companies report information about operating segments in annual and interim financial statements. It also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. The method for determining the information to report is based on the way management organizes the operating segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing financial performance.

The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer, who reviews financial information presented on a consolidated basis, accompanied by disaggregated information about revenues by geographic region for purposes of making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. On this basis, the Company is organized and operates in a single segment: the design, development, and marketing of software solutions.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2008, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161 ("SFAS No. 161"), Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (ASC 815-10). This statement requires companies with derivative instruments to disclose information that should enable financial statement users to understand how and why a company uses derivative instruments, how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.

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INFORMATICA CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, and how derivative instruments impact the financial statements of the companies. The Company adopted SFAS No. 161 in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The adoption of this statement did not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Company since SFAS No. 161 only required additional disclosures.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 142-3 (“FSP No. 142-3”), Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets (ASC 350 and 275). FSP No. 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. This FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009, and its adoption did not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In June 2008, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) 03-6-1 (“FSP EITF 03-6-1”), Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities (ASC 260-10). FSP EITF 03-6-1 clarifies that share-based payment awards that entitle their holders to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents before vesting should be considered participating securities. None of the RSUs and stock options granted under the 1999 Stock Incentive Plan and 2009 Incentive Plan were entitled to receive nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents. FSP EITF 03-6-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 on a retrospective basis. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009, and its adoption did not impact its calculation of earnings per share.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 141(R)-1 (“FSP No. 141(R)-1”), Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies (ASC 805). FSP No. 141(R)-1 amends and clarifies SFAS No. 141(R) to address issues related to initial recognition and measurement, and subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. This FSP covers the contingent consideration arrangements of an acquirer assumed by the acquirer as well as contingencies related to business combinations. FSP No. 141(R)-1 is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company adopted this FSP effective January 1, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 115-2 (“FSP No. 115-2”) and 124-2, Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (ASC 320-10). This FSP amends FASB SFAS No. 115, FSP SFAS No. 115-1 and SFAS No. 124-1 and its scope is limited to other-than-temporary guidance of these pronouncements for debt securities classified as available-for-sale or held-to maturity. The Board believes it is more operational for an entity to assess whether the entity has the intent to sell the debt security or more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. Further, this FSP requires new disclosures to help users of financial statements understand the significant inputs used in determining a credit loss, as well as a rollforward of that amount each period. This FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this FSP in its quarter ended June 30, 2009, and its adoption did not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. 157-4 (“FSP No. 157-4”), Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are not Orderly (ASC 820-10). This FSP is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Informatica adopted this FSP for its second quarter ended June 30, 2009, and its adoption did not impact the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165 (“SFAS No. 165”), Subsequent Events (ASC 855-10) to establish principles and requirements for subsequent events. Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. There are two types of subsequent events: (i) The first type consists of events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, (ii) The second type consists of events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after that date. An entity shall recognize in its financial statements the effects of all subsequent events that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements. This Statement is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this statement in its quarter ended June 30, 2009.

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In October 2009, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU 2009-13”) or (“EITF 08-01”) which requires a vendor to allocate revenue to each unit of accounting in many arrangements involving multiple deliverables based on the relative selling price of each deliverable. It also changes the level of evidence of standalone selling price required to separate deliverables by allowing a vendor to make its best estimate of the standalone selling price of deliverables when more objective evidence of selling price is not available. The best estimate of selling price can be used when VSOE or third party evidence (“TPE”) of fair value are not available. Software as a Service (“SaaS”) and cloud computing are models of software deployment whereby a vendor licenses an application to customers for use as a service on demand and is within the scope of this ASU. Informatica is currently using these revenue models on a limited basis and the amount of revenue generated from these models is not material at this time. This ASU is effective for the arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Informatica will adopt this ASU as of January 1, 2011 and the Company expects that its adoption will not materially impact the consolidated financial statements.

3. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Short-Term Investments

Investments are comprised of marketable securities, which consist primarily of commercial paper, Federal agency and U.S. government notes and bonds, corporate bonds and municipal securities with original maturities beyond 90 days. All marketable securities are held in the Company’s name and managed by four major financial institutions. The Company’s marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded in stockholders’ equity. Informatica has classified its debt securities as available-for-sale since they would be available-for-sale due to any changes in market conditions or needs for liquidity. Further, the Company has classified all available-for-sale marketable securities, including those with original maturity dates greater than one year, as short-term investments.

Informatica applies the provisions of Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments (ASC 320-10-35) to its debt securities classified as available-for-sale and evaluates them for other-than-temporary impairment based on the following three criteria: (i) Informatica has decided to sell the debt security, (ii) it is more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, and (iii) the Company does not expect to recover the security’s entire amortized cost basis from the present value of cash flows expected to be collected from the debt security (“credit loss”). In determining the amount of credit loss, the Company compares its best estimate of the present value of the cash flows expected to be collected from the security with the amortized cost basis of the security. Any shortfall that results from this comparison (credit loss) will be reflected as other income or expense in the consolidated statement of income. Further, Informatica also considers other factors such as industry analysts’ reports and credit ratings, in addition to the above three criteria to determine the other-than-temporary impairment status of its investments.

If Informatica intends to sell an impaired debt security and is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis less any current-period credit loss, the impairment is considered other-than-temporary and should be recognized in current earnings in an amount equal to the entire difference between fair value and amortized cost.

If a credit loss exists, but Informatica does not intend to sell the impaired debt security and is not more likely than not to be required to sell before recovery, the impairment is other-than-temporary and should be separated into (i) the estimated amount relating to credit loss and (ii) the amount relating to all other factors. Only the estimated credit loss amount is recognized currently in earnings, with the remainder of the loss amount recognized in other comprehensive income.

Realized gains or losses and other-than-temporary impairments, if any, on available-for-sale securities will be reported in other income or expense as incurred. The Company recognizes realized gains and losses upon sales of investment and reclassifies unrealized gains and losses out of accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings using the specific identification method.

The Company's marketable securities are classified as available for sale as of the balance sheet date and are reported at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income in stockholders' equity, net of tax. Realized gains and losses and permanent declines in value, if any, on available-for-sale securities are reported in other income or expense as incurred. Realized gains of \$418,000 and \$92,000 and realized losses of \$53,000 were recognized for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The realized gains and losses are included in other income of the consolidated results of operations for the respective years. The cost of securities sold was determined based on the specific identification method. The Company sold approximately \$35 million of its investment in marketable securities in December 2009 in

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

anticipation of its cash requirement for the Siperian acquisition. See Note 21. Subsequent Event, of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a further discussion.

The following table summarizes of the Company's investments at December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2009			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Cash	\$147,302	\$—	\$—	\$147,302
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	10,895	—	—	10,895
Municipal notes and bonds	1,000	—	—	1,000
Total cash equivalents	11,895	—	—	11,895
Total cash and cash equivalents	159,197	—	—	159,197
Short-term investments:				
Certificates of deposit	5,040	—	—	5,040
Commercial paper	20,953	—	—	20,953
Corporate notes and bonds	63,168	364	(42)	63,490
Federal agency notes and bonds	143,840	200	(252)	143,788
U.S. government notes and bonds	24,515	44	(10)	24,549
Municipal notes and bonds	47,387	88	(12)	47,463
Total short-term investments	304,903	696	(316)	305,283
Total cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments*	\$464,100	\$696	\$(316)	\$464,480

	December 31, 2008			
	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Cash	\$112,591	\$—	\$—	\$112,591
Cash equivalents:				
Money market funds	25,542	—	—	25,542
Commercial paper	9,741	—	—	9,741
Federal agency notes and bonds	17,996	4	—	18,000
U.S. government notes and bonds	14,000	—	—	14,000
Total cash equivalents	67,279	4	—	67,283
Total cash and cash equivalents	179,870	4	—	179,874
Short-term investments:				
Commercial paper	43,125	—	—	43,125
Corporate notes and bonds	38,569	174	(18)	38,725
Federal agency notes and bonds	133,220	1,015	(1)	134,234
U.S. government notes and bonds	61,569	266	—	61,835

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Municipal notes and bonds	3,134	3	(1)	3,136
Total short-term investments	279,617	1,458	(20)	281,055
Total cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments*	\$459,487	\$1,462	\$(20)	\$460,929

* Total estimated fair value above included \$317,178 and \$348,338 comprised of cash equivalents and short-term investments at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

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In accordance with ASC 320, Investments – Debt and Equity Securities, Informatica considers the investment category and the length of time that an individual security has been in continuous unrealized loss position to make a decision that the investment is other-than-temporary impaired. The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses related to available-for-sale securities, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Less Than 12 months	
	Fair Value	Gross Unrealized Losses
C o r p o r a t e n o t e s a n d bonds	\$15,509	\$(42)
F e d e r a l a g e n c y n o t e s a n d bonds	63,753	(252)
M u n i c i p a l n o t e s a n d bonds	6,088	(12)
U . S . g o v e r n m e n t n o t e s a n d bonds	3,249	(10)
	\$88,599	\$(316)

Informatica did not have any investments in 2009 that were in a continuous unrealized loss position for periods greater than 12 months.

Informatica uses a market approach for determining the fair value of all its marketable securities and money market funds, which it has classified as Level 2 and Level 1, respectively. The declines in value of these investments are primarily related to changes in interest rates and are considered to be temporary in nature.

The following table summarizes the cost and estimated fair value of the Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments by contractual maturity at December 31, 2009 (in thousands):

	Cost	Fair Value
D u e w i t h i n o n e year	\$272,522	\$272,777
D u e i n o n e y e a r t o t w o years	44,276	