

VERISIGN INC/CA
Form 10-K
February 21, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-23593

VERISIGN, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

94-3221585

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

12061 Bluemont Way, Reston, Virginia

20190

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 948-3200

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

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock \$0.001 Par Value Per Share

NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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. ☐

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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 and non-voting common equity stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of June 30, 2013, was \$4.2 billion based upon the last sale price reported for such date on the NASDAQ Global Select Market. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of Common Stock held by persons known to the Registrant (based on information provided by such persons and/or the most recent schedule 13Gs filed by such persons) to beneficially own more than 5% of the Registrant’s Common Stock and shares held by officers and directors of the Registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Number of shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, outstanding as of the close of business on February 14, 2014: 133,662,937 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to stockholders in connection with the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III

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For purposes of this Annual Report, the terms “Verisign”, “the Company”, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to VeriSign, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We are a global provider of domain name registry services which power the navigation of the Internet by operating a global infrastructure for a portfolio of top-level domains (“TLDs”) that includes .com, .net, .tv, .edu, .gov, .jobs, .name and .cc as well as two of the world’s 13 Internet root servers (“Registry Services”). Our product suite also includes Network Intelligence and Availability (“NIA”) Services consisting of Distributed Denial of Service (“DDoS”) Protection Services, Verisign iDefense Security Intelligence Services (“iDefense”) and Managed Domain Name System (“Managed DNS”) Services.

We have one reportable segment, which consists of Registry Services and NIA Services. We have operations inside as well as outside the United States (“U.S.”). For certain additional information about our segment, including a geographic breakdown of revenues and changes in revenues, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Item 7 and Note 10, “Geographic and Customer Information” of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

We were incorporated in Delaware on April 12, 1995. Our principal executive offices are located at 12061 Bluemont Way, Reston, Virginia 20190. Our telephone number at that address is (703) 948-3200. Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the ticker symbol VRSN. VERISIGN, the VERISIGN logo, and certain other product or service names are registered or unregistered trademarks in the U.S. and other countries. Other names used in this Form 10-K may be trademarks of their respective owners. Our primary website is VerisignInc.com. The information available on, or accessible through, this website is not incorporated in this Form 10-K by reference.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), are available, free of charge, on the Investor Relations section of our website as soon as is reasonably practicable after filing such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at sec.gov.

Pursuant to our agreements with the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (“ICANN”), Verisign makes available on its website at VerisignInc.com/zone files containing all active domain names registered in the .com and .net registries. At the same website address, Verisign makes available a summary of the number of active domain names registered in the .com and .net registries and the number of .com and .net domain names that are registered but are not configured for use. These files and the related summary data are updated at least once per day. The update times may vary each day. The summary data provided on the website includes domain names that, at the time of publication, were recently purchased and subject to a five day grace period during which the domain names may be deleted and a credit may be issued to a registrar (the “add grace period”). The number of active domain names subject to the add grace period is typically immaterial. The numbers provided in this Form 10-K are the numbers as of midnight of the date reported, include domain names registered but not configured for use, and do not include domain names subject to the add grace period and therefore cannot be compared to the summary posted on our website. The information available on, or accessible through, this website is not incorporated herein by reference.

We announce material financial information to our investors using our investor relations website <http://investor.verisign.com>, SEC filings, investor events, news and earnings releases, public conference calls and webcasts. We use these channels as well as social media to communicate with our investors and the public about our company, our products and services, and other issues. It is possible that the information we post on social media could be deemed to be material information. Therefore, we encourage investors, the media, and others interested in our company to review the information we post on the social media channels listed below. This list may be updated from time to time on our investor relations website.

<https://www.facebook.com/Verisign>

<http://www.twitter.com/Verisign>

<http://www.Linkedin.com/company/verisign>

<http://www.youtube.com/user/verisign>

<http://www.verisigninc.com>

<http://blogs.verisigninc.com>

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The contents of these websites are not intended to be incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file, and any reference to these websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Naming Services

Registry Services

Registry Services operates the authoritative directory of all .com, .net, .cc, .tv, and .name domain names and the back-end systems for all .gov, .jobs and .edu domain names. Registry Services allows individuals and organizations to establish their online identities, while providing the secure, always-on access they need to communicate and transact reliably with large-scale online audiences.

We are the exclusive registry of domain names within the .com, .net and .name generic top-level domains (“gTLDs”) under agreements with ICANN and also, with respect to the .com agreement, the U.S. Department of Commerce (“DOC”). As a registry, we maintain the master directory of all second-level domain names in these TLDs (e.g., johndoe.com and janedoe.net). Our global constellation of domain name servers provides Internet Protocol (“IP”) address information in response to queries, enabling the use of browsers, email systems, and other systems on the Internet. In addition, we own and maintain the shared registration system that allows all registrars to enter new second-level domain names into the master directory and to submit modifications, transfers, re-registrations and deletions for existing second-level domain names (“Shared Registration System”).

Separate from our agreements with ICANN, we have agreements to be the exclusive registry for the .tv and .cc country code top-level domains (“ccTLDs”) and to operate the back-end registry systems for the .gov, .jobs and .edu gTLDs. These TLDs are also supported by our global constellation of domain name servers and Shared Registration System.

With our existing gTLDs and ccTLDs, we also provide internationalized domain name (“IDN”) services that enable Internet users to access websites in characters representing their local language. Currently, IDNs may be registered in as many as 350 different native languages and scripts.

Domain names can be registered for between one and 10 years, and the fees charged for .com and .net may only be increased according to adjustments prescribed in our agreements with ICANN over the applicable term. With respect to .com, price increases require prior approval by the DOC according to the terms of Amendment 32 of the Cooperative Agreement between the DOC and Verisign. Revenues for registrations of .name are not subject to the same pricing restrictions as those applicable to .com and .net; however, .name fees charged are subject to our agreement with ICANN over the applicable term. Revenues for .cc and .tv domain names are based on a similar fee system and registration system, though the fees charged are not subject to the same pricing restrictions as those imposed by ICANN. The fees received from operating the .gov registry are based on the terms of Verisign’s agreement with the U.S. General Services Administration (“GSA”). The fees received from operating the .jobs registry infrastructure are based on the terms of Verisign’s agreement with the registry operator of .jobs. No fees are received from operating the .edu registry infrastructure.

Historically, we have experienced higher domain name growth in the first quarter of the year compared to other quarters. Our quarterly revenue does not reflect these seasonal patterns because the preponderance of our revenue for each quarterly period is provided by the ratable recognition of our deferred revenue balance. The effect of this seasonality has historically resulted in the largest amount of growth in our deferred revenue balance occurring during the first quarter of the year compared to the other quarters.

NIA Services

NIA Services provides infrastructure assurance to organizations and is comprised of iDefense, Managed DNS and DDoS Protection Services.

iDefense provides 24 hours a day, every day of the year, access to cyber intelligence related to vulnerabilities, malicious code, and global threats. Our teams enable companies to improve vulnerability management, incident response, fraud mitigation, and proactive mitigation of the particular threats targeting their industry or global operations. Customers include financial institutions, large corporations, and governmental and quasi-governmental organizations. Customers pay a subscription fee for iDefense.

Managed DNS is a hosting service that delivers DNS resolution, improving the availability of web-based systems. It provides DNS availability through a globally distributed, securely managed, cloud-based DNS infrastructure, allowing enterprises to save on capital expenses associated with DNS infrastructure deployment and reduce operational costs and complexity associated with DNS management. Managed DNS service provides full support for DNS Security Extensions (“DNSSEC”) compliance features and Geo Location traffic routing capabilities. DNSSEC is designed to protect the DNS infrastructure from

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man-in-the-middle attacks that corrupt, or poison, DNS data. Geo Location allows website owners to customize responses for end-users based on their physical location or IP address, giving them the ability to deliver location-specific content. Customers include financial institutions, e-commerce, and software-as-a-service providers. Customers pay a subscription fee that varies based on the amount of DNS traffic they receive.

DDoS Protection Services supports online business continuity by providing monitoring and mitigation services against DDoS attacks. We help companies stay online without needing to make significant investments in infrastructure or establish internal DDoS expertise. As a cloud-based service, it can be deployed quickly and easily, with no customer premise equipment required. This saves time and money through operational efficiencies, support cost, and economies of scale to provide detection and protection against the largest DDoS attacks. Customers include financial institutions and e-commerce providers. Customers pay a subscription fee that varies depending on the customer's network requirements.

Operations Infrastructure

Our operations infrastructure consists of three primary Company-operated secure data centers in Dulles, Virginia; New Castle, Delaware; and Fribourg, Switzerland as well as approximately 70 globally distributed resolution sites, which includes both regional resolution sites and supersites. These secure data centers operate 24 hours a day, supporting our business units and services. The performance and scale of our infrastructure are critical for our business, and give us the platform to maintain our leadership position. Key features of our operations infrastructure include:

Distributed Servers: We deploy a large number of high-speed servers globally to support capacity and availability demands that, in conjunction with our proprietary software, processes and procedures, offer automatic failover, global and local load balancing, and threshold monitoring on critical servers.

Advanced Telecommunications: We deploy and maintain redundant and diverse telecommunications and routing hardware, and maintain high-speed connections to multiple Internet service providers ("ISPs") and peering relationships globally to ensure that our critical services are readily accessible to customers at all times.

Network Security: We incorporate architectural concepts such as protected domains, restricted nodes and distributed access control in our system architecture. We have also developed proprietary communications protocols within and between software modules that are designed to prevent most known forms of electronic attacks. In addition, we employ firewalls and intrusion detection software, as well as proprietary security mechanisms at many points across our infrastructure. We perform recurring internal vulnerability testing and controls audits, and also contract with third-party security consultants who perform periodic penetration tests and security risk assessments on our systems. Verisign has engineered resiliency and diversity into how it hosts classes of products throughout its set of interconnected sites. This includes different physical security silos, which themselves are separated into bulkheads, and in which servers are located. Diversity and functional separation of duties also extends to operations personnel, with different teams administering different infrastructure, account credentials, modes of authentication, security layers, and where appropriate, application software, operating systems and hardware. Corporate networks are in their own physical silo. Thus, the corporate networks to which personnel directly connect are separated from the silos that house production services; administration of production gear from corporate systems must go through an internal, fortified intermediary; and account credentials used within the corporate networks are not used within the production silos, nor on the fortified systems.

Services Integrity: Verisign employs both phased and systemic integrity validation operations via a number of proprietary mechanisms on all internal DNS publication operations.

As part of our operations infrastructure for our Registry Services business, we operate all authoritative domain name servers that answer domain name lookups for the .com and .net zones, as well as for the other TLDs for which we are the registry. We also operate two of the 13 externally visible root zone server addresses, which are considered to be the authoritative root zone servers of the Internet's DNS. Our domain name servers provide the associated authoritative name servers and IP addresses for every .com and .net domain name on the Internet and a large number of other TLD queries, resulting in an average of over 80 billion transactions per day. These name servers are located around the world, and provide local domain name service globally. Each server facility is a controlled and monitored environment, incorporating security and system maintenance features. This network of name servers is one of the cornerstones of the Internet's DNS infrastructure.

In 2012 and 2013, we continued to expand our infrastructure to meet demands to support normal and peak system load and attack volumes based on what we have experienced historically, as well as to accommodate projected Internet attack trends. In 2011, we deployed DNSSEC in the .com domain, to protect the integrity of domain name system data.

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Call Centers and Help Desk: We provide customer support services through our phone-based call centers, email help desks and Web-based self-help systems. Our Virginia call center is staffed 24 hours a day, every day of the year to support our businesses. All call centers have a staff of trained customer support agents and also provide Web-based support services utilizing customized automatic response systems to provide self-help recommendations.

Operations Support and Monitoring: Through our network operations centers, we have an extensive monitoring capability that enables us to track the status and performance of our critical database systems and our global resolution systems. Our distributed network operations centers are staffed 24 hours a day, every day of the year.

Disaster Recovery Plans: We have disaster recovery and business continuity capabilities that are designed to deal with the loss of entire data centers and other facilities. Our Registry Services business maintains dual mirrored data centers that allow rapid failover with no data loss and no loss of function or capacity, as well as off-continent tertiary Registry Services capabilities. Our critical data services (including domain name registration and global resolution) use advanced storage systems that provide data protection through techniques such as synchronous mirroring and remote replication.

Marketing, Sales and Distribution

We offer promotional marketing programs for our registrars based upon market conditions and the business environment in which the registrars operate. We seek to expand our existing businesses through focused marketing programs that target .com and .net zone growth, particularly in emerging international markets, and by extending our brand and serving new markets through the IDNs for which we have applied. We market our NIA Services worldwide through multiple distribution channels, including direct sales and indirect channels. We have marketing and sales offices throughout the world.

Research and Development

We believe that timely development of new and enhanced services, including monitoring and visualization, registry provisioning platforms, navigation and resolution services, data services, value added services, and NIA Services is necessary to remain competitive in the marketplace. During 2013, 2012 and 2011 our research and development expenses were \$70.3 million, \$61.7 million and \$53.3 million, respectively.

Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to continue to maintain and enhance our current technologies and services, and to develop new ones. We actively investigate and incubate new concepts, and evaluate new business ideas through our innovation pipeline. In conjunction, we also continue to focus on growing our patent portfolio and consider opportunities for its strategic use. We expect that most of the future enhancements to our existing services and our new services will be the result of internal development efforts in collaboration with suppliers, other vendors, customers and the technology community. Under certain circumstances, we may also acquire or license technology from third parties.

The markets for our services are dynamic, characterized by rapid technological developments, frequent new product introductions and evolving industry standards. The constantly changing nature of these markets and their rapid evolution will require us to continually improve the performance, features and reliability of our services, particularly in response to competitive offerings, and to introduce both new and enhanced services as quickly as possible and prior to our competitors.

Competition

We compete with numerous companies in each of the Registry Services and NIA Services businesses. The overall number of our competitors may increase and the identity and composition of competitors may change over time. New technologies and the expansion of existing technologies may increase competitive pressure. We cannot assure that competing technologies developed by others or the emergence of new industry standards will not adversely affect our competitive position or render our services or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete. In addition, our markets are characterized by announcements of collaborative relationships involving our competitors. The existence or announcement of any such relationships could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, we may not be able to compete effectively with current or future competitors, and competitive pressures that we face could materially harm our business.

Competition in Registry Services: We face competition in the domain name registry space from other gTLD and ccTLD registries that are competing for the business of entities and individuals that are seeking to establish a Web presence. In addition to the three gTLDs we operate (.com, .net and .name), and the 18 other operational gTLDs delegated before October 23, 2013, there are over 250 Latin script ccTLD registries and 38 IDN ccTLD registries. Under our agreements with ICANN, we are subject to certain restrictions in the operation of .com, .net and .name on pricing, bundling, methods of distribution, the introduction of

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new registry services and use of registrars that do not apply to ccTLDs and therefore may create a competitive disadvantage. If other registries launch marketing campaigns for new or existing TLDs, including forms of marketing campaigns that we are prohibited from running under the terms of our agreements with ICANN, which result in registrars or their resellers giving other TLDs greater prominence on their websites, advertising or marketing materials, we could be at a competitive disadvantage and our business could suffer.

Additional competition to our business may arise from the introduction of new TLDs by ICANN. On October 30, 2009, ICANN approved a fast track process for the awarding of new IDN ccTLDs, which have started to be introduced into the DNS root zone. Additionally, on June 13, 2012, ICANN announced it received 1,930 applications to operate over 1,400 unique new gTLDs. ICANN has begun executing registry agreements with these new gTLD applicants in connection with this initial round of gTLD applications and intends to continue recommending up to 1,400 new gTLDs for delegation into the root zone. On October 23, 2013, the DOC began to authorize, and Verisign began effectuating, the delegation of the new gTLDs. ICANN plans on offering a second round of new gTLDs after the completion of the initial round, the timing of which is uncertain. As set forth in the Verisign Labs Technical Report #1130007 version 2.2: New gTLD Security and Stability Considerations released on March 28, 2013, we continue to believe there are issues regarding the deployment of the new gTLDs that should have been addressed before any new gTLDs were delegated, and despite our efforts, some of these issues have not been addressed by ICANN sufficiently, if at all. We do not yet know the impact, if any, that these new gTLDs may have on our business, including if or how the introduction of these new gTLDs will affect registrations for .com and .net and therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Applicants for new gTLDs include companies which may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do, including companies that are existing competitors, domain name registrars and new entrants into the domain name industry. Furthermore, ICANN will allow the operators of new gTLDs to also own, be owned 100% by or otherwise affiliated with a registrar, whereas we are currently prohibited by our agreements with ICANN and the DOC from owning more than 15% of a registrar. As a result, operators of new gTLDs may be able to obtain competitive advantages through such vertical integration that Verisign is currently prohibited from realizing. ICANN has also approved a process pursuant to which an operator of an existing gTLD could apply to become a registrar with respect to a new gTLD. At least one gTLD operator has successfully used this process; however, it is uncertain whether we would seek, or whether ICANN and/or the DOC would approve, the necessary changes to our existing agreements to allow us to vertically integrate with respect to new gTLDs; without such changes, we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

We have applied for 14 new gTLDs, including 12 IDN gTLDs. Although we have been invited by ICANN to begin the contracting process for 12 of our 14 new gTLD applications, there is no certainty that we will ultimately obtain these gTLDs. ICANN has stated that it will need to limit the maximum number of new gTLDs that may be delegated in a year to 1,000, which could delay the activation of some approved new gTLDs. Even though IDN gTLDs have been given priority, other factors related to the application process could delay or disrupt an application and the timing of revenue generation, if any, from these gTLDs. Even if we are successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs, there is no guarantee that such new gTLDs will be any more successful than the new gTLDs obtained by our competitors. For example, some of the gTLDs we have applied for face additional universal acceptability and usability challenges in that current desktop and mobile device software does not ubiquitously recognize these new gTLDs and may be slow to adopt standards or support these gTLDs, even if demand for such products is strong. This is particularly true for IDN TLDs, but applies to conventional gTLDs as well.

Similarly, while we originally entered into agreements to provide back-end registry services to other applicants for approximately 220 new gTLDs, and applicants for approximately 200 new gTLDs currently continue to contract with us to provide back-end registry services, there is no guarantee that such applicants with which we have entered into agreements will be successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs or that such new gTLDs will be successful due to the same factors discussed above in connection with our gTLD applications. We also cannot guarantee that we will ultimately provide back-end registry services for such amount of new gTLDs. ICANN's Registry Agreement for new gTLDs requires the distribution of new gTLDs only through registrars who have executed the new Registry Accreditation Agreement ("RAA"). If registrars do not execute the new RAA, our ability to

provide back-end services would be reduced, negatively impacting the sale of our back-end services for new gTLDs. Even if we are able to provide such services, the timing of revenue may also be dependent on how diligently our customers proceed to delegation and launch following the completion of the application process and our customers' respective launch plans for the new gTLDs. In addition, our agreements to provide back-end registry services directly to other applicants and indirectly through reseller relationships expose us to operational and other risks. For example, the increase in the number of gTLDs for which we provide registry services on a standalone basis or as a back-end service provider could further increase costs or increase the frequency or scope of targeted attacks from nefarious actors.

We also face competition from service providers that offer outsourced domain name registration, resolution and other DNS services to organizations that require a reliable and scalable infrastructure. Among the competitors are Neustar, Inc., Afiliias

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Limited, ARI Registry Services, Donuts Inc. and RightSide Inc. In addition, to the extent end-users navigate using search engines or social media, as opposed to direct navigation, we may face competition from search engine operators such as Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo!, operators of social networks such as Facebook, and operators of microblogging tools such as Twitter. Furthermore, to the extent end-users increase the use of web and phone applications to locate and access content, we may face competition from providers of such web and mobile applications.

Competition in NIA Services: Several of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and/or significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do and therefore may be able to respond more quickly than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards and customer requirements. Many of these competitors also have broader and more established distribution channels that may be used to deliver competing products or services directly to customers through bundling or other means. If such competitors were to bundle competing products or services for their customers, we may experience difficulty establishing or increasing demand for our products and services or distributing our products successfully. In addition, it may be difficult to compete against consolidation and partnerships among our competitors which create integrated product suites.

We face competition in the network intelligence and availability services industry from companies or services such as iSight Partners, IBM X-Force, Secunia ApS, Dell SecureWorks, McAfee, Inc., Prolexic Technologies, Inc., AT&T Inc., Verizon Communications, Inc., Dyn, Inc., Neustar, Inc., OpenDNS, BlueCat Networks, Inc., Infoblox Inc., Nominum, Inc., Afilias Limited and Akamai Technologies, Inc.

Industry Regulation

Registry Services: Within the U.S. Government, oversight of the DNS is provided by the DOC. Effective October 1, 2009, the DOC and ICANN entered into a new agreement, known as the “Affirmation of Commitments” which replaced the seventh amendment of the original Memorandum of Understanding and known as the Joint Project Agreement. Under the Affirmation of Commitments, the DOC became one of several parties working together with other representative constituency members in providing an on-going review of ICANN’s performance and accountability. The Affirmation of Commitments sets forth a periodic review process by committees which provide for more international and multi-discipline participation. These review panels are charged with reviewing and making recommendations regarding: (i) the accountability and transparency of ICANN; (ii) the security, stability and resiliency of the DNS; (iii) the impact of new gTLDs on competition, consumer trust, and consumer choice; and (iv) the effectiveness of ICANN’s policies with respect to registrant data in meeting the legitimate needs of law enforcement and promoting consumer trust. Under the Affirmation of Commitments, the Assistant Secretary of Communications and Information of the DOC will be a member of the “Accountability and Transparency” review panel. Individual reviews from each panel generally are to occur no less than every three to four years.

As the exclusive registry of domain names within the .com, .net and .name gTLDs, we have entered into certain agreements with ICANN and, in the case of .com, the DOC:

.com Registry Agreement: On November 29, 2012, we renewed our Registry Agreement with ICANN for the .com gTLD (the “.com Registry Agreement”). The .com Registry Agreement provides that we will continue to be the sole registry operator for domain names in the .com TLD through November 30, 2018. The .com Registry Agreement revised the pricing provisions for .com domain name registrations contained in the prior agreement to provide that the price of a .com domain name shall not exceed \$7.85 for the term of the Agreement except that the Company will continue to have the right to increase the price of a .com domain name during the term, subject to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement as set forth below, due to the imposition of any new Consensus Policy or documented extraordinary expense resulting from an attack or threat of attack on the Security or Stability (each as defined in the .com Registry Agreement) of the DNS not to exceed 7% above the price in the prior year. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, the Company pays \$0.25 to ICANN for each annual increment of a domain name registered or renewed during

such quarter. See Note 14, “Commitments and Contingencies” of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K. We are required to comply with and implement temporary specifications or policies and consensus policies, as well as other provisions pursuant to the .com Registry Agreement relating to handling of data and other registry operations. The .com Registry Agreement also provides a procedure for Verisign to propose, and ICANN to review and approve, additional registry services.

The .com Registry Agreement provides that it shall be renewed for successive terms unless it has been determined that Verisign has been in fundamental and material breach of certain provisions of the .com Registry Agreement and has failed to cure such breach. As further described below, Verisign may not enter into any renewal of the .com Registry Agreement, or any other extension or continuation of, or substitution for, the .com Registry Agreement without prior written approval by the DOC.

Cooperative Agreement: On November 29, 2012, Verisign and the DOC entered into Amendment Number Thirty-Two (32) (“Amendment 32”) to the Cooperative Agreement between Verisign and the DOC (the “Cooperative Agreement”), which

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approved the renewal of the .com Registry Agreement on the terms and conditions described below as in the public interest. Except as modified by Amendment 32, the terms and conditions of the Cooperative Agreement, including Amendment Thirty (30) to the Cooperative Agreement, which was entered into on November 29, 2006 by the Company and the DOC, remain unchanged. Amendment 32 provides that the Maximum Price (as defined in the .com Registry Agreement) of a .com domain name shall not exceed \$7.85 for the term of the .com Registry Agreement, except that the Company is entitled to increase the Maximum Price of a .com domain name due to the imposition of any new Consensus Policy or documented extraordinary expense resulting from an attack or threat of attack on the Security or Stability of the DNS as described in the .com Registry Agreement, provided that the Company may not exercise such right unless the DOC provides prior written approval that the exercise of such right will serve the public interest, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld. Amendment 32 further provides that the Company shall be entitled at any time during the term of the .com Registry Agreement to seek to remove the pricing restrictions contained in the .com Registry Agreement if the Company demonstrates to the DOC that market conditions no longer warrant pricing restrictions in the .com Registry Agreement, as determined by the DOC. Amendment 32 also provides that the DOC's approval of the .com Registry Agreement is not intended to confer federal antitrust immunity on the Company with respect to the .com Registry Agreement and extends the term of the Cooperative Agreement through November 30, 2018. The Cooperative Agreement also provides that any renewal or extension of the .com Registry Agreement is subject to prior written approval by the DOC. Amendment 30 to the Cooperative Agreement provides that the DOC shall approve such renewal if it concludes that approval will serve the public interest in (a) the continued security and stability of the Internet DNS and the operation of the .com registry including, in addition to other relevant factors, consideration of Verisign's compliance with consensus policies and technical specifications, its service level agreements as set forth in the .com Registry Agreement, and the investment associated with improving the security and stability of the DNS, and (b) the provision of Registry Services as defined in the .com Registry Agreement at reasonable prices, terms and conditions. The parties have an expectancy of renewal of the .com Registry Agreement so long as the foregoing public interest standard is met and Verisign is not in breach of the .com Registry Agreement.

.net Registry Agreement: On June 27, 2011, we entered into a renewal of our Registry Agreement with ICANN for the .net gTLD (the ".net Registry Agreement"). The .net Registry Agreement provides that we will continue to be the sole registry operator for domain names in the .net TLD through June 30, 2017. The .net Registry Agreement provides that it shall be renewed unless it has been determined that Verisign has been in fundamental and material breach of certain provisions of the .net Registry Agreement and has failed to cure such breach.

The descriptions of the .com Registry Agreement, Amendment 32, Amendment 30, the Cooperative Agreement, and the .net Registry Agreement are qualified in their entirety by the text of the complete agreements that are incorporated by reference as exhibits in this Form 10-K.

.name Registry Agreement: On December 1, 2012, Verisign and ICANN entered into a revised .name Registry Agreement which provides that we will continue to be the sole registry operator for domain names in the .name TLD through August 15, 2018. The renewal provisions are the same as for the .net Registry Agreement.

Some of the services we provide to customers globally may require approval under applicable U.S. export law. As the list of products and countries requiring export approval expands or changes, government restrictions on the export of software and hardware products utilizing encryption technology may grow and become an impediment to our growth in international markets. If we do not obtain required approvals or we violate applicable laws, we may not be able to provide some of our services in international markets and may be subject to fines and other penalties.

Intellectual Property

We rely primarily on a combination of copyrights, trademarks, service marks, patents, restrictions on disclosure and other methods to protect our intellectual property. We also enter into confidentiality and/or invention assignment

agreements with our employees, consultants and current and potential affiliates, customers and business partners. We also generally control access to and distribution of proprietary documentation and other confidential information.

We have been issued numerous patents in the U.S. and abroad, covering a wide range of our technology. Additionally, we have filed numerous patent applications with respect to certain of our technology in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and patent offices outside the U.S. Patents may not be awarded with respect to these applications and even if such patents are awarded, such patents may not provide us with sufficient protection of our intellectual property. We continue to focus on growing our patent portfolio and consider opportunities for its strategic use.

We have obtained trademark registrations for the VERISIGN mark and new VERISIGN logo in the U.S. and certain countries, and have pending trademark applications for the new VERISIGN logo in a number of other countries. We have common law rights in other proprietary names. We take steps to enforce and police Verisign's trademarks. We rely on the strength of our Verisign brand to help differentiate ourselves in the marketing of our products and services.

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With regard to our Naming Services businesses, our principal intellectual property consists of, and our success is dependent upon, proprietary software used in our Naming Services businesses and certain methodologies (many of which are patented or for which patent applications are pending) and technical expertise we use in both the design and implementation of our current and future registry services and Internet-based products and services businesses. We own our proprietary Shared Registration System through which registrars submit second-level domain name registrations for each of the registries we operate, as well as the ATLAS distributed lookup system which processes billions of queries per day. Some of the software and protocols used in our registry services are in the public domain or are otherwise available to our competitors. Some of the software and protocols used in our business are based on open standards set by organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force (“IETF”). To the extent any of our patents are considered “standard essential patents,” we may be required to license such patents to our competitors on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms or otherwise be limited in our ability to assert such patents.

Under the agreement reached with Symantec for the sale of our Authentication Services business, which closed on August 9, 2010 (the “Closing Date”), Symantec acquired all trademarks primarily used in our Authentication Services business, including our checkmark logo and the Geotrust and thawte brand names, and we granted Symantec a five-year license in connection with the VeriSign.com website. The VeriSign.com website will be operated by Symantec for a period of five years following the Closing Date, subject to certain rights of Verisign (including the right to include links to sub-domains operated by us).

Employees

The following table shows a comparison of our consolidated employee headcount, by function:

	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Employee headcount by function:			
Cost of revenues	301	304	284
Sales and marketing	172	194	191
Research and development	333	339	287
General and administrative	273	262	247
Total	1,079	1,099	1,009

We have never had a work stoppage, and no U.S.-based employees are represented under collective bargaining agreements. Our ability to achieve our financial and operational objectives depends in large part upon our continued ability to attract, integrate, train, retain and motivate highly qualified sales, technical and managerial personnel, and upon the continued service of our senior management and key sales and technical personnel. Competition for qualified personnel in our industry and in some of our geographical locations is intense, particularly for software development personnel.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to other information in this Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be carefully considered in evaluating us and our business because these factors currently have a significant impact or may have a significant impact on our business, operating results or financial condition. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10-K as a result of the risk factors discussed below and elsewhere in this Form 10-K and in other filings we make with the SEC.

Risks relating to our business

Our operating results may fluctuate and our future revenues and profitability are uncertain.

Our operating results have varied in the past and may fluctuate significantly in the future as a result of a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. These factors include the following:

- deterioration of global economic and financial conditions as well as their impact on e-commerce, financial services, and the communications and Internet industries;

- volume of new domain name registrations and renewals;

- our success in direct marketing and promotional campaigns and the impact of such campaigns on new registrations and renewal rates;

- in the case of our Registry Services business, any changes to the scope and success of marketing efforts by third-party registrars or their resellers;

- market acceptance of our services by our existing customers and by new customers;

- customer renewal rates and turnover of customers of our services, and in the case of our Registry Services business, the customers of the distributors of our services;

- continued development of our distribution channels for our products and services, both in the U.S. and abroad;

- the impact of price changes in our products and services or our competitors' products and services;

- the impact of the removal of the right to increase prices for .com domain names in four of six years up to seven percent, as was permitted under the 2006 .com Registry Agreement;

- the impact of decisions by distributors to offer competing or replacement products, including new gTLDs, or modify or cease their marketing practices;

- the impact of ICANN's Registry Agreement for new gTLDs, which requires the distribution of new gTLDs only through registrars who have executed the new RAA.

- the availability of alternatives to our products;

- seasonal fluctuations in business activity;

- ICANN's plan for the introduction of new gTLDs, which could cause security, stability and resiliency problems that could substantially and permanently harm our business;

- in the case of our NIA Services business, the long sales cycles for some of our services and the timing and execution of individual customer contracts;

- potential attacks, including hacktivism, by nefarious actors, which could threaten the reliability or the perceived reliability of our products and services;

- potential attacks on the service offerings of our distributors, such as DDoS attacks, which could limit the availability of their service offerings and their ability to offer our products and services;

- changes in policies regarding Internet administration imposed by governments or governmental authorities inside or outside the U.S.;

- potential disruptions in regional registration behaviors due to catastrophic natural events or armed conflict;

- changes in the level of spending for information technology-related products and services by our customers; and

- the uncertainties, costs and risks as a result of the sale of our Authentication Services business, including costs related to any retained liability related to existing and future claims.

Our operating expenses may increase. If an increase in our expenses is not accompanied by a corresponding increase in our revenues, our operating results will suffer, particularly as revenues from some of our services are recognized ratably over the term of the service, rather than immediately when the customer pays for them, unlike our sales and

marketing expenses, which are expensed in full when incurred.

Any or all of the above factors could impact our revenues and operating results. Therefore, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not necessarily be meaningful. Also, operating results may fall below our expectations and the expectations of securities analysts or investors in one or more future periods. If this were to occur, the market price of our common stock would likely decline.

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Our operating results may continue to be adversely affected as a result of unfavorable market, economic, social and political conditions.

An unstable global economic, social and political environment may have a negative impact on demand for our services, our business and our foreign operations, including the ongoing hostilities in the Middle East, natural disasters, the eurozone crisis, currency fluctuations, potential fallout from the disclosures related to the U.S. Internet and communications surveillance and the uncertainties of the U.S. economic environment. For example, recently the ongoing challenging economic conditions in Europe have possibly limited the rate of growth of the domain name base and may continue to do so in the future. More generally, the economic, social and political environment has or may negatively impact, among other things:

- our customers' continued growth and development of their businesses and our customers' ability to continue as going concerns or maintain their businesses, which could affect demand for our products and services;
- current and future demand for our services, including decreases as a result of reduced spending on information technology and communications by our customers;
- price competition for our products and services;
- the price of our common stock;
- our liquidity;
- our ability to service our debt, to obtain financing or assume new debt obligations;
- our ability to obtain payment for outstanding debts owed to us by our customers or other parties with whom we do business; and
- our ability to execute on any share repurchase plans.

In addition, to the extent that the economic, social and political environment impacts specific industry and geographic sectors in which many of our customers are concentrated, that may further negatively impact our business. If the market, economic, social and political conditions in the U.S. and globally do not improve, or if they further deteriorate, we may experience material adverse impacts on our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows as a consequence of the above factors or otherwise.

The operation of our business depends on numerous factors.

The successful operation of our business depends on numerous factors, many of which are not entirely under our control, including, but not limited to, the following:

- the use of the Internet and other IP networks, and the extent to which domain names and the DNS are used for e-commerce and communications;
- changes in Internet user behavior, Internet platforms, mobile devices and web-browsing patterns;
- growth in demand for our services;
- the competition for any of our services;
- the perceived security of e-commerce and communications over the Internet;
 - the perceived security of our services, technology, infrastructure and practices;
- the loss of customers through industry consolidation or customer decisions to deploy in-house or competitor technology and services;
- our continued ability to maintain our current, and enter into additional, strategic relationships;
- our ability to successfully market our services to new and existing distributors and customers;
- our ability to develop new products, services or other offerings;
- our success in attracting, integrating, training, retaining and motivating qualified personnel;
- our response to competitive developments;
- the successful introduction, and acceptance by our current or new customers, of new products and services, including our NIA Services;
 - potential disruptions in regional registration behaviors due to catastrophic natural events, armed conflict and currency fluctuations;
- seasonal fluctuations in business activity;

• our ability to implement remedial actions in response to any attacks by nefarious actors; and
• the successful introduction of enhancements to our services to address new technologies and standards, alternatives to our products and services and changing market conditions.

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Substantially all of our revenue is derived from our Registry Services business. Limitations on our ability to raise prices on .com registrations and any failure to renew key agreements could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our Registry Services business, which derives most of its revenues from registration fees for domain names, generates substantially all of our revenue. If there is a disruption in the Registry Services business, including any disruption from changes in the domain name industry, changes in or challenges to our agreements with ICANN, including any changes resulting from legal challenges to these agreements, changes in our customers' or Internet users' preferences, a downturn in the economy or changes in technology related to the use of domain names, there may be a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, a failure of the DOC to approve the renewal of the .com Registry Agreement prior to the expiration of its current term on November 30, 2018 could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Under the terms of the Cooperative Agreement, the Company has the right to petition for potential relief from the .com Registry Agreement's pricing restrictions. However, there is uncertainty whether the DOC will approve any exercise by the Company of its right to increase the price per .com domain name under certain circumstances and whether the Company will be able to successfully demonstrate to the DOC that market conditions warrant removal of the pricing restrictions on .com domain names, each of which could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations. There is also uncertainty of future revenue and profitability and potential fluctuations in quarterly operating results due to the potential increase in expenses and costs coupled with such factors as restrictions on increasing prices under the .com Registry Agreement and the Cooperative Agreement or any other changes to pricing terms in these agreements upon renewal.

Issues arising from our agreements with ICANN, the DOC and the GSA could harm our Registry Services business.

We are parties to agreements (i) with the DOC with respect to certain aspects of the DNS, (ii) with ICANN and the DOC as the exclusive registry of domain names within the .com gTLD and (iii) with ICANN with respect to being the exclusive registry for the .net and .name gTLDs.

We face risks arising from our agreements with ICANN and the DOC, including the following:

ICANN could adopt or promote policies, including Consensus Policies, procedures or programs that are unfavorable to us as the registry operator of the .com, .net and .name gTLDs, that are inconsistent with our current or future plans, or that affect our competitive position;

ICANN has adopted registry agreements for new gTLDs that include the right for ICANN to amend the agreement without a registry operator's consent, which could impose unfavorable contract obligations on us that could impact our plans and competitive positions with respect to new gTLDs. ICANN might seek to impose this same unilateral right to amend other registry agreements with us under certain conditions. ICANN has also included new mandatory obligations on registry operators that may increase the risks and potential liabilities associated with providing new gTLDs;

under certain circumstances, ICANN could terminate one or more of our agreements to be the registry for the .com, .net or .name gTLDs and the DOC could refuse to grant its approval to the renewal of the .com Registry Agreement on similar terms, or at all, and if any of the foregoing events occur, in the case of the .com and .net Registry Agreements, it would have a material adverse impact on our business;

if we seek a price increase with respect to .com domain names during the term of the .com Registry Agreement or at the time of the renewal of the .com Registry Agreement, the DOC could refuse to approve price increases with respect to .com domain names;

the DOC's or ICANN's interpretation of provisions of our agreements with either of them could differ from ours;

under certain circumstances, the GSA could terminate our agreement to be the registry for the .gov gTLD, which could have a material adverse impact on how the Registry Services business is perceived; and

contracts within our Registry Services business have faced, and could continue to face, challenges, including possible legal challenges resulting from our activities or the activities of ICANN, registrars, registrants and others, and any adverse outcome from such challenges could have a material adverse effect on our business.

In addition, under the .com, .net and .name Registry Agreements with ICANN, as well as the Cooperative Agreement with the DOC, we are not permitted to acquire, directly or indirectly, control of a greater than 15% ownership interest

in, any ICANN-accredited registrar. Historically, all gTLD registry operators were subject to this vertical integration prohibition. However, ICANN has established a process whereby these registry operators may seek ICANN's approval to remove this restriction, and ICANN has approved such removal in some instances. Additionally, ICANN's registry agreement for new gTLDs generally permits such vertical integration, with certain limitations including ICANN's right, but not the obligation, to refer such vertical integration activities to competition authorities. Furthermore, unless prohibited by ICANN as noted above, such vertical integration restrictions do not generally apply to ccTLD operators.

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The impact of these changes to the distribution channel is uncertain but could have a material adverse effect on our business if operators of new or existing gTLDs are able to obtain competitive advantages through such vertical integration. If Verisign were to seek removal of the vertical integration restrictions contained in our agreements with respect to existing gTLDs, or in the future with respect to new gTLDs, it is uncertain whether ICANN and/or the DOC approval would be obtained.

Challenges to Internet administration or changes to our pricing terms could harm our Registry Services business. Risks we face from challenges by third parties, including governmental authorities in the U.S. and other countries, to our role in the ongoing operation of the Internet include:

legal, regulatory or other challenges could be brought, including challenges to the agreements governing our relationship with the DOC or ICANN, or to the legal authority underlying the roles and actions of the DOC, ICANN or us;

the U.S. Congress could take action that is unfavorable to us;

- ICANN could fail to maintain its role, or seek to change its role, potentially resulting in changes to Internet governance that could pose a risk to our business, including instability in DNS administration;

ICANN is mandated by the Affirmation of Commitments by the DOC and ICANN to uphold a “bottom-up” or “multi-stakeholder” Internet governance approach. We believe recent actions by ICANN have signaled a willingness to abandon this model on certain important issues that impact our business and the Internet community. If ICANN fails to uphold or significantly redefines the multi-stakeholder model, it could harm our business and our relationship with ICANN; and

some governments and governmental authorities outside the U.S. have in the past disagreed, and may in the future disagree, with the actions, policies or programs of ICANN, the U.S. Government and us relating to the DNS. The Affirmation of Commitments established several multi-party review panels and contemplates a greater involvement by foreign governments and governmental authorities in the oversight and review of ICANN. These periodic review panels may take positions that are unfavorable to Verisign.

As a result of these and other risks, it may be difficult for us to introduce new services in our Registry Services business and we could also be subject to additional restrictions on how this business is conducted, which may not also apply to our competitors.

Our international operations subject our business to additional economic risks that could have an adverse impact on our revenues and business.

As of December 31, 2013, we had 133, or 12% of our employees outside the U.S. Doing business in international markets has required and will continue to require significant management attention and resources. We may also need to tailor some of our services for a particular market and to enter into international distribution and operating relationships. We have limited experience in localizing our services and in developing international distribution or operating relationships. We may fail to maintain our ability to conduct business in some international locations or we may not succeed in expanding our services into new international markets or expand our presence in existing markets. Failure to do so could harm our business. Moreover, local laws and customs in many countries differ significantly from those in the U.S. In many foreign countries, particularly in those with developing economies, it is common for others to engage in business practices that are prohibited by our internal policies and procedures or U.S. law or regulations applicable to us. There can be no assurance that all of our employees, contractors and agents will not take actions in violation of such policies, procedures, laws and/or regulations. Violations of laws, regulations or internal policies and procedures by our employees, contractors or agents could result in financial reporting problems, fines, penalties, or prohibition on the importation or exportation of our products and services and could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we face risks inherent in doing business on an international basis, including, among others:

- competition with foreign companies or other domestic companies entering the foreign markets in which we operate, as well as foreign governments actively promoting ccTLDs which we do not operate;

- differing and uncertain regulatory requirements;

• legal uncertainty regarding liability, enforcing our contracts and compliance with foreign laws;
• tariffs and other trade barriers and restrictions;
• difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
• longer sales and payment cycles;
• problems in collecting accounts receivable;
• currency fluctuations, as a small portion of our international revenues are not always denominated in U.S. dollars and some of our costs are denominated in foreign currencies;
• high costs associated with repatriating profits to the U.S., which could impact us due to the large percentage of our

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cash currently held by us outside the U.S. (see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and capital resources”);

- potential problems associated with adapting our services to technical conditions existing in different countries;
- difficulty of verifying customer information;
- political instability;
- failure of foreign laws to protect our U.S. proprietary rights adequately;
- more stringent privacy policies in some foreign countries;
- additional vulnerability from terrorist groups targeting U.S. interests abroad;
- seasonal reductions in business activity;
- potentially conflicting or adverse tax consequences;
- reliance on third parties in foreign markets in which we only recently started doing business; and
- potential concerns of international customers and prospects regarding doing business with U.S. technology companies due to alleged U.S. government data collection policies.

Governmental regulation and the application of new and existing laws may slow business growth, increase our costs of doing business, create potential liability and have an adverse effect on our business.

Application of new and existing laws and regulations to the Internet and communications industry can be unclear. The costs of complying or failing to comply with these laws and regulations could limit our ability to operate in our current markets, expose us to compliance costs and substantial liability and result in costly and time-consuming litigation.

Foreign, federal or state laws could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows, and our ability to conduct business in certain foreign countries. For example, laws designed to restrict who can register and who can distribute domain names, the online distribution of certain materials deemed harmful to children, online gambling (especially as we consider providing NIA Services and Registry Services to this sector), counterfeit goods, and cybersquatting; laws designed to require registrants to provide additional documentation or information in connection with domain name registrations; and laws designed to promote cyber security may impose significant additional costs on our business or subject us to additional liabilities. We have contracts pursuant to which we provide services to the U.S. government and even though these contracts are immaterial, they impose compliance costs, including compliance with the Federal Acquisition Regulation, which could be significant to the Company. Due to the nature of the Internet, it is possible that state or foreign governments might attempt to regulate Internet transmissions or prosecute us for violations of their laws. We might unintentionally violate such laws, such laws may be modified and new laws may be enacted in the future. Any such developments could increase the costs of regulatory compliance for us, affect our reputation, force us to change our business practices or otherwise materially harm our business. In addition, any such new laws could impede growth of or result in a decline in domain name registrations, as well as impact the demand for our services.

We operate two root zone servers and are contracted to perform the Root Zone Maintainer function. Under ICANN’s new gTLD program, we face increased risk from these operations.

We administer and operate two of the 13 root zone servers. Root zone servers are name servers that contain authoritative data for the very top of the DNS hierarchy. These servers have the software and DNS configuration data necessary to locate name servers that contain authoritative data for the TLDs. These root zone servers are critical to the functioning of the Internet. Under the Cooperative Agreement, we also function as the Root Zone Maintainer. In this role, we provision and publish the authoritative data for the root zone itself and periodically distribute it to all root zone server operators.

Under its new gTLD program, ICANN intends to recommend for delegation into the root zone up to 1,400 new TLDs potentially within a compressed timeframe. On October 23, 2013, the DOC began to authorize, and Verisign began effectuating, the delegation of the new gTLDs. In view of our role as the Root Zone Maintainer, and as a root

operator, we face increased risks should ICANN's delegation of these new TLDs cause security and stability problems within the DNS and/or for parties who rely on the DNS. Such risks include potential instability of the DNS including potential fragmentation of the DNS should ICANN's delegations create sufficient instability, and potential claims based on our role in the root zone provisioning and delegation process. These risks, alone or in the aggregate, have the potential to cause serious harm to our Registry Services business. Further, our business could also be harmed through security, stability and resiliency degradation if the delegation of new TLDs into the root zone causes problems to certain components of the DNS ecosystem or the third parties routing Internet communications present inconsistent data for these new TLDs or other aspects of the global DNS or other relying parties are negatively impacted as a result of unaddressed domain name collisions.

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Changes in Internet user behavior, either as a result of evolving technologies or user practices, may impact the demand for domain names.

Currently, Internet users often navigate to a website either by directly typing its domain name into a web browser or through the use of a search engine. If (i) web browser or Internet search technologies were to change significantly; (ii) Internet search engines were to change the value of their algorithms on the use of a domain for finding a website; (iii) Internet users' preferences or practices were to shift away from direct navigation; (iv) Internet users were to significantly increase the use of web and mobile device applications to locate and access content; or (v) Internet users were to increasingly use third level domains or alternate identifiers, such as social networking and microblogging sites, in each case the demand for domain names could decrease.

Changes in the level of spending on online advertising and/or the way that online networks compensate owners of websites could impact the demand for domain names.

Some domain name registrars and registrants seek to generate revenue through advertising on their websites; changes in the way these registrars and registrants are compensated (including changes in methodologies and metrics) by advertisers and advertisement placement networks, such as Google, Yahoo! and Bing, have, and may continue to, adversely affect the market for those domain names favored by such registrars and registrants which has resulted in, and may continue to result in, a decrease in demand and/or the renewal rate for those domain names. For example, according to published reports, Google has in the past changed (and may change in the future) its search algorithm, which may decrease site traffic to certain websites, and pay-per-click advertising policies to provide less compensation for certain types of websites. This has made such websites less profitable which has resulted in, and may continue to result in, fewer domain registrations and renewals. In addition, as a result of the general economic environment, spending on online advertising and marketing may not increase or may be reduced, which in turn, may result in a further decline in the demand for those domain names.

Changes in federal or state tax laws and regulations may discourage the registration or renewal of domain names for e-commerce.

Many Internet merchants are not currently required to collect sales taxes in respect of shipments of goods into states where they lack physical presence. However, state tax laws and regulations may change in the future and one or more states may seek to impose sales tax collection obligations on out-of-state companies that engage in online commerce.

For example, several states (most recently the State of Minnesota) have enacted "affiliate nexus" laws which require online retailers without a physical presence in the state to begin collecting sales taxes if a significant number of local sales are generated by brick and mortar affiliates operating in the state. In addition, it is possible that national legislation may be enacted requiring online retailers with greater than \$1 million in sales in a state, but without any physical presence in the state, to begin collecting sales taxes. This federal legislation, the Marketplace Fairness Act of 2013 (S. 743), passed the Senate in 2013 and is currently before the House Judiciary Committee. The enactment of any such state or federal laws may impair the growth of e-commerce and discourage the registration or renewal of domain names for e-commerce.

Reduced marketing efforts or other operational changes among registrars or their resellers as a result of consolidation or changes in ownership, management, or strategy could harm our Registry Services business.

Registrars and their resellers utilize substantial marketing efforts to increase the demand and/or renewal rates for domain names. Consolidation in the registrar or reseller industry or changes in ownership, management, or strategy among individual registrars or resellers could result in significant changes to their business, operating model and cost structure. Such changes could include reduced marketing efforts or other operational changes that could adversely impact the demand and/or the renewal rates for domain names. Our Registry Services business, which generates substantially all of our revenue, derives most of its revenues from registrations and renewals of domain names, and decreased demand for and/or renewals of domain names could cause a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

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Undetected or unknown defects in our services could harm our business and future operating results.

Services as complex as those we offer or develop could contain undetected defects or errors. Despite testing, defects or errors may occur in our existing or new services, which could result in compromised customer data, loss of or delay in revenues, loss of market share, failure to achieve market acceptance, diversion of development resources, injury to our reputation, tort or warranty claims, increased insurance costs or increased service and warranty costs, any of which could harm our business. The performance of our services could have unforeseen or unknown adverse effects on the networks over which they are delivered as well as, more broadly, on Internet users and consumers, and third-party applications and services that utilize our services, which could result in legal claims against us, harming our business. Furthermore, we often provide implementation, customization, consulting and other technical services in connection with the implementation and ongoing maintenance of our services, which typically involves working with sophisticated software, computing and communications systems. Our failure or inability to meet customer expectations in a timely manner could also result in loss of or delay in revenues, loss of market share, failure to achieve market acceptance, injury to our reputation and increased costs.

If we encounter system interruptions or failures, we could be exposed to liability and our reputation and business could suffer.

We depend on the uninterrupted operation of our various systems, secure data centers and other computer and communication networks. Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from:

- power loss, transmission cable cuts and other telecommunications failures;
- damage or interruption caused by fire, earthquake, and other natural disasters;
- attacks, including hacktivism, by hackers or nefarious actors;
- computer viruses or software defects;
- physical or electronic break-ins, sabotage, intentional acts of vandalism, terrorist attacks and other events beyond our control;
- State suppression of Internet operations; and
- any failure to implement effective and timely remedial actions in response to any damage or interruption.

Most of the computing infrastructure for our Shared Registration System is located at, and most of our customer information is stored in, our facilities in New Castle, Delaware; Dulles, Virginia; and Fribourg, Switzerland. To the extent we are unable to partially or completely switch over to our primary alternate or tertiary sites, any damage or failure that causes interruptions in any of these facilities or our other computer and communications systems could materially harm our business. Although we carry insurance for property damage, we do not carry insurance or financial reserves for such interruptions, or for potential losses arising from terrorism.

In addition, our Registry Services business and certain of our other services depend on the efficient operation of the Internet connections from customers to our secure data centers and from our customers to the Shared Registration System. These connections depend upon the efficient operation of Internet service providers and Internet backbone service providers, all of which have had periodic operational problems or experienced outages in the past beyond our scope of control.

A failure in the operation of our TLD name servers, the domain name root zone servers, or other events could result in the deletion of one or more domain names from the Internet for a period of time or a misdirection of a domain name to a different server. A failure in the operation of our Shared Registration System could result in the inability of one or more registrars to register and maintain domain names for a period of time. In the event that a registrar has not implemented back-up services recommended by us in conformance with industry best practices, the failure could result in permanent loss of transactions at the registrar during that period. A failure in the operation or update of the root master database that we maintain could also result in the deletion of one or more TLDs from the Internet and the discontinuation of second-level domain names in those TLDs for a period of time or a misdirection of a domain name to a different server. Any of these problems or outages could create potential liability and could decrease customer satisfaction, harming our business or resulting in adverse publicity that could adversely affect the market's perception of the security of e-commerce and communications over the Internet as well as of the security or reliability of our services.

In addition, a failure in our NIA Services could have a negative impact on our reputation and our business could suffer.

If we experience security breaches, we could be exposed to liability and our reputation and business could suffer. We retain certain customer and employee information in our secure data centers and various domain name registration systems. It is critical to our business strategy that our facilities and infrastructure remain secure and are perceived by the marketplace to be secure. The Company, as an operator of critical infrastructure, is frequently targeted and experiences a high rate of attacks. These include the most sophisticated forms of attacks, such as advanced persistent threat (“APT”) attacks and zero-hour threats, which means that the threat is not compiled or has been previously unobserved within our observation and threat indicators space until the moment it is launched, making these attacks virtually impossible to anticipate and difficult to

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defend against. The Shared Registration System, the domain name root zone servers and TLD name servers that we operate are critical hardware and software to our Registry Services operations. We expend significant time and money on the security of our facilities and infrastructure. Despite our security measures, we have been subject to a security breach, as first disclosed in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011, and our infrastructure may in the future be vulnerable to physical break-ins, outages resulting from destructive malware, computer viruses, attacks by hackers or nefarious actors or similar disruptive problems, including hacktivism. It is possible that we may have to expend additional financial and other resources to address such problems. Any physical or electronic break-in or other security breach or compromise of the information stored at our secure data centers and domain name registration systems may jeopardize the security of information stored on our premises or in the computer systems and networks of our customers. In such an event, we could face significant liability, customers could be reluctant to use our services and we could be at risk for loss of various security and standards-based compliance certifications needed for certain of our businesses, all or any of which could adversely affect our reputation and harm our business. Such an occurrence could also result in adverse publicity and therefore adversely affect the market's perception of the security of e-commerce and communications over the Internet as well as of the security or reliability of our services.

We are frequently subject to large-scale DDoS attacks.

Our networks have been and likely will continue to be subject to DDoS attacks of increasing size and sophistication. We have adopted mitigation techniques, procedures and strategies to defend against such attacks but there can be no assurance that we will be able to defend against every attack especially as the attacks increase in size and sophistication. Any successful attack, or partially successful attack, could disrupt our networks, increase response time, and generally hamper our ability to provide reliable service to our Registry Services customers and the broader Internet community. Further, we sell DDoS protection services to NIA Services customers. Although our contracts with these customers provide that we may prioritize all or part of these services at no liability to us in order to preserve our operational stability, the provision of such services might expose us to very large-scale DDoS attacks against those customers, in addition to any directed specifically against us and our networks.

We rely on our intellectual property, and any failure by us to protect or enforce, or any misappropriation of, our intellectual property could harm our business.

Our success depends in part on our internally developed technologies and intellectual property. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our trade secrets or other forms of our intellectual property without authorization. Furthermore, the laws of foreign countries may not protect our proprietary rights in those countries to the same extent U.S. law protects these rights in the U.S. In addition, it is possible that others may independently develop substantially equivalent intellectual property. If we do not effectively protect our intellectual property, our business could suffer. Additionally, we have filed patent applications with respect to certain of our technology in the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and patent offices outside the U.S. Patents may not be awarded with respect to these applications and even if such patents are awarded, third parties may seek to oppose or otherwise challenge our applications, and such patents' scope may differ significantly from what was requested in the patent applications and may not provide us with sufficient protection of our intellectual property. In the future, we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. This type of litigation is inherently unpredictable and, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and technical resources. Some of the software and protocols used in our business are based on standards set by standards setting organizations such as the Internet Engineering Task Force. To the extent any of our patents are considered "standards essential patents," we may be required to license such patents to our competitors on reasonable and non-discriminatory terms.

We also license third-party technology that is used in our products and services to perform key functions. These third-party technology licenses may not continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all. The loss of or our inability to obtain or maintain any of these technology licenses could hinder or increase the cost of our launching new products and services, entering into new markets and/or otherwise harm our business. Some of the

software and protocols used in our Registry Services business are in the public domain or may otherwise become publicly available, which means that such software and protocols are equally available to our competitors. We rely on the strength of our Verisign brand to help differentiate ourselves in the marketing of our products. Dilution of the strength of our brand could harm our business. We are at risk that we will be unable to fully register, build equity in, or enforce the new logo for Verisign in all markets where Verisign products and services are sold.

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We could become subject to claims of infringement of intellectual property of others, which could be costly to defend and could harm our business.

We cannot be certain that we do not and will not infringe the intellectual property rights of others. Claims relating to infringement of intellectual property of others or other similar claims have been made against us and could be made against us in the future. It is possible that we could become subject to additional claims for infringement of the intellectual property of third parties. The international use of our logo could present additional potential risks for third party claims of infringement. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation and diversion of technical and management personnel attention, cause delays in our business activities generally, or require us to develop a non-infringing logo or technology or enter into royalty or licensing agreements. Royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on acceptable terms or at all. If a successful claim of infringement were made against us, we could be required to pay damages or have portions of our business enjoined. If we could not identify and adopt an alternative non-infringing logo, develop non-infringing technology or license the infringed or similar technology on a timely and cost-effective basis, our business could be harmed.

A third party could claim that the technology we license from other parties infringes a patent or other proprietary right. Litigation between the licensor and a third party or between us and a third party could lead to royalty obligations for which we are not indemnified or for which indemnification is insufficient, or we may not be able to obtain any additional license on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

In addition, legal standards relating to the validity, enforceability, and scope of protection of intellectual property rights in Internet-related businesses are uncertain and still evolving. Because of the growth of the Internet and Internet-related businesses, patent applications are continuously being filed in connection with Internet-related technology. There are a significant number of U.S. and foreign patents and patent applications in our areas of interest, and we believe that there has been, and is likely to continue to be, significant litigation in the industry regarding patent and other intellectual property rights.

We could become involved in claims, lawsuits or investigations that may result in adverse outcomes.

In addition to possible intellectual property litigation and infringement claims, we are, and may in the future, become involved in other claims, lawsuits and investigations. Such proceedings may initially be viewed as immaterial but could prove to be material. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, and excessive verdicts do occur. Adverse outcomes in lawsuits and investigations could result in significant monetary damages, including indemnification payments, or injunctive relief that could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Given the inherent uncertainties in litigation, even when we are able to reasonably estimate the amount of possible loss or range of loss and therefore record an aggregate litigation accrual for probable and reasonably estimable loss contingencies, the accrual may change in the future due to new developments or changes in approach. In addition, such investigations, claims and lawsuits could involve significant expense and diversion of management's attention and resources from other matters. See Note 14, "Commitments and Contingencies" Legal Proceedings, of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part IV, Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information.

We must establish and maintain strategic, channel and other relationships.

One of our significant business strategies has been to enter into strategic or other similar collaborative relationships in order to reach a larger customer base than we could reach through our direct sales and marketing efforts, including in international markets. We may need to enter into additional relationships to execute our business plan. We may not be able to enter into additional, or maintain our existing, strategic relationships on commercially reasonable terms. If we fail to enter into additional relationships, we would have to devote substantially more resources to the distribution, sale and marketing of our services than we would otherwise.

Our success in obtaining results from these relationships will depend both on the ultimate success of the other parties to these relationships and on the ability of these parties to market our services successfully.

Furthermore, any changes by our distributors to their existing marketing strategies could have a material adverse effect on our business. Similarly, if one or more of our distributors were to encounter financial difficulties, or if there were a significant reduction in marketing expenditures by our distributors (including registrars or their resellers), as a result of industry consolidation or otherwise, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, including a

decrease in domain name registrations and renewals. Failure of one or more of our strategic, channel or other relationships to result in the development and maintenance of a market for our services could harm our business. If we are unable to maintain our existing relationships or to enter into additional relationships, this could harm our business.

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With the introduction of new gTLDs, many of our registrars, based upon their registrant needs, may choose to focus their short- or long-term marketing efforts on these new offerings and/or reduce the prominence or visibility of our products and services on their e-commerce platforms, and if we are unable to maintain their focus on our products and services or move through them to engage the same registrants, this could harm our business.

We continue to explore new strategic initiatives, the pursuit of any of which may pose significant risks and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are exploring a variety of possible strategic initiatives which may include, among other things, the pursuit of new revenue streams, services or products, changes to our offerings or initiatives to leverage our patent portfolio.

Any such strategic initiative may involve a number of risks, including: the diversion of our management's attention from our existing business to develop the initiative, related operations and any requisite personnel; possible material adverse effects on our results of operations during and after the development process; and our possible inability to achieve the intended objectives of the initiative. Such initiatives may result in a reduction of cash or increased costs. We may not be able to successfully or profitably develop, integrate, operate, maintain and manage any such initiative and the related operations or employees in a timely manner or at all. Furthermore, under our agreements with ICANN, we are subject to certain restrictions in the operation of .com, .net and .name, including required ICANN approval of new registry services for such TLDs. If any new initiative requires ICANN review, we cannot predict whether this process will prevent us from implementing the initiative in a timely manner or at all. Any strategic initiative to leverage our patent portfolio will likely increase litigation risks from potential licensees and we may have to resort to litigation to enforce our intellectual property rights. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and, regardless of its outcome, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management attention and technical resources.

The success of our NIA Services depends in part on the acceptance of our services.

We are investing in our NIA Services, and the future growth of these services depends, in part, on the commercial success, acceptance, and reliability of our NIA Services. We continually evaluate and evolve the terms and conditions upon which these services are sold. These services may not experience success or acceptance as a result of changes to the terms and conditions. Also, these services will suffer if our target customers do not adopt or use these services. We are not certain that our target customers will choose our NIA Services or continue to use these services even after adoption.

We rely on third parties to provide products which are incorporated in our NIA Services.

The NIA Services incorporate and rely on third party hardware and software products, many of which have unique capabilities. If Verisign is unable to procure these third party products, the NIA Services may malfunction, not perform as well as they should perform, not perform as well as they have been performing or not perform as planned, and our business could suffer.

Many of our target markets are evolving, and if these markets fail to develop or if our products and services are not widely accepted in these markets, our business could be harmed.

Our Registry Services and NIA Services businesses are developing services in emerging markets, including services that involve naming and directory services other than registry and related infrastructure services. These emerging markets are rapidly evolving, may never gain wide acceptance and may not grow. Even if these markets grow, our services may not be widely accepted. Accordingly, the demand for our services in these markets is very uncertain. The factors that may affect market acceptance of our services in these markets include the following:

- market acceptance of products and services based upon technologies other than those we use;
- public perception of the security of our technologies and of IP and other networks;
- the introduction and consumer acceptance of new generations of mobile devices;
- the ability of the Internet infrastructure to accommodate increased levels of usage; and
- government regulations affecting Internet access and availability, e-commerce and telecommunications over the Internet.

If the market for e-commerce and communications over IP and other networks does not grow or these services are not widely accepted in the market, our business could be materially harmed.

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We depend on key employees to manage our business effectively, and we may face difficulty attracting and retaining qualified leaders.

We depend on the performance of our senior management team and other key employees, and we have experienced changes in our management team during the last few years. If we are unable to attract, integrate, retain and motivate these individuals and additional highly skilled technical and sales and marketing employees, and implement succession plans for these personnel, our business may suffer.

We have anti-takeover protections that may discourage, delay or prevent a change in control that could benefit our stockholders.

Our amended and restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our Board of Directors ("Board"). These provisions include:

- our stockholders may take action only at a duly called meeting and not by written consent;
- special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by the chief executive officer, the president or our Board, and cannot be called by our stockholders;
- our Board must be given advance notice regarding stockholder-sponsored proposals for consideration at annual meetings and for stockholder nominations for the election of directors;
- vacancies on our Board can be filled until the next annual meeting of stockholders by majority vote of the members of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, or a majority of directors then in office if no such committee exists, or a sole remaining director; and
- our Board has the ability to designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock without stockholder approval.

In addition, Section 203 of the General Corporation Law of Delaware prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder, generally a person which together with its affiliates owns or within the last three years has owned 15% or more of our voting stock, for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless in the same transaction the interested stockholder acquired 85% ownership of our voting stock (excluding certain shares) or the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. Section 203 therefore may impact the ability of an acquirer to complete an acquisition of us after a successful tender offer and accordingly could discourage, delay or prevent an acquirer from making an unsolicited offer without the approval of our Board.

Changes in, or interpretations of, tax rules and regulations or our tax positions may adversely affect our effective tax rates.

We are subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are subject to audit by various tax authorities. In accordance with U.S. GAAP, we recognize income tax benefits, net of required valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different than that which is reflected in historical income tax provisions and accruals. Should additional taxes be assessed as a result of an audit or litigation, an adverse effect on our income tax provision and net income in the period or periods for which that determination is made could result. A significant portion of our foreign earnings for the current fiscal year was earned by our Swiss subsidiaries. Our effective tax rate could fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis and could be adversely affected to the extent earnings are lower than anticipated in countries where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in countries where we have higher statutory rates.

As described further in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we expect to claim a worthless stock deduction on our 2013 federal income tax return and have recorded, during the fourth quarter of 2013, an income tax benefit of \$375.3 million, net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions recorded as required under U.S. GAAP. This worthless stock deduction may be subject to audit and adjustment by the IRS, which could result in the reversal

of all, part or none of the income tax benefit, or could result in a benefit higher than the net amount recorded. If the IRS rejects or reduces the amount of the income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction, we may have to pay additional cash income taxes, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We cannot guarantee what the ultimate outcome or amount of the benefit we receive, if any, will be.

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Various legislative proposals that would reform U.S. corporate tax laws have been proposed by the Obama administration as well as members of Congress, including proposals that would significantly impact how U.S. multinational corporations are taxed on foreign earnings. We are unable to predict whether these or other proposals will be implemented. Although we cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed legislation may pass, if enacted, such legislation could have a material adverse impact on our tax expense or cash flow.

Our inability to indefinitely reinvest our foreign earnings could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

As described further in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, during the second or third quarter of 2014, we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. The repatriation amount utilizes substantially all of the projected available distributable capital reserves of our foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign statutes. Deferred income taxes are not provided for any funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the intended repatriation because these earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested.

We consider the following matters, among others, in evaluating our plans for indefinite reinvestment: the forecasts, budgets and financial requirements of the parent and subsidiaries for both the long and short term; the tax consequences of a decision to reinvest; and any U.S. and foreign government programs designed to influence remittances. If these factors change and as a result we are unable to indefinitely reinvest the foreign earnings, the income tax expense and payments may differ significantly from the current period and could materially adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We are exposed to risks faced by financial institutions.

The hedging transactions we have entered into expose us to credit risk in the event of default by one of our counterparties. Despite the risk control measures we have in place, a default by one of our counterparties, or liquidity problems in the financial services industry in general, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our marketable securities portfolio could experience a decline in market value, which could materially and adversely affect our financial results.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$1.7 billion in cash, cash equivalents, marketable securities and restricted cash, of which \$1.4 billion was invested in marketable securities. The marketable securities consist primarily of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury meeting the criteria of our investment policy, which is focused on the preservation of our capital through the investment in investment grade securities. We currently do not use derivative financial instruments to adjust our investment portfolio risk or income profile.

These investments, as well as any cash deposited in bank accounts, are subject to general credit, liquidity, market and interest rate risks, which may be exacerbated by unusual events, such as the U.S. debt ceiling crisis and the eurozone crisis, which affected various sectors of the financial markets and led to global credit and liquidity issues. During the 2008 financial crisis, the volatility and disruption in the global credit market reached unprecedented levels. If the global credit market deteriorates again or other events negatively impact the market for U.S. Treasury securities, our investment portfolio may be impacted and we could determine that some of our investments have experienced an other-than-temporary decline in fair value, requiring an impairment charge which could adversely impact our financial results, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be exposed to potential risks if we do not have an effective system of disclosure controls or internal controls over financial reporting.

As a public company, we are subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC, including those that require us to report on and receive an attestation from our independent registered public accounting firm regarding our internal control over financial reporting. Despite our efforts, if we were to fail to maintain an effective system of disclosure controls or internal control over financial reporting, we may not be able to accurately or timely report on our financial results or adequately identify and reduce fraud. As a result, our financial condition could be harmed and current and potential future security holders could lose confidence in us and/or our reported financial results, which may cause a negative

effect on our stock price, and we could be exposed to litigation or regulatory proceedings, which may be costly or divert management attention.

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We are subject to the risks of owning real property.

We own the land and building in Reston, Virginia, which constitutes our headquarters facility. Ownership of this property, as well as our data centers in Dulles, Virginia and New Castle, Delaware, may subject us to risks, including:

- adverse changes in the value of the properties, due to interest rate changes, changes in the commercial property markets, or other factors;
- ongoing maintenance expenses and costs of improvements;
- the possible need for structural improvements in order to comply with zoning, seismic, disability law, or other requirements;
- the possibility of environmental contamination and the costs associated with fixing any environmental problems; and
- possible disputes with neighboring owners, tenants, service providers or others.

Risks relating to the competitive environment in which we operate

The business environment is highly competitive and, if we do not compete effectively, we may suffer price reductions, reduced gross margins and loss of market share.

General: New technologies and the expansion of existing technologies may increase competitive pressure. We cannot assure that competing technologies developed by others or the emergence of new industry standards will not adversely affect our competitive position or render our services or technologies noncompetitive or obsolete. In addition, our markets are characterized by announcements of collaborative relationships involving our competitors. The existence or announcement of any such relationships could adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, we may not be able to compete effectively with current or future competitors, and competitive pressures that we face could materially harm our business.

Competition in Registry Services: We face competition in the domain name registry space from other gTLD and ccTLD registries that are competing for the business of entities and individuals that are seeking to establish a Web presence. In addition to the three gTLDs we operate (.com, .net and .name), and the 18 other operational gTLDs delegated before October 23, 2013, there are over 250 Latin script ccTLD registries and 38 IDN ccTLD registries. Under our agreements with ICANN, we are subject to certain restrictions in the operation of .com, .net and .name on pricing, bundling, methods of distribution, the introduction of new registry services and use of registrars that do not apply to ccTLDs and therefore may create a competitive disadvantage. If other registries launch marketing campaigns for new or existing TLDs, including forms of marketing campaigns that we are prohibited from running under the terms of our agreements with ICANN, which result in registrars or their resellers giving other TLDs greater prominence on their websites, advertising or marketing materials, we could be at a competitive disadvantage and our business could suffer.

In addition, on October 23, 2013, the DOC began to authorize, and Verisign began effectuating, the delegation of the new gTLDs. ICANN is executing registry agreements with new gTLD applicants, awarding up to 1,400 new gTLDs in an initial round under its new gTLD program, and plans on offering a second round of new gTLDs after the completion of the initial round, the timing of which is uncertain. For additional information about the potential risks presented by these new gTLDs, see “-We may face additional competition, operational and other risks from the introduction of new gTLDs by ICANN, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.”

We also face competition from service providers that offer outsourced domain name registration, resolution and other DNS services to organizations that require a reliable and scalable infrastructure. Among the competitors are Neustar, Inc., Afiliis Limited, ARI Registry Services, Donuts Inc. and RightSide Inc. In addition, to the extent end-users navigate using search engines or social media, as opposed to direct navigation, we may face competition from search engine operators such as Google, Microsoft, and Yahoo!, operators of social networks such as Facebook, and operators of microblogging tools such as Twitter. Furthermore, to the extent end-users increase the use of web and phone applications to locate and access content, we may face competition from providers of such web and mobile applications.

Competition in NIA Services: Several of our current and potential competitors have longer operating histories and/or significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than we do and therefore may be able to

respond more quickly than we can to new or changing opportunities, technologies, standards and customer requirements. Many of these competitors also have broader and more established distribution channels that may be used to deliver competing products or services directly to customers through bundling or other means. If such competitors were to bundle competing products or services for their customers, we may experience difficulty establishing or increasing demand for our products and services or distributing our products successfully. In addition, it may be difficult to compete against consolidation and partnerships among our competitors which create integrated product suites.

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We face competition in the network intelligence and availability services industry from companies or services such as iSight Partners, IBM X-Force, Secunia ApS, Dell SecureWorks, McAfee, Inc., Prolexic Technologies, Inc., AT&T Inc., Verizon Communications, Inc., Dyn, Inc., Neustar, Inc., OpenDNS, BlueCat Networks, Inc., Infoblox Inc., Nominum, Inc., Afilias Limited and Akamai Technologies, Inc.

We may face additional competition, operational and other risks from the introduction of new gTLDs by ICANN, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Additional competition to our business may arise from the introduction of new TLDs by ICANN. On October 30, 2009, ICANN approved a fast track process for the awarding of new IDN ccTLDs, which have started to be introduced into the DNS root zone. Additionally, on June 13, 2012, ICANN announced it received 1,930 applications to operate over 1,400 unique new gTLDs. ICANN has begun executing registry agreements with these new gTLD applicants in connection with this initial round of gTLD applications and intends to continue recommending up to 1,400 new gTLDs for delegation into the root zone. On October 23, 2013, the DOC began to authorize, and Verisign began effectuating, the delegation of the new gTLDs. ICANN plans on offering a second round of new gTLDs after the completion of the initial round, the timing of which is uncertain. As set forth in the Verisign Labs Technical Report #1130007 version 2.2: New gTLD Security and Stability Considerations released on March 28, 2013, we continue to believe there are issues regarding the deployment of the new gTLDs that should have been addressed before any new gTLDs were delegated, and despite our efforts, some of these issues have not been addressed by ICANN sufficiently, if at all. We do not yet know the impact, if any, that these new gTLDs may have on our business, including if or how the introduction of these new gTLDs will affect registrations for .com and .net and therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Applicants for new gTLDs include companies which may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do, including companies that are existing competitors, domain name registrars and new entrants into the domain name industry. In addition, under the .com, .net and .name Registry Agreements with ICANN, as well as the Cooperative Agreement with the DOC, we are not permitted to acquire, directly or indirectly, control of, or a greater than 15% ownership interest in, any ICANN-accredited registrar. Historically, all gTLD registry operators were subject to this vertical integration prohibition. However, ICANN has established a process whereby these registry operators may seek ICANN's approval to remove this restriction, and ICANN has approved such removal in some instances. Additionally, ICANN's registry agreement for new gTLDs generally permits such vertical integration, with certain limitations including ICANN's right, but not the obligation, to refer such vertical integration activities to competition authorities. Furthermore, unless prohibited by ICANN as noted above, such vertical integration restrictions do not generally apply to ccTLD operators.

If Verisign were to seek removal of the vertical integration restrictions contained in our agreements with respect to existing gTLDs, or in the future with respect to new gTLDs, it is uncertain whether ICANN and/or the DOC approval would be obtained; without such changes, we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

We have applied for 14 new gTLDs, including 12 IDN gTLDs. Although we have been invited by ICANN to begin the contracting process for 12 of our 14 new gTLD applications, there is no certainty that we will ultimately obtain these gTLDs. ICANN has stated that it will need to limit the maximum number of new gTLDs that may be delegated in a year to 1,000, which could delay the activation of some approved new gTLDs. Even though IDN gTLDs have been given priority, other factors related to the application process could delay or disrupt an application and the timing of revenue generation, if any, from these gTLDs. Even if we are successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs, there is no guarantee that such new gTLDs will be any more successful than the new gTLDs obtained by our competitors. For example, some of the gTLDs we have applied for face additional universal acceptability and usability challenges in that current desktop and mobile device software does not ubiquitously recognize these new gTLDs and may be slow to adopt standards or support these gTLDs, even if demand for such products is strong. This is particularly true for IDN TLDs, but applies to conventional gTLDs as well.

Similarly, while we originally entered into agreements to provide back-end registry services to other applicants for approximately 220 new gTLDs, and applicants for approximately 200 new gTLDs currently continue to contract with us to provide back-end registry services, there is no guarantee that such applicants with which we have entered into agreements will be successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs or that such new gTLDs will be

successful due to the same factors discussed above in connection with our gTLD application, We also cannot guarantee that we will ultimately provide back-end registry services for such amount of new gTLDs. ICANN's Registry Agreement for new gTLDs requires the distribution of new gTLDs only through registrars who have executed the new RAA. If registrars do not execute the new RAA, our ability to provide back-end services would be reduced, negatively impacting the sale of our back-end services for new gTLDs. Even if we are able to provide such services, the timing of revenue may also be dependent on how diligently our customers proceed to delegation and launch following the completion of the application process and our customers' respective launch plans for the new gTLDs.

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In addition, our agreements to provide back-end registry services directly to other applicants and indirectly through reseller relationships expose us to operational and other risks. For example, the increase in the number of gTLDs for which we provide registry services on a standalone basis or as a back-end service provider could further increase costs or increase the frequency or scope of targeted attacks from nefarious actors.

Our inability to react to changes in our industry and successfully introduce new products and services could harm our business.

The Internet and communications network services industries are characterized by rapid technological change and frequent new product and service announcements which require us continually to improve the performance, features and reliability of our services, particularly in response to competitive offerings or alternatives to our products and services. In order to remain competitive and retain our market share, we must continually improve our access technology and software, support the latest transmission technologies, and adapt our products and services to changing market conditions and our customers' and Internet users' preferences and practices, or launch entirely new products and services in anticipation of, or in response to, market trends. We cannot assure that we will be able to adapt to these challenges or anticipate or respond successfully or in a cost effective way to adequately meet them. Our failure to do so would adversely affect our ability to compete and retain customers or market share.

Risks related to the sale of our Authentication Services business and the completion of our divestitures

We face risks related to the terms of the sale of the Authentication Services business.

Under the agreement reached with Symantec for the sale of our Authentication Services business (the "Symantec Agreement"), we agreed to several terms that may pose risks to us, including the potential for confusion by the public with respect to Symantec's right to use certain of our trademarks, brands and domain names, as well as the risk that current or potential investors in or customers of the Company may incorrectly attribute to the Company problems with Symantec products or services that currently use the VERISIGN brand pursuant to a license granted by the Company to Symantec. Any such confusion may have a negative impact on our reputation, our brand and the market for our products and services. In addition, we may determine that certain assets transferred to Symantec could have been useful in our Naming Services businesses or in other future endeavors, requiring us to forego future opportunities or design or purchase alternatives which could be costly and less effective than the transferred assets.

Under the terms of the Symantec Agreement, we have licensed rights to certain of our domain name registrations to Symantec. We are at risk that our customers will go to a URL for a licensed domain name and be unable to locate our Registry or NIA Services. In addition, we will continue to maintain the registration rights for the domain names licensed to Symantec for which Symantec has sole control over the displayed content, and we may be subject to claims of infringement if Symantec posts content that is alleged to infringe the rights of a third party.

We continue to be responsible for certain liabilities following the divestiture of certain businesses.

Under the agreements reached with the buyers of certain divested businesses, including the Authentication Services business, we remain liable for certain liabilities related to the divested businesses. There is a possibility that we will incur unanticipated costs and expenses associated with management of liabilities relating to the businesses we have divested, including requests for indemnification by the buyers of the divested businesses. These liabilities could potentially relate to (i) breaches of contractual representations and warranties we gave to the buyers of the divested businesses, or (ii) certain liabilities relating to the divested businesses that we retained under the agreements reached with the buyers of the divested businesses. Such liabilities could include certain litigation matters, including actions brought by third parties. Where responsibility for such liabilities is to be contractually allocated to the buyer or shared with the buyer or another party, it is possible that the buyer or the other party may be in default for payments for which they are responsible, obligating us to pay amounts in excess of our agreed-upon share of those obligations. Following the divestiture of the Authentication Services business, our ability to compete with that business is restricted.

Under the Symantec Agreement, we are restricted from directly competing with the Authentication Services business for a defined period of time pursuant to a negotiated non-compete arrangement.

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Risks related to our securities

We have a considerable number of common shares subject to future issuance.

As of December 31, 2013, we had one billion authorized common shares, of which 133.7 million shares were outstanding. In addition, of our authorized common shares, 16.4 million common shares were reserved for issuance pursuant to outstanding equity and employee stock purchase plans (“Equity Plans”), and 36.4 million shares were reserved for issuance upon conversion of the 3.25% junior subordinated convertible debentures due 2037 (the “Subordinated Convertible Debentures”). As a result, we keep substantial amounts of our common stock available for issuance upon exercise or settlement of equity awards outstanding under our Equity Plans and/or the conversion of Subordinated Convertible Debentures into our common stock. Issuance of all or a large portion of such shares would be dilutive to existing security holders, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities.

Our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected if we do not effectively manage our liabilities.

As a result of the sale of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures and our senior notes due 2023 (the “Senior Notes”), we have a substantial amount of long-term debt outstanding. In addition to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures and the Senior Notes, we have an unsecured credit facility with a borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million (the “Unsecured Credit Facility”) and the ability to request from time to time that the lenders thereunder agree on a discretionary basis to increase the aggregate commitments amount by up to \$150.0 million. As of December 31, 2013, we had no borrowings under the Unsecured Credit Facility.

It is possible that we may need to incur additional indebtedness in the future in the ordinary course of business. The terms of our Unsecured Credit Facility and the Indenture governing the Senior Notes allow us to incur additional debt subject to certain limitations and will not prevent us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness under those agreements. If new debt is added to current debt levels, the risks and limitations related to our level of indebtedness could intensify. Specifically, a high level of indebtedness could have adverse effects on our flexibility to take advantage of corporate opportunities, including the following:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our debt obligations;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate requirements, or requiring us to make non-strategic divestitures, particularly when the availability of financing in the capital markets is limited;
- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flows to be dedicated to debt service payments instead of other purposes, thereby reducing the amount of cash flows available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;
- having to repatriate cash held by foreign subsidiaries which would require us to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in our businesses and the markets in which we compete;
- placing us at a possible competitive disadvantage compared to other, less leveraged competitors and competitors that may have better access to capital resources; and
- increasing our cost of borrowing.

In addition, the Indenture that governs the Senior Notes and the credit agreement that governs our Unsecured Credit Facility contain restrictive covenants that will limit our ability to engage in activities that may be in our long-term best interest. Our failure to comply with those covenants could result in an event of default which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of our debt.

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We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness, including the Senior Notes, and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which are subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. Moreover, in the event funds from foreign operations are needed to repay our debt obligations and U.S. tax has not already been provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes in order to repatriate these funds. We may be unable to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness. If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we could face substantial liquidity problems and could be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures or to dispose of material assets or operations, seek additional debt or equity capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. We may not be able to effect any such alternative measures, if necessary, on commercially reasonable terms or at all and, even if successful, those alternative actions may not allow us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

Our Unsecured Credit Facility restricts our ability to dispose of assets and use the proceeds from those dispositions and may also restrict our ability to raise debt or equity capital to be used to repay other indebtedness when it becomes due. We may not be able to consummate those dispositions or to obtain proceeds in an amount sufficient to meet any debt service obligations then due.

In addition, we conduct a significant portion of our operations through our subsidiaries, which are not guarantors of the Senior Notes or our other indebtedness. Repayment of our indebtedness is substantially dependent on the generation of cash flow by VeriSign, Inc. Our non-guarantor subsidiaries do not have any obligation to pay amounts due on our indebtedness or to make funds available for that purpose. Future guarantor subsidiaries, if any, may not be able to, or may not be permitted to, on commercially reasonable terms, or at all, make distributions to enable us to make payments in respect of our indebtedness. Such subsidiaries are distinct legal entities, and, under certain circumstances, legal and contractual restrictions may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. While our Unsecured Credit Facility limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur consensual restrictions on their ability to pay dividends or make other intercompany payments to us, these limitations are subject to qualifications and exceptions. If we cannot service our debt obligations with our cash flows and domestic cash on hand, we may be required to repatriate cash from our foreign subsidiaries, which would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, or may otherwise be unable to make required principal and interest payments on our indebtedness.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flows to satisfy our debt obligations or to refinance our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all, would materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations. If we cannot make scheduled payments on our debt, we will be in default and holders of the Senior Notes could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable, the lenders under our Unsecured Credit Facility could terminate their commitments to loan money, certain holders of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable and we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

The terms of our Unsecured Credit Facility and the Indenture governing the Senior Notes restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes or to take certain actions and create the risk of default on such indebtedness.

The credit agreement that governs our Unsecured Credit Facility and the Indenture governing the Senior Notes contain a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and may limit our ability to engage in acts that may be in our long-term best interest, including, subject to certain exceptions, restrictions on our ability to:

- permit our subsidiaries to incur or guarantee indebtedness;
- pay dividends or other distributions or repurchase or redeem our capital stock;
- prepay, redeem or repurchase certain debt;
- issue certain preferred stock or similar equity securities;

- make loans and investments;
- sell assets;
- incur liens;
- enter into transactions with affiliates;
- alter the businesses we conduct;
- enter into agreements restricting our subsidiaries' ability to pay dividends;
- consolidate, merge or sell all or substantially all of our assets; and
- engage in certain sale/leaseback transactions.

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In addition, the restrictive covenants in our Unsecured Credit Facility require us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy other financial condition tests. Our ability to meet those financial ratios and tests can be affected by events beyond our control, and we may be unable to meet them.

A breach of the covenants or restrictions under our Unsecured Credit Facility or the Indenture governing the Senior Notes could result in an event of default under the applicable indebtedness. Such a default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt and may result in the acceleration of any other debt to which a cross-acceleration or cross-default provision applies. In addition, an event of default under our Unsecured Credit Facility would permit the lenders under our Unsecured Credit Facility to terminate all commitments to extend further credit under that agreement. In the event our lenders or noteholders accelerate the repayment of our borrowings, we and our subsidiaries may not have sufficient assets to repay that indebtedness. As a result of these restrictions, we may be:

- limited in how we conduct our business;
- unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to operate during general economic or business downturns; or
- unable to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities.

These restrictions may affect our ability to grow in accordance with our strategy. In addition, our financial results, our substantial indebtedness and our credit ratings could adversely affect the availability and terms of our financing.

Some of the cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities that appear on our consolidated balance sheet may not be available for use in our business or to meet our debt obligations without adverse income tax consequences.

As of December 31, 2013, the amount of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities held by our foreign subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the Senior Notes or our other indebtedness, was \$1.5 billion. As described further in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” in Part II, Item 7 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, during the second or third quarter of 2014, we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries. For any funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the intended repatriation that have not been previously taxed in the U.S., our intent is to indefinitely reinvest those funds outside of the U.S.

In the event that funds from our foreign operations are needed to fund operations in the United States or to meet our debt obligations, and if U.S. tax has not already been provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes in order to repatriate those funds. In light of the foregoing, the amount of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities that appear on our balance sheet may overstate the amount of liquidity we have available to meet our business or debt obligations, including obligations under the Senior Notes.

We may not be able to repurchase the Senior Notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specific kinds of change of control events and if the Senior Notes are rated below investment grade by both rating agencies that rate the Senior Notes, we will be required to offer to repurchase all outstanding Senior Notes at 101% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date.

Additionally, under our Unsecured Credit Facility, a change of control (as defined therein) constitutes an event of default that permits the lenders to accelerate the maturity of borrowings under the Unsecured Credit Facility and the commitments to lend would terminate. The source of funds for any repurchase of the Senior Notes and repayment of borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility would be our available cash or cash generated from our subsidiaries’ operations or other sources, including borrowings, sales of assets or sales of equity. We may not be able to repurchase the Senior Notes upon a change of control because we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the debt securities that are tendered upon a change of control and repay our other indebtedness that will become due. If we fail to repurchase the Senior Notes in that circumstance, we will be in default under the Indenture that governs the Senior Notes. We may require additional financing from third parties to fund any such repurchases, and we may be unable to obtain financing on satisfactory terms or at all. Further, our ability to repurchase the Senior Notes may be limited by law. In order to avoid the obligation to repurchase the Senior Notes and events of default and potential breaches of our Unsecured Credit Facility, we may have to avoid certain change of control transactions that would otherwise be beneficial to us.

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In addition, certain important corporate events, such as leveraged recapitalizations, may not, under the Indenture that governs the Senior Notes, constitute a “change of control” that would require us to repurchase the Senior Notes, even though those corporate events could increase the level of our indebtedness or otherwise adversely affect our capital structure, credit ratings or the value of the Senior Notes. Additionally, holders may not be able to require us to purchase their Senior Notes in certain circumstances involving a significant change in the composition of our board of directors, including a proxy contest where our board of directors approves for purposes of the change of control provisions of the Indenture, but does not endorse, a dissident slate of directors. In this regard, decisions of the Delaware Chancery Court (not involving us or our securities) considered a change of control redemption provision contained in an indenture governing publicly traded debt securities that was substantially similar to the change of control redemption provision in the Indenture that governs the Senior Notes with respect to “continuing directors.” In these cases, the court noted that the board of directors may “approve” a dissident shareholder’s nominees solely to avoid triggering the change of control redemption provision of the indenture without supporting their election if the board determines in good faith that the election of the dissident nominees would not be materially adverse to the interests of the corporation or its stockholders (without taking into consideration the interests of the holders of debt securities in making this determination). Further, according to these decisions, the directors’ duty of loyalty to shareholders under Delaware law may, in certain circumstances, require them to give such approval.

Furthermore, the exercise by the holders of Senior Notes of their right to require us to repurchase the Senior Notes pursuant to a change of control offer could cause a default under the agreements governing our other indebtedness, including future agreements, even if the change of control itself does not, due to the financial effect of such repurchases on us. In the event a change of control offer is required to be made at a time when we are prohibited from purchasing Senior Notes, we could attempt to refinance the borrowings that contain such prohibitions. If we do not obtain a consent or repay those borrowings, we will remain prohibited from purchasing Senior Notes. In that case, our failure to purchase tendered Senior Notes would constitute an event of default under the Indenture which could, in turn, constitute a default under our other indebtedness. Finally, our ability to pay cash to the holders of Senior Notes upon a repurchase pursuant to a change of control offer may be limited by our then existing financial resources. A lowering or withdrawal of the ratings assigned to our debt securities by rating agencies may increase our future borrowing costs and reduce our access to capital.

Any rating assigned to our debt securities could be lowered or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency if, in that rating agency’s judgment, future circumstances relating to the basis of the rating, such as adverse changes, so warrant. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt securities. Any lowering of our rating likely would make it more difficult or more expensive for us to obtain additional debt financing in the future.

We may not have the ability to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, or to pay cash upon the conversion of Subordinated Convertible Debentures; occurrence of certain events related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures might have significant adverse accounting, disclosure, tax, and liquidity implications.

As a result of the sale of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures, we have a substantial amount of debt outstanding. Holders of our outstanding Subordinated Convertible Debentures will have the right to require us to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures upon the occurrence of a fundamental change as defined in the indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures dated as of August 20, 2007 between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (the “2007 Indenture”). Although, in certain situations, the 2007 Indenture requires us to pay this repurchase price in cash, we may not have sufficient funds to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash or have the ability to arrange necessary financing on acceptable terms or at all. The Subordinated Convertible Debentures continue to be convertible due to our stock price exceeding the conversion price threshold trigger, and, if holders elect to convert their Subordinated Convertible Debentures, we are permitted under the 2007 Indenture to pursue an exchange in lieu of conversion or to settle the Settlement Amount (as defined in the 2007 Indenture) in cash, stock, or a combination thereof. If we choose not to pursue or cannot complete an exchange in lieu of a conversion, we currently have the intent and the ability (based on current facts and circumstances) to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash. However, if the

principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures due to holders as a result of rights to convert or require repurchase exceeds our cash on hand and cash from operations, we will need to draw cash from existing financing or pursue additional sources of financing to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash. We cannot provide any assurances that we will be able to obtain new sources of financing on terms acceptable to us or at all, nor can we assure that we will be able to obtain such financing in time to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures that holders elect to convert or require the Company to repurchase.

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If we do not have adequate cash available, either from cash on hand, funds generated from operations or existing financing arrangements, or cannot obtain additional financing arrangements, we will not be able to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash and, in the case of settlement of conversion elections, will be required to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in stock. If we settle any portion of the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in stock, it will result in immediate dilution to the interests of existing security holders and the dilution could be material to such security holders.

If our intent to settle the principal amount in cash changes, or if we conclude that we no longer have the ability, in the future, we will be required to change our accounting policy for earnings per share from the treasury stock method to the if-converted method. Earnings per share will most likely be lower under the if-converted method as compared to the treasury stock method.

If the amount paid (in cash or stock) to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures (i.e., the Settlement Amount) is less than the adjusted issue price, under the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder, the difference is included in taxable income as recapture of previous interest deductions. The adjusted issue price grows over the term of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures due to the difference between the interest deduction for tax, using a comparable yield rate of 8.5%, and the coupon rate of 3.25%, compounded annually. The settlement amount will vary based on the stock price at settlement date. Depending on the Settlement Amount for the Subordinated Convertible Debentures at the settlement date, the amount included in taxable income as a result of this recapture could be substantial, which could adversely impact our cash flow.

A fundamental change may constitute an event of default or prepayment under, or result in the acceleration of the maturity of, our then-existing indebtedness. Our ability to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash or make any other required payments may be limited by law or the terms of other agreements relating to our indebtedness outstanding at the time. Our failure to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures when required would result in an event of default with respect to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located in Reston, Virginia. We have administrative, sales, marketing, research and development and operations facilities located in the U.S., Europe, Asia, and Australia. As of December 31, 2013, we owned approximately 454,000 square feet of space, which includes facilities in Reston and Dulles, Virginia and New Castle, Delaware. As of December 31, 2013 we leased approximately 60,000 square feet of space, primarily in the U.S. and to a lesser extent, in Europe and Asia Pacific. These facilities are under lease agreements that expire at various dates through 2017.

We believe that our existing facilities are well maintained and in good operating condition, and are sufficient for our needs for the foreseeable future. The following table lists our major locations and primary use as of December 31, 2013:

Major Locations	Approximate Square Footage	Use
United States:		
Reston, Virginia	221,000	Corporate Headquarters; and Naming Services
Dulles, Virginia	70,000	Naming Services
New Castle, Delaware	105,000	Naming Services
San Francisco, California	13,000	Naming Services; and Corporate Services

Europe:		
Fribourg, Switzerland	8,000	Naming Services; and Corporate Services
Asia Pacific:		
Bangalore, India	25,000	Naming Services; and Corporate Services

As of December 31, 2013, we had an aggregate of approximately 58,000 square feet that was owned by us and leased to third parties, which is not included in the table above.

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ITEM 3.LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 14, "Commitments and Contingencies," Legal Proceedings, of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4.MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following table sets forth information regarding our executive officers as of February 21, 2014:

Name	Age	Position
D. James Bidzos	58	Executive Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
George E. Kilguss, III	53	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Richard H. Goshorn	57	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

D. James Bidzos has served as Executive Chairman since August 2009 and President and Chief Executive Officer since August 2011. He served as Executive Chairman and Chief Executive Officer on an interim basis from June 2008 to August 2009 and served as President from June 2008 to January 2009. He served as Chairman of the Board since August 2007 and from April 1995 to December 2001. He served as Vice Chairman of the Board from December 2001 to August 2007. Mr. Bidzos served as a director of VeriSign Japan from March 2008 to August 2010 and served as Representative Director of VeriSign Japan from March 2008 to September 2008. Mr. Bidzos served as Vice Chairman of RSA Security Inc., an Internet identity and access management solution provider, from March 1999 to May 2002, and Executive Vice President from July 1996 to February 1999. Prior thereto, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of RSA Data Security, Inc. from 1986 to February 1999.

George E. Kilguss, III has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since May 2012. From April 2008 to May 2012, he was the Chief Financial Officer of Internap Network Services Corporation, an IT infrastructure solutions company. From December 2003 to December 2007, he served as the Chief Financial Officer of Towerstream Corporation, a company that delivers high speed wireless Internet access to businesses using WiMAX microwave access. Mr. Kilguss holds an M.B.A. degree from the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business and a B.S. degree in Economics and Finance from the University of Hartford.

Richard H. Goshorn has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since June 2007. From October 2004 to May 2007, he served as General Counsel for Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld, LLP, an international law firm. From 2002 to 2003, Mr. Goshorn was Corporate Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Acterna Corporation Inc., a public communications test equipment company. From 1991 to 2001 he held a variety of senior executive legal positions with London-based Cable and Wireless PLC, a telecommunications company, including the position of Senior Vice President and General Counsel, Cable & Wireless Global. Mr. Goshorn holds a B.A. degree in Economics from the College of Wooster and a J.D. degree from Duke University School of Law.

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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 traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "VRSN." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share for our common stock as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market:

	Price Range	
	High	Low
Year ended December 31, 2013:		
Fourth Quarter	\$59.89	\$49.16
Third Quarter	\$52.13	\$44.38
Second Quarter	\$49.62	\$43.28
First Quarter	\$47.50	\$37.55
Year ended December 31, 2012:		
Fourth Quarter	\$50.15	\$32.81
Third Quarter	\$49.40	\$40.99
Second Quarter	\$44.00	\$37.43
First Quarter	\$39.01	\$34.75

On February 14, 2014, there were 579 holders of record of our common stock. We cannot estimate the number of beneficial owners since many brokers and other institutions hold our stock on behalf of stockholders. On February 14, 2014, the reported last sale price of our common stock was \$54.52 per share as reported by the NASDAQ Global Select Market.

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be volatile and significantly affected by factors such as:

- general market and economic conditions in the U.S., the eurozone and elsewhere;
- market conditions affecting technology and Internet stocks generally;
- announcements of earnings releases, material events, technological innovations, acquisitions or investments by us or our competitors;
- developments in Internet governance; and
- industry conditions and trends.

The market price of our common stock also has been and is likely to continue to be significantly affected by expectations of analysts and investors. Reports and statements of analysts do not necessarily reflect our views. To the extent we have met or exceeded analyst or investor expectations in the past does not necessarily mean that we will be able to do so in the future. In the past, securities class action lawsuits have often followed periods of volatility in the market price of a particular company's securities. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources. See Note 14, "Commitments and Contingencies," Legal Proceedings of our

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock or any other securities in the last two years. We continually evaluate the overall cash and investing needs of the business and consider the best uses for our cash, including investments in the strengthening of our infrastructure and growth opportunities for our business, as well as potential share repurchases.

For information regarding securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, see Note 11, “Employee Benefits and Stock-based Compensation,” of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

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Share Repurchases

The following table presents the share repurchase activity during the three months ended December 31, 2013:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1) (2)
	(Shares in thousands)			
October 1 – 31, 2013	1,000	\$51.81	1,000	\$645.3 million
November 1 – 30, 2013	1,755	\$54.94	1,755	\$548.9 million
December 1 – 31, 2013	1,341	\$57.06	1,341	\$472.4 million
	4,096		4,096	

(1) On July 24, 2013, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$518.7 million of our common stock, in addition to the \$481.3 million of our common stock remaining available for repurchase under the 2012 Share Buyback Program, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$1.0 billion of our common stock (collectively “the 2013 Share Buyback Program”).

(2) On January 31, 2014, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$527.6 million of our common stock, in addition to the \$472.4 million of our common stock remaining available for repurchase under the 2013 Share Buyback Program, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$1.0 billion of our common stock (collectively “the 2014 Share Buyback Program”). The 2014 Share Buyback Program has no expiration date. Purchases made under the 2014 Share Buyback Program could be effected through open market transactions, block purchases, accelerated share repurchase agreements or other negotiated transactions.

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Performance Graph

The information contained in the Performance Graph shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or “filed” with the SEC or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or the Exchange Act.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our common stock, the Standard and Poor’s (“S&P”) 500 Index, and the S&P 500 Information Technology Index. The graph assumes that \$100 (and the reinvestment of any dividends thereafter) was invested in our common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Information Technology Index on December 31, 2008, and calculates the return annually through December 31, 2013. The stock price performance on the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13
VeriSign, Inc	\$ 100	\$ 127	\$ 186	\$ 220	\$ 239	\$ 368
S&P 500 Index	\$ 100	\$ 126	\$ 145	\$ 149	\$ 172	\$ 228
S&P 500 Information Technology Index	\$ 100	\$ 162	\$ 178	\$ 182	\$ 210	\$ 269

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected financial data as of and for the last five fiscal years. The information set forth below is not necessarily indicative of results of future operations, and should be read in conjunction with Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K, to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below.

Selected Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income Data: (in millions, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013 (1)	2012	2011 (2)	2010 (3)	2009 (4)
Revenues	\$965	\$874	\$772	\$681	\$616
Operating income	\$528	\$457	\$329	\$232	\$160
Income from continuing operations	\$544	\$312	\$139	\$70	\$92
Income from continuing operations per share:					
Basic	\$3.77	\$1.99	\$0.84	\$0.39	\$0.48
Diluted	\$3.49	\$1.91	\$0.83	\$0.39	\$0.48
Cash dividend declared and paid per share	\$—	\$—	\$2.75	\$3.00	\$—

Income from continuing operations for 2013 includes a \$375.3 million income tax benefit related to a worthless (1) stock deduction, net of valuation allowances, and accrual for uncertain tax positions, partially offset by \$167.1 million of income tax expense related to the intended repatriation in 2014 of cash held by foreign subsidiaries.

Income from continuing operations for 2011 is reduced by pre-tax amounts of \$15.5 million in restructuring (2) charges and \$100.0 million in contingent interest paid to holders of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures, as a result of the special dividend to stockholders.

Income from continuing operations for 2010 is reduced by pre-tax amounts of \$16.9 million in restructuring (3) charges and \$109.1 million in contingent interest paid to holders of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures, as a result of the special dividend to stockholders.

Income from continuing operations for 2009 is reduced by pre-tax amounts of \$9.7 million of an impairment (4) charge related to our .name gTLD and \$5.4 million in restructuring charges

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data: (in millions)

	As of December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities (1) (2)	\$1,723	\$1,556	\$1,346	\$2,061	\$1,477
Total assets (2)	\$2,661	\$2,062	\$1,856	\$2,444	\$2,470
Deferred revenues (3)	\$856	\$813	\$729	\$663	\$888
Subordinated Convertible Debentures, including contingent interest derivative	\$624	\$598	\$590	\$582	\$574
Long-term debt	\$750	\$100	\$100	\$—	\$—

(1) 2010 amounts include proceeds from the sale of the Authentication Services business, partially offset by a dividend payment of \$518.2 million and contingent interest payment of \$109.1 million in December 2010.

(2) Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and total assets decreased from 2010 to 2011 because of a dividend payment of \$463.5 million and contingent interest of \$100.0 million paid in May 2011.

(3) 2009 amounts include deferred revenues of the Authentication Services business which was sold in 2010.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including, among other things, statements regarding our anticipated costs and expenses and revenue mix. Forward-looking statements include, among others, those statements including the words “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “believes” and similar language. Our actual results may differ significantly from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed in the section titled “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to the forward-looking statements or reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document.

Overview

We are a global provider of domain name registry services which power the navigation of the Internet by operating a global infrastructure for a portfolio of TLDs that includes .com, .net, .tv, .edu, .gov, .jobs, .name and .cc as well as two of the world’s 13 Internet root servers (“Registry Services”). Our product suite also includes NIA Services consisting of DDoS Protection Services, iDefense and Managed DNS. We have one reportable segment consisting of Registry Services and NIA Services. As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately 127.2 million domain names registered under the .com and .net registries, our principal registries. The number of domain names registered is largely driven by continued growth in online advertising, e-commerce, and the number of Internet users, which is partially driven by greater availability of broadband, as well as advertising and promotional activities carried out by us and third-party registrars. Growth in the number of domain names has been hindered by certain factors, including the overall economic conditions and ongoing changes to search algorithms used by Google and other Internet search engines that negatively affect the profitability of certain types of websites, and as a result, reduce demand for new domain name registrations and renewals. Revenues from NIA Services are not significant in relation to our consolidated revenues.

2013 Business Highlights and Trends

- We recorded revenues of \$965.1 million in 2013, which represents an increase of 10% compared to 2012.
- During 2013, domain names registered under the .com and .net TLDs increased by 6.1 million to end the year at 127.2 million active domain names, which was an increase of 5% compared to December 31, 2012.
- We recorded operating income of \$528.2 million during 2013, which represents an increase of 16% as compared to 2012.
- On April 16, 2013, we issued \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.625% senior notes due 2023. We used a portion of the net proceeds to repay in full the \$100.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under our Unsecured Credit Facility, and the remainder was used for general corporate purposes including share repurchases.
- We repurchased 21.0 million shares of our common stock for an aggregate cost of \$1.0 billion in 2013. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$472.4 million remaining for future share repurchases under the 2013 Share Buyback Program.

- On January 31, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$527.6 million of common stock, which brings the total amount to \$1.0 billion authorized and available under the Company’s 2014 Share Buyback Program, which has no expiration. Through February 20, 2014, we repurchased an additional 0.5 million shares for \$28.6 million under the 2014 Share Buyback Program.

- We generated cash flows from operating activities of \$579.4 million in 2013, which represents an increase of 8% as compared to 2012.
-

During the fourth quarter of 2013, we sold certain cost-method investments and realized a pre-tax gain of \$15.8 million.

Effective February 1, 2014, the domain name registration fees for the .net TLD increased from \$5.62 to \$6.18, per our agreement with ICANN.

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During the fourth quarter of 2013, we liquidated for tax purposes one of our domestic subsidiaries, which will allow us to claim a worthless stock deduction on our 2013 federal income tax return. We recorded an income tax benefit during the fourth quarter of 2013 of \$375.3 million related to the worthless stock deduction, net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions. The financial statement carrying value of this subsidiary was not material. The worthless stock deduction may be subject to audit and adjustment by the IRS, which could result in reversal of all, part or none of the income tax benefit, or could result in a benefit higher than the net amount recorded. If the IRS rejects or reduces the amount of the income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction, we may have to pay additional cash income taxes, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We cannot guarantee what the ultimate outcome or amount of the benefit we receive, if any, will be. We evaluated various scenarios for realizing the tax benefits from the worthless stock deduction and determined that using part of the benefit to offset current year domestic income, combined with a repatriation of a portion of the cash held by foreign subsidiaries as the most financially beneficial alternative. Accordingly, during the second or third quarter of 2014, we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the repatriation. The repatriation amount is intended to utilize substantially all of the projected available distributable capital reserves of our foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign statutes. During the fourth quarter of 2013, we recorded an income tax expense of \$167.1 million related to taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. For funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the intended repatriation that have not been previously taxed in the U.S., our intent remains to indefinitely reinvest those funds outside of the U.S. and accordingly, we have not provided deferred U.S. taxes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Management Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates those estimates. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

An accounting estimate is considered critical if the nature of the estimates or assumptions is material due to the levels of subjectivity and judgment involved, and the impact of changes in the estimates and assumptions would have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements. We believe the following critical accounting estimates and policies have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue recognition

We generate revenues by providing services over a period of time. Fees for these services are deferred and recognized as performance occurs. The majority of our revenue transactions contain standard business terms and conditions. However, at times, we enter into non-standard arrangements including multiple-element arrangements. As a result, we must evaluate (1) whether an arrangement exists; (2) how the arrangement consideration should be allocated among the deliverables; (3) when to recognize revenue on the deliverables; and (4) whether all elements of the arrangement have been delivered. Our revenue recognition policy also requires an assessment as to whether collection is reasonably assured, which requires us to evaluate the creditworthiness of our customers.

Fair value of financial instruments

Our Subordinated Convertible Debentures have a contingent interest payment provision that is identified as an embedded derivative. The embedded derivative is accounted for separately at fair value, and is marked to market at the end of each reporting period. We utilize a valuation model based on stock price, bond price, risk adjusted interest rates, volatility, and credit spread observations to estimate the value of the derivative. Several of these inputs to the model are not observable and require management judgment.

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Litigation and contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies are based on management's judgment as to the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome and the potential amount of loss incurred. A liability is recorded when a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated. These liabilities are based largely on estimates that require significant judgment. If actual results differ from these estimates, our results of operations could be materially affected in future periods when the contingencies are resolved.

Income taxes

Accounting for income taxes requires significant judgments in the development of estimates used in income tax calculations. Such judgments include, but are not limited to, the likelihood we would realize the benefits of net operating loss carryforwards, domestic and/or foreign tax credit carryforwards, the adequacy of valuation allowances, and the rates used to measure transactions with foreign subsidiaries. To the extent recovery of deferred tax assets is not likely, we record a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

Our operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes payable are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from U.S. federal, state, and international tax audits. We only recognize or continue to only recognize tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. We adjust these amounts in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities.

During the second or third quarter of 2014, we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries, in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. The repatriation amount utilizes substantially all of the projected available distributable capital reserves of our foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign statutes. Deferred income taxes are not provided for any funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the intended repatriation because these earnings are intended to be indefinitely reinvested. We consider the following matters, among others, in evaluating our plans for indefinite reinvestment: the forecasts, budgets and financial requirements of the parent and subsidiaries for both the long and short term; the tax consequences of a decision to reinvest; and any U.S. and foreign government programs designed to influence remittances. If factors change and as a result we are unable to indefinitely reinvest the foreign earnings, the income tax expense and payments may differ significantly from the current period and could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

Earnings per Share

We use the treasury stock method to calculate the impact of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures on diluted earnings per share. Under this method, only a positive conversion spread related to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures is included in the diluted earnings per share calculations. This is based on our intent and ability to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash. A change in our intent and ability would require us to use the if-converted method, which could have a material impact on our diluted earnings per share.

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Results of Operations

The following table presents information regarding our results of operations as a percentage of revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
	100	%	100	%	100	%
Revenues	100					
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of revenues	20		19		21	
Sales and marketing	9		11		13	
Research and development	7		7		7	
General and administrative	9		11		14	
Restructuring charges	—		—		2	
Total costs and expenses	45		48		57	
Operating income	55		52		43	
Interest expense	(8	)	(6	)	(19)
Non-operating income, net	—		1		1	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	47		47		25	
Income tax benefit (expense)	9		(11	)	(7)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	56		36		18	
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—		1		1	
Net income	56	%	37	%	19	%
Revenues						

Revenues related to our Registry Services are primarily derived from registrations for domain names in the .com, .net, .cc, .tv, .name, .gov, and .jobs domain name registries. Revenues from .cc, .tv, .name, .gov, and .jobs are not significant in relation to our consolidated revenues. For domain names registered with the .com and .net registries, we receive a fee from third-party registrars per annual registration that is fixed pursuant to our agreements with ICANN. Individual customers, called registrants, contract directly with third-party registrars or their resellers, and the third-party registrars in turn register the .com, .net, .cc, .tv, .name and .jobs domain names with Verisign. Changes in revenues are driven largely by changes in the number of new domain name registrations and the renewal rate for existing registrations as well as the impact of new and prior price increases, to the extent permitted, by ICANN and the DOC. New registrations and the renewal rate for existing registrations are impacted by continued growth in online advertising, e-commerce, and the number of Internet users, which is partially driven by greater availability of broadband, as well as advertising and promotional activities carried out by us and third-party registrars. On January 15, 2012, we increased our .com domain name registration fees by 7% from \$7.34 to \$7.85. We also increased our .net domain name registration fees from \$4.65 to \$5.11 on January 15, 2012, from \$5.11 to \$5.62 on July 1, 2013 and from \$5.62 to \$6.18 on February 1, 2014. We have the contractual right to increase the fees for .net domain name registrations by up to 10% each year during the term of our .net agreement with ICANN through June 30, 2017. The price of .com domain names is fixed at \$7.85 for the duration of the current .com Registry Agreement through November 30, 2018, except that prices may be raised by up to 7% each year due to the imposition of any new Consensus Policy or documented extraordinary expense resulting from an attack or threat of attack on the Security and Stability (each as defined in the .com Registry Agreement) of the DNS, subject to approval of the DOC. We offer promotional marketing programs for our registrars based upon market conditions and the business environment in which the registrars operate. All fees paid to us for .com and .net registrations are in U.S. dollars. Revenues from NIA Services are not significant in relation to our total consolidated revenues.

A comparison of revenues is presented below:

	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Revenues	\$965,087	10	% \$873,592	13	% \$771,978

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The following table compares domain names ending in .com and .net managed by our Registry Services business:

	December 31, 2013	% Change	December 31, 2012	% Change	December 31, 2011
Active domain names ending in .com and .net	127.2 million	5 %	121.1 million	6 %	113.8 million

Our revenues increased by \$91.5 million in 2013, as compared to 2012, primarily due to an \$80.8 million increase in revenues from the operation of the registries for the .com and .net TLDs and a \$10.7 million increase from other service revenues. The increase in revenues from operation of the registries for the .com and .net TLDs is primarily due to a 5% increase in the number of domain names ending in .com and .net and increases in the .com domain name registration fees in January 2012 and .net domain name registration fees in January 2012 and July 2013 as per our agreements with ICANN. Our revenues increased by \$101.6 million in 2012, as compared to 2011, primarily due to an \$87.6 million increase in revenues from the operation of the registries for the .com and .net TLDs and a \$13.8 million increase from other service revenues. The increase in revenues from operation of the registries for the .com and .net TLDs is primarily due to a 6% year-over-year increase in the number of domain names ending in .com and .net and increases in our .com and .net domain name registration fees in July 2010 and January 2012 as per our agreements with ICANN.

The growth in the number of active domain names during 2013 was primarily driven by continued Internet growth and new domain name promotional programs. However, ongoing economic uncertainty has limited the rate of growth of the domain name base. Further, according to published reports, Google has made changes to its search algorithms, which may decrease traffic to certain websites, and pay-per-click advertising policies, which may provide less compensation for certain types of websites. This could make such websites less profitable and hinder domain name registration growth. We believe these algorithm changes had a negative effect on the first time renewal rate for registrations during 2013 and 2012.

We expect to see continued growth in the number of active domain names in 2014 as a result of further Internet growth. In addition we expect to see continued growth internationally in the domain name base, resulting from greater broadband availability, Internet adoption, and expanding e-commerce. We believe certain registrars have made changes to their marketing strategies and are offering fewer discount programs for domain name registrations. We believe these marketing changes by registrars along with economic conditions in certain emerging markets may limit growth in the number of active domain names during 2014. Although growth in the domain name base may be limited by these factors, we expect revenues will continue to increase in fiscal 2014 as compared to fiscal 2013 as a result of continued growth in the number of active domain names ending in .com and .net and increases in the .com domain name registration fees in January 2012 and .net domain name registration fees in January 2012 and July 2013.

The Company generates revenue in the U.S.; Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”); Australia, China, India, and other Asia Pacific countries (“APAC”); and certain other countries, including Canada and Latin American countries.

The following table presents a comparison of the Company’s geographic revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011	
	(In thousands)					
U.S	\$585,201	10 %	\$530,111	12 %	\$472,700	
EMEA	169,767	26 %	135,084	23 %	109,680	
APAC	129,664	(1) %	130,648	12 %	116,999	
Other	80,455	3 %	77,749	7 %	72,599	
Total revenues	\$965,087	10 %	\$873,592	13 %	\$771,978	

Revenues for our Registry Services business are generally attributed to the country of domicile and the respective regions in which the Company’s registrars are located, however, this may differ from the regions where the registrars

operate or where registrants are located. Revenue growth for each region may be impacted by registrars reincorporating or relocating, or from acquisitions or changes in affiliations of resellers. Revenue growth in EMEA benefited from several such changes during 2013, while revenue in APAC was negatively impacted.

We have applied for 14 new gTLDs, including 12 IDN gTLDs. Although we have been invited by ICANN to begin the contracting process for 12 of our 14 new gTLD applications, there is no certainty that we will ultimately obtain these gTLDs. ICANN has stated that it will need to limit the maximum number of new gTLDs that may be delegated in a year to 1,000, which could delay the activation of some approved new gTLDs. Even though IDN gTLDs have been given priority, other factors related to the application process could delay or disrupt an application and the timing of revenue generation, if any, from these gTLDs.

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Even if we are successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs, there is no guarantee that such new gTLDs will be any more successful than the new gTLDs obtained by our competitors. For example, some of the gTLDs we have applied for face additional universal acceptability and usability challenges in that current desktop and mobile device software does not ubiquitously recognize these new gTLDs and may be slow to adopt standards or support these gTLDs, even if demand for such products is strong. This is particularly true for IDN TLDs, but applies to conventional gTLDs as well.

Similarly, while we originally entered into agreements to provide back-end registry services to other applicants for approximately 220 new gTLDs, and applicants for approximately 200 new gTLDs currently continue to contract with us to provide back-end registry services, there is no guarantee that such applicants with which we have entered into agreements will be successful in obtaining one or more of these new gTLDs or that such new gTLDs will be successful due to the same factors discussed above in connection with our gTLD applications. We also cannot guarantee that we will ultimately provide back-end registry services for such amount of new gTLDs. ICANN's Registry Agreement for new gTLDs requires the distribution of new gTLDs only through registrars who have executed the new RAA. If registrars do not execute the new RAA, our ability to provide back-end services would be reduced, negatively impacting the sale of our back-end services for new gTLDs. Even if we are able to provide such services, the timing of revenue may also be dependent on how diligently our customers proceed to delegation and launch following the completion of the application process and our customers' respective launch plans for the new gTLDs. We cannot assess the impact, if any, the introduction of these new gTLDs will have on our revenues and results of operations. See Item 1A. "Risk Factors—We may face additional competition, operational and other risks from the introduction of new gTLDs by ICANN, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows," of this Form 10-K.

Cost of revenues

Cost of revenues consist primarily of salaries and employee benefits expenses for our personnel who manage the operational systems, depreciation expenses, operational costs associated with the delivery of our services, fees paid to ICANN, customer support and training, consulting and development services, costs of facilities and computer equipment used in these activities, telecommunications expense and allocations of indirect costs such as corporate overhead.

A comparison of cost of revenues is presented below:

	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Cost of revenues	\$187,013	12	% \$167,600	1	% \$165,246

2013 compared to 2012: Cost of revenues increased primarily due to increases in registry fees, depreciation expenses, and salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses. Registry fees increased by \$9.2 million, due to increased registry fees required to be paid under the renewed .com Registry Agreement which became effective in the fourth quarter of 2012. Depreciation expenses increased by \$7.0 million, primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures in 2013, the acceleration of depreciation on an abandoned software project in 2013, and a change in the estimated useful lives of computer hardware and equipment assets from three years to four years in 2012. Salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation, increased by \$4.2 million, primarily due to an increase in bonus expenses as a result of a lower payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses.

2012 compared to 2011: Cost of revenues increased primarily due to increases in direct cost of revenues, salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses, partially offset by a decrease in depreciation expenses. Direct cost of revenues increased by \$2.8 million, primarily due to increased registry fees required to be paid in the new .tv and .com Registry Agreements which became effective in 2012, and an increase in

data hosting costs. Salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation, increased by \$1.9 million, primarily due to an increase in the average headcount to support our Registry Services business and continued growth of our NIA Services business, partially offset by a reduction in the estimated payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses and a decrease in stock-based compensation due to additional vested RSUs granted to option holders during 2011 as they did not participate in the May 2011 and December 2010 special cash dividends. Depreciation expenses decreased by \$3.4 million, primarily due to the acceleration of depreciation on an abandoned software project in 2011 and a change in the estimated useful lives of computer hardware and equipment assets from three years to four years beginning in 2012.

We expect cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues to remain consistent in 2014 as compared to 2013.

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Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, sales commissions, sales operations and other personnel-related expenses, travel and related expenses, gTLD application costs, trade shows, costs of lead generation, costs of computer and communications equipment and support services, facilities costs, consulting fees, costs of marketing programs, such as online, television, radio, print and direct mail advertising costs, and allocations of indirect costs such as corporate overhead.

A comparison of sales and marketing expenses is presented below:

	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Sales and marketing	\$89,337	(9)%	\$97,809	—	% \$97,432

2013 compared to 2012: Sales and marketing expenses decreased primarily due to decreases in advertising and consulting services expenses, fees paid to ICANN for new gTLD applications, and allocated overhead expenses. Advertising and consulting services expenses decreased by \$2.5 million, due to changes in product marketing programs and the timing of marketing initiatives in our Registry Services business. During 2012, we applied for 14 new gTLDs and incurred fees of \$2.6 million related to those applications. Allocated overhead expenses decreased by \$1.6 million, primarily due to a decrease in average headcount relative to other functions and a decrease in allocable expenses.

2012 compared to 2011: Sales and marketing expenses remained consistent with an increase in salary and employee benefits expenses, as well as fees paid to ICANN for new gTLD applications offset by a decrease in consulting and advertising expenses. Salary and employee benefits expenses increased by \$4.2 million, primarily due to an increase in the average headcount related to the expansion of the international marketing team for our Registry Services business and growth of our NIA sales team, partially offset by a decrease in the estimated payout for fiscal 2012 bonuses and stock-based compensation expenses due to additional vested RSUs granted during 2011 to option holders as they did not participate in the December 2010 and May 2011 special cash dividends. During 2012, we applied for 14 new gTLDs and incurred fees of \$2.6 million related to those applications. Consulting and advertising expenses decreased by \$7.1 million, primarily due to consulting costs related to the new gTLD program and product marketing initiatives promoting Registry Services during 2011.

We expect sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues to remain consistent in 2014 as compared to 2013.

Research and development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of costs related to research and development personnel, including salaries and other personnel-related expenses, consulting fees, facilities costs, computer and communications equipment, support services used in our service and technology development, and allocations of indirect costs such as corporate overhead.

A comparison of research and development expenses is presented below:

	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Research and development	\$70,297	14%	\$61,694	16%	% \$53,277

2013 compared to 2012: Research and development expenses increased primarily due to an increase in salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses, and a decrease in capitalized labor, partially offset by a decrease in contract and professional services expenses. Salary and employee benefits expenses,

including stock-based compensation expenses, increased by \$8.5 million, primarily due to an increase in average headcount to support the development of our DNS infrastructure and new services and higher bonus expenses as a result of a lower payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses. Capitalized labor decreased by \$2.0 million in 2013 due to a decrease in the volume of work performed on internally developed software projects. Contract and professional services expenses decreased by \$3.4 million due to lower consulting costs on various projects.

2012 compared to 2011: Research and development expenses increased primarily due to increases in salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses, and contract and professional services expenses, partially offset by an increase in capitalized labor. Salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation expenses, increased by \$6.6 million, primarily due to an increase in average headcount to support the development of our DNS infrastructure and new services, partially offset by a decrease in the estimated payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses. Contract and professional services expenses increased by \$3.0 million, primarily to support projects in our NIA Services business. Capitalized labor increased by \$2.1 million, primarily due to an increase in the volume of work performed on internally developed software projects.

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We expect research and development expenses as a percentage of revenues to remain consistent in 2014 as compared to 2013.

General and administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expenses for our executive, administrative, legal, finance, information technology and human resources personnel, costs of facilities, computer and communications equipment, management information systems, support services, professional services fees, certain tax and license fees, and bad debt expense, offset by allocations of indirect costs such as facilities and shared services expenses to other cost types.

A comparison of general and administrative expenses is presented below:

	2013	% Change	2012	% Change	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)				
General and administrative	\$90,208	—	% \$89,927	(19	)% \$111,122

2013 compared to 2012: General and administrative expenses remained consistent in 2013 compared to 2012 as an increase in salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation in 2013, and the 2012 reimbursement of previously incurred legal costs, received upon settlement of indemnification claims with the selling shareholders of a previously acquired business, were offset by decreases in legal expenses, occupancy expenses, and contract and professional services expenses. Salary and employee benefits expenses increased by \$7.5 million, including a \$1.6 million increase in stock-based compensation expenses, primarily due to an increase in average headcount and higher bonus expenses as compared to 2012 as a result of a lower payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses. Stock-based compensation expenses increased due to higher expected attainment levels for performance based RSUs granted to the Company's executives in 2013. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we recognized a credit of \$4.5 million related to reimbursement of previously incurred legal costs, received upon settlement of indemnification claims with the selling shareholders of a previously acquired business. Legal expenses decreased by \$8.3 million due to costs incurred in 2012 to support the DOC's review of our renewal of the .com Registry Agreement with ICANN, in addition to decreases in patent and trademark related expenses and legal advice related to ICANN's new gTLD program. Occupancy expenses decreased by \$2.6 million primarily due to the reversal of certain accrued expenses upon the resolution of a dispute related to a vacated office lease and a decrease in leased space. Contract and professional services expenses decreased by \$1.7 million due to an increase in costs capitalized related to development and implementation of internal use software.

2012 compared to 2011: General and administrative expenses decreased primarily due to decreases in salary and employee benefits expenses, including stock-based compensation, contract and professional services expenses, occupancy expenses, receipts from the settlement of indemnification claims with the former shareholders of an acquired business, and an increase in overhead expenses allocated to other cost types, partially offset by increases in depreciation expenses, legal expenses, and miscellaneous general and administrative expenses. Salary and employee benefits expenses decreased by \$15.6 million, including a \$4.4 million decrease in stock-based compensation, primarily due to the reduced headcount in corporate support functions subsequent to the divestiture of the Authentication Services business and a reduction in estimated payout of fiscal 2012 bonuses. Stock-based compensation expenses also decreased due to additional vested RSUs granted to option holders during 2011 as they did not participate in the May 2011 and December 2010 special cash dividends, partially offset by \$1.4 million of stock-based compensation expense for fully vested RSUs granted to members of the Board of Directors during 2012. Contract and professional services expenses decreased by \$4.9 million, primarily due to reductions in consulting services expenses and reductions in temporary staffing upon completion of the transition of certain corporate functions from California to Virginia in 2011. Occupancy expenses decreased by \$6.3 million, primarily due to lower rent expense as we exited leased facilities in Mountain View, California and Dulles, Virginia and purchased our corporate

headquarters facility in Reston, Virginia during 2011. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we recognized a credit of \$4.5 million related to reimbursements of previously incurred legal costs, received upon settlement of indemnification claims with the selling shareholders of a previously acquired business. Overhead expenses allocated to other cost types increased by \$1.6 million, primarily due to a decrease in the relative headcount of the general and administrative function compared to other functions subsequent to the completion of the 2010 Restructuring Plan and the transition of corporate functions from California to Virginia. Depreciation expenses increased by \$3.2 million primarily due to the additional depreciation related to our new corporate headquarters. Legal expenses increased by \$5.2 million primarily due to an insurance recovery in 2011 related to a certain legal matter as well as legal and other support related to the DOC's review of the renewal of our .com Registry Agreement with ICANN and legal advice related to ICANN's new gTLD program in 2012. Miscellaneous expenses increased by \$4.8 million primarily due to the release of \$5.9 million of liabilities related to non-income tax expenses as a result of the lapse of the statutes of limitations during 2011.

We expect general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues to remain consistent in 2014 as compared to 2013.

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Restructuring charges

See Note 6, “Restructuring Charges,” of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Interest expense

The following table presents the components of interest expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Contractual interest on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$40,625	\$40,625	\$40,625
Contractual interest on Senior Notes	24,570	—	—
Amortization of debt discount on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures	8,670	7,986	7,355
Contingent interest to holders of Subordinated Convertible Debentures	—	—	100,020
Interest capitalized to Property and equipment, net	(1,218)	(934)	(980)
Credit facility and other interest expense	2,114	2,519	312
Total interest expense	\$74,761	\$50,196	\$147,332

Contractual interest on the Senior Notes during 2013 is the result of the issuance of the Senior Notes in April 2013. The Indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures requires the payment of contingent interest to the holders of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures if the Board declares a dividend to our stockholders that is designated by the Board as an extraordinary dividend. The contingent interest is calculated as the amount derived by multiplying the per share declared dividend with the if-converted number of shares applicable to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The Board declared an extraordinary dividend in April 2011, and consequently, we paid \$100.0 million of contingent interest to holders of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in 2011.

We expect interest expense as a percentage of revenues to increase in 2014 compared to 2013 as a result of having a full year of interest expense related to the Senior Notes included in 2014.

Non-operating income, net

See Note 12, “Non-operating income, net” of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Income tax (benefit) expense

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Income tax (benefit) expense from continuing operations	\$(87,679)	\$100,210	\$55,031
Effective tax rate	(19)%	24%	28%

During the fourth quarter of 2013, we liquidated for tax purposes one of our domestic subsidiaries, which will allow us to claim a worthless stock deduction on our 2013 federal income tax return. We recorded an income tax benefit during the fourth quarter of 2013 of \$375.3 million related to the worthless stock deduction, net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions. The financial statement carrying value of this subsidiary was not material. The worthless stock deduction may be subject to audit and adjustment by the IRS, which could result in reversal of all, part or none of the income tax benefit, or could result in a benefit higher than the net amount recorded. If the IRS rejects or reduces the amount of the income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction, we may have to pay additional cash income taxes, which could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. We cannot guarantee what the ultimate outcome or amount of the benefit we receive, if any, will be. We evaluated various scenarios for realizing the tax benefits from the worthless stock deduction and determined that using part of the benefit to offset current year domestic income, combined with a repatriation of cash held by foreign subsidiaries, as the most financially beneficial alternative. Accordingly, during the second or third quarter of 2014, we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries, in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. The repatriation amount is expected to utilize substantially all of the projected distributable capital reserves of our foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign

statutes. During the fourth quarter of 2013, we recorded an income tax expense of \$167.1 million related to

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taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. For funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the intended repatriation that have not been previously taxed in the U.S., our intent remains to indefinitely reinvest those funds outside of the U.S. and accordingly we have not provided deferred U.S. taxes. See Note 13, "Income Taxes," of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Our effective tax rate for 2013 was lower than the statutory federal rate of 35% primarily due to benefits from the worthless stock deduction, net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions and tax benefits from foreign income taxed at lower rates, partially offset by the expense related to the repatriation of cash held by foreign subsidiaries and state income taxes.

Our effective tax rate for 2012 was lower than the statutory federal rate of 35% primarily due to tax benefits from foreign income taxed at lower rates and a decrease in valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets, partially offset by state income taxes and non-deductible stock based compensation.

Our effective tax rate for 2011 was lower than the statutory federal rate of 35% primarily due to tax benefits from foreign income taxed at lower rates, partially offset by an increase in the accrual for uncertain tax positions, tax expense related to a foreign currency transaction gain realized on the distribution of previously taxed income, state income taxes and non-deductible stock based compensation.

As of December 31, 2013, we had deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences, tax losses, and tax credits of \$424.7 million, net of valuation allowances, but before the offset of certain deferred tax liabilities. With the exception of deferred tax assets related to capital loss carryforwards, book and tax basis differences of certain investments and certain foreign net operating loss carryforwards, we believe it is more likely than not that the tax effects of the deferred tax liabilities, together with future taxable income, will be sufficient to fully recover the remaining deferred tax assets. Our deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforwards increased in 2013 primarily due to the worthless stock deduction.

We qualify for two tax holidays in Switzerland. The tax holidays provide reduced rates of taxation on certain types of income and also require certain thresholds of investment and employment. One of the tax holidays is effective through December 31, 2015, the other is effective through December 31, 2014. Upon expiration the tax holidays may be extended if certain additional requirements are satisfied. These tax holidays increased the Company's earnings per share by \$0.18 in 2013, \$0.11 in 2012, and \$0.06 in 2011.

Income from discontinued operations, net of tax

See Note 4, "Discontinued Operations," of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$339,223	\$130,736
Marketable securities	1,384,062	1,425,700
Total	\$1,723,285	\$1,556,436

As of December 31, 2013, our principal source of liquidity was \$339.2 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$1.4 billion of marketable securities. The marketable securities consist of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury meeting the criteria of our investment policy, which is focused on the preservation of our capital through investment in investment grade securities. The cash equivalents consist mainly of amounts invested in money market funds and U.S. Treasury bills purchased with original maturities of less than 90 days. As of December 31, 2013, all of our marketable securities have contractual maturities of less than one year. Our cash and cash equivalents are readily accessible. For additional information on our investment portfolio, see Note 2, "Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Marketable Securities," of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

As of December 31, 2013, the amount of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities held by foreign subsidiaries was \$1.5 billion. During the second or third quarter of 2014 we intend to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the repatriation. The repatriation amount is expected to utilize substantially all of the projected available distributable capital reserves of our foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign statutes. For any funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the repatriation that have not been previously taxed in the U.S., our intent remains to indefinitely reinvest those funds outside of the U.S. and accordingly, we have not provided deferred U.S. taxes for such funds. In the event funds from foreign operations are needed to fund operations in the U.S. and if U.S. tax has not already been provided, we would be required to accrue and pay additional U.S. taxes in order to repatriate these funds. As of December 31, 2013, the amount of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which deferred income taxes have not been provided was \$153.3 million.

On April 16, 2013, we issued \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.625% senior unsecured notes due 2023 in a private offering. The Senior Notes will mature in May 2023. We used a portion of the net proceeds to repay the \$100.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under our Unsecured Credit Facility. The remaining portion of the proceeds were used for general corporate purposes including the repurchase of shares under the 2013 Share Buyback Program. The Unsecured Credit Facility remains available with a borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million.

In 2013, proceeds from sales and maturities of marketable securities were \$59.0 million, net of purchases, compared with \$1.4 billion of purchases in 2012, net of sales and maturities. In 2011, proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities were \$467.0 million, net of purchases.

In 2013, we repurchased 21.0 million shares of our common stock at an average stock price of \$48.65 for an aggregate cost of \$1.0 billion. In 2012, we repurchased approximately 7.7 million shares of our common stock at an average stock price of \$40.90 for an aggregate cost of \$314.6 million. In 2011, we repurchased approximately 16.3 million shares of our common stock at an average stock price of \$32.76 for an aggregate cost of \$534.6 million. As of December 31, 2013, \$472.4 million remained available for further repurchases under the 2013 Share Buyback Program. On January 31, 2014, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$527.6 million of common stock, which brings the total amount to \$1.0 billion authorized and available under the 2014 Share Buyback Program. In 2011 we declared and paid a special cash dividend of \$2.75 per share of our common stock totaling \$463.5 million. As a result of the dividend, we also paid \$100.0 million in contingent interest to holders of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$1.25 billion principal amount outstanding of 3.25% Subordinated Convertible Debentures due 2037 (See Note 7 "Debt and Interest Expense" of the accompanying consolidated financial statements).

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The price of our common stock exceeded the conversion price threshold trigger during the fourth quarter of 2013. Accordingly, the Subordinated Convertible Debentures are convertible at the option of each holder through March 31, 2014. We do not expect a material amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures to be converted in the near term as the trading price of the debentures exceeds the value that is likely to be received upon conversion. However, we cannot provide any assurance that the trading price of the debentures will continue to exceed the value that would be derived upon conversion or that the holders will not elect to convert the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. If a holder elects to convert its Subordinated Convertible Debentures, we are permitted under the Indenture to pursue an exchange in lieu of conversion or to settle the conversion value (as defined in the Indenture) in cash, stock, or a combination thereof. If we choose not to pursue or cannot complete an exchange in lieu of conversion, we currently have the intent and the ability (based on current facts and circumstances) to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash. However, if the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures that holders actually elect to convert exceeds our cash on hand and cash from operations, we will need to draw cash from existing financing or pursue additional sources of financing to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash. We cannot provide any assurances that we will be able to obtain new sources of financing on terms acceptable to us or at all, nor can we assure that we will be able to obtain such financing in time to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures that holders elect to convert.

We believe existing cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities, and funds generated from operations, together with our ability to arrange for additional financing should be sufficient to meet our working capital, capital expenditure requirements, and to service our debt for the next 12 months. We regularly assess our cash management approach and activities in view of our current and potential future needs.

In summary, our cash flows for 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$579,397	\$537,630	\$335,901
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(11,062)	(1,442,353)	273,242
Net cash used in financing activities	(357,333)	(277,752)	(852,198)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,515)	(138)	(3,224)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$208,487	\$(1,182,613)	\$(246,279)

Net cash provided by operating activities

Our largest source of operating cash flows is cash collections from our customers. Our primary uses of cash from operating activities are for personnel related expenditures, and other general operating expenses, as well as payments related to taxes, interest and facilities.

2013 compared to 2012: Cash provided by operating activities increased in 2013 primarily due to an increase in cash received from customers, and decreases in cash paid to employees and vendors offset by an increase in interest paid and income taxes paid. Cash received from customers increased primarily due to an increase in new and renewed domain name registrations during 2013. Payments to employees and vendors decreased primarily due to the timing of payments to vendors. Interest paid increased in 2013 as a result of the issuance of our Senior Notes in April 2013. Income taxes paid increased primarily due to federal income tax payments made during 2013 based on estimated taxable income before we determined that we would claim a worthless stock deduction that ultimately resulted in a tax loss for the year.

2012 compared to 2011: Cash provided by operating activities increased in 2012 primarily due to an increase in cash received from customers, the payment of \$100.0 million of contingent interest to the holders of our Subordinated

Convertible Debentures during 2011, and a decrease in cash paid to employees and vendors, partially offset by an increase in cash paid for income taxes during 2012. Cash received from customers increased as the result of growth in sales during 2012, while cash paid to employees and vendors decreased due to a reduction in operating expenses in 2012. The increase in income taxes paid in 2012 was due primarily to an increase in income tax payments made by our foreign subsidiaries.

Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities

The changes in cash flows from investing activities primarily relate to purchases, maturities and sales of marketable securities, and purchases of property and equipment.

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2013 compared to 2012: Cash used in investing activities decreased in 2013 primarily due to \$1.4 billion of purchases of marketable securities, net of sales and maturities, during 2012 compared to \$58.5 million of sales and maturities of marketable securities, net of purchases, in 2013, partially offset by an increase in purchases of property and equipment as we continue to invest in our infrastructure.

2012 compared to 2011: The change in cash (used in) provided by investing activities is primarily due to \$1.4 billion of purchases of marketable securities, net of sales and maturities, during 2012 compared to \$467.0 million of sales and maturities of marketable securities, net of purchases, in 2011 and a decrease in purchases of property and equipment primarily due to the purchase of our corporate headquarters in Reston, Virginia for \$118.5 million in 2011.

Net cash used in financing activities

The changes in cash flows from financing activities primarily relate to share repurchases, proceeds from and repayment of borrowings, stock option exercises, our employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP"), and excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation.

2013 compared to 2012: Net cash used in financing activities increased primarily due to an increase in share repurchases during 2013 and repayment of the outstanding indebtedness under our Unsecured Credit Facility in 2013, partially offset by proceeds received from the issuance of Senior Notes in 2013.

2012 compared to 2011: Net cash used in financing activities decreased primarily due to the payment of a special cash dividend in 2011, a decrease in the amount of share repurchases made during 2012, and an increase in excess tax benefits from exercises of stock options and vesting of RSUs in 2012, partially offset by \$100.0 million borrowed under our Unsecured Credit Facility in 2011, and a decrease in proceeds from stock option exercises and the ESPP.

Impact of Inflation

We believe that inflation has not had a significant impact on our operations during 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Income taxes

We expect the amount of cash paid for domestic income taxes to increase in future years, after the remaining U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards, primarily resulting from the worthless stock deduction, are used to offset against future domestic income and the repatriation of funds held by foreign subsidiaries. However, this increase is expected to be partially offset by the increasing benefit from the interest deduction related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The interest expense deducted for income tax purposes is based on the adjusted issue price of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures which grows over the term due to the difference between the interest deduction taken for income tax purposes, using a comparable yield of 8.5%, and the coupon rate of 3.25%, compounded annually. As a result, the amount of interest deducted is expected to grow each year, while the interest recognized in accordance with GAAP, will grow at a slower rate. This difference will result in a continuing increase in the long-term deferred tax liability on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

We expect the amount of cash paid for foreign income taxes to be higher in 2014 primarily related to international withholding taxes on our intended repatriation.

If the amount paid (in cash or stock) to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures (i.e., the Settlement Amount) is less than the adjusted issue price, under the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder, the difference is included in taxable income as recapture of previous interest deductions. The Settlement Amount will vary based on the stock price at settlement date. Depending on the Settlement Amount for the Subordinated Convertible Debentures at the settlement date, the amount included in taxable income as a result of this recapture could be substantial, which could adversely impact our cash flow.

Property and Equipment Expenditures

Our planned property and equipment expenditures for 2014 are anticipated to be between \$60 million and \$80 million and will primarily be focused on infrastructure upgrades and enhancements to our product portfolio.

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Contractual Obligations

See Note 14, “Commitments and Contingencies,” Purchase Obligations and Contractual Agreements, of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

We enter into indemnification agreements with many of our customers in the ordinary course of business. We also entered into indemnification agreements with Symantec in connection with the sale of the Authentication Services business. See Note 14, “Commitments and Contingencies,” Indemnifications, of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

It is not our business practice to enter into off-balance sheet arrangements. As of December 31, 2013, we did not have any significant off-balance sheet arrangements. See Note 14, “Commitments and Contingencies,” Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements, of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K for further information regarding off-balance sheet arrangements.

Dilution from Subordinated Convertible Debentures, RSUs and Stock Options

The conversion of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures may dilute the holdings of existing shareholders due to the potential number of shares that could be required to settle the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. We have the intent and ability to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash, but the excess of the conversion value over the principal amount (“the conversion spread”) may be settled in shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2013, there are 36.4 million shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon conversion or repurchase of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. Based on the if-converted value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures as of December 31, 2013, the conversion spread could have required us to issue up to 15.5 million shares of common stock. See Item 1A. “Risk Factors—We may not have the ability to repurchase the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash upon the occurrence of a fundamental change, or to pay cash upon the conversion of Subordinated Convertible Debentures; Occurrence of certain events related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures might have significant adverse accounting, disclosure, tax, and liquidity implications,” of this Form 10-K.

Grants of stock-based awards are key components of the compensation packages we provide to attract and retain certain of our talented employees and align their interests with the interests of existing stockholders. We recognize that these stock-based awards dilute existing stockholders and have sought to control the number granted while providing competitive compensation packages. As of December 31, 2013, there are a total of 2.6 million unvested RSUs and outstanding stock options which represent potential dilution of 1.9%. This maximum potential dilution will only result if all outstanding options vest and are exercised and all RSUs vest and are settled. There were no stock options granted in the last three years. In recent years, our stock repurchase program has more than offset the dilutive effect of our stock option and RSU programs; however, we may reduce the level of our stock repurchases in the future as we may use our available cash for other purposes.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and market risks. We have not entered into any market risk sensitive instruments for trading purposes.

Interest rate sensitivity

Our marketable securities consist of fixed income securities which are subject to interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$1.4 billion of fixed income securities, which consisted of U.S. Treasury bills with maturities of less than one year. A hypothetical change in interest rates by 100 basis points would not have a significant impact on the fair value of our investments.

Foreign exchange risk management

We conduct business throughout the world and transact in multiple foreign currencies. Our foreign currency risk management program is designed to mitigate foreign exchange risks associated with monetary assets and liabilities of our operations that are denominated in non-functional currencies. The primary objective of this program is to minimize the gains and losses to income resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. We may choose not to hedge certain foreign exchange exposures due to immateriality, prohibitive economic cost of hedging particular exposures, and limited availability of appropriate hedging instruments. We do not enter into foreign currency transactions for trading or speculative purposes, nor do we hedge foreign currency exposures in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in exchange rates. The program may entail the use of forward or option contracts, which are usually placed and adjusted monthly. These foreign currency forward contracts are derivatives and are recorded at fair market value. We attempt to limit our exposure to credit risk by executing foreign exchange contracts with financial institutions that have investment grade ratings.

As of December 31, 2013, we held foreign currency forward contracts in notional amounts totaling \$27.0 million to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations associated with certain foreign currencies. Changes in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currency derivatives outstanding would be largely offset by the remeasurement of our foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities resulting in an insignificant net impact to income.

A hypothetical uniform 10% strengthening or weakening in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to the foreign currencies in which our revenues and expenses are denominated would not result in a significant impact to our financial statements.

Market risk management

The fair market values of our Subordinated Convertible Debentures and the Senior Notes are subject to interest rate risk. Generally, the fair market value of fixed interest rate debt will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The Subordinated Convertible Debentures are subject to market risk due to the convertible feature of the debentures, the fair market value will increase as the market price of our common stock increases, and decrease as the market price of our common stock falls. The interest and market value changes affect the fair market value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures and the Senior Notes but do not impact our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures was approximately \$2.2 billion and the fair value of the Senior Notes was \$723.3 million, based on available market information from public data sources.

The fair market value of the contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures is also subject to interest rate risk and market risk. Generally, the fair market value of the contingent interest derivative will change due

to changes in interest rates as well as due to changes in the fair market value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Financial Statements

Verisign's financial statements required by this Item are set forth as a separate section of this Form 10-K. See Item 15 for a listing of financial statements provided in the section titled "Financial Statements."

Supplementary Data (Unaudited)

The following tables set forth unaudited supplementary quarterly financial data for the two year period ended December 31, 2013. In management's opinion, the unaudited data has been prepared on the same basis as the audited information and includes all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the data for the periods presented.

	2013 Quarter Ended				Year Ended December 31,
	March 31	June 30	September 30 (2)	December 31 (3)	
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues	\$236,447	\$239,332	\$243,678	\$245,630	\$965,087
Gross Profit	\$189,193	\$192,702	\$197,124	\$199,055	\$778,074
Operating Income	\$133,264	\$132,081	\$132,713	\$130,174	\$528,232
Net income	\$84,513	\$86,890	\$80,898	\$292,149	\$544,450
Net income per share (1):					
Basic	\$0.55	\$0.58	\$0.57	\$2.15	\$3.77
Diluted	\$0.52	\$0.55	\$0.53	\$1.94	\$3.49

(1) Net income per share for the year is computed independently and may not equal the sum of the quarterly net income per share.

Net income for the quarter ended September 30, 2013 was reduced by \$5.3 million pre-tax unrealized loss due to an increase in the fair value of the embedded contingent interest derivative related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

Net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2013 includes a \$375.3 million income tax benefit related to a worthless stock deduction net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions, and \$15.8 million pre-tax gain on sale of certain cost method investments, partially offset by \$167.1 million income tax expense related to an intended repatriation of cash held by foreign subsidiaries in 2014, and \$8.1 million pre-tax unrealized loss due to an increase in the fair value of the embedded contingent interest derivative related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures. Income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction and income tax expense related to the intended repatriation of cash held by foreign subsidiaries is further described in Note 13, "Income Taxes," of our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

	2012 Quarter Ended				Year Ended December 31,
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31 (2)	
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Revenues	\$205,726	\$214,142	\$223,528	\$230,196	\$873,592
Gross Profit	\$164,470	\$171,298	\$182,068	\$188,156	\$705,992
Operating Income	\$98,930	\$106,980	\$116,062	\$135,355	\$457,327
Net income	\$68,009	\$68,472	\$77,910	\$105,641	\$320,032
Net income per share (1):					

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Basic	\$0.43	\$0.43	\$0.50	\$0.68	\$2.04
Diluted	\$0.42	\$0.42	\$0.47	\$0.65	\$1.95

(1) Net income per share for the year is computed independently and may not equal the sum of the quarterly net income per share.

Net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2012 includes pre-tax benefits of \$13.6 million primarily related to reimbursements of litigation and defense costs, received upon settlement with the selling shareholders of a

(2) previously acquired business, \$5.5 million related to a reduction in the estimated bonus payout, and a \$7.6 million unrealized gain due to a decrease in the fair value of the embedded contingent interest derivative related to our Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

Our quarterly revenues and operating results are difficult to forecast. Therefore, we believe that period-to-period comparisons of our operating results will not necessarily be meaningful, and should not be relied upon as an indication of future performance. Also, operating results may fall below our expectations and the expectations of securities analysts or investors in one or more future quarters. If this were to occur, the market price of our common stock would likely decline. For further information regarding the quarterly fluctuation of our revenues and operating results, see Item 1A, "Risk Factors-Our operating results may fluctuate and our future revenues and profitability are uncertain" of this Form 10-K.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on our management's evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer (our principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer (our principal financial officer), as of December 31, 2013, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act")) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

b. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 using the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based on our evaluation under the COSO framework, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting is 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.

KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report concerning the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. See "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

c. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

d. Inherent Limitations of Disclosure Controls and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Because of their inherent limitations, our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting may not prevent material errors or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting is subject to risks, including that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with our

policies or procedures may deteriorate.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this item relating to our directors and nominees, regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, and regarding our Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee and Compensation Committee will be included under the captions “Proposal No. 1: Election of Directors,” “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management-Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” and “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement related to the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference (“2014 Proxy Statement”).

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information required by this item relating to our executive officers is included under the caption “Executive Officers of the Registrant” in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other senior accounting officers. This code of ethics, titled “Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers,” is posted on our website along with the “Verisign Code of Conduct” that applies to all officers and employees, including the aforementioned officers. The Internet address for our website is VerisignInc.com, and the “Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers” may be found from our main Web page by clicking first on “investors,” next on “Corporate Governance,” next on “Ethics and Business Conduct,” and finally on “Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers.” The “Verisign Code of Conduct” applicable to all officers and employees can similarly be found on the Web page for “Ethics and Business Conduct” under the link entitled “Verisign Code of Conduct-2012.”

We intend to satisfy any disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the “Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers” or, to the extent also applicable to the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, or other senior accounting officers, the “Verisign Code of Conduct-2012” by posting such information on our website, on the Web page found by clicking through to “Ethics and Business Conduct” as specified above.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Compensation of Directors,” “Non-Employee Director Retainer Fees and Equity Compensation Information” and “Non-Employee Director Compensation Table for Fiscal 2013,” and “Executive Compensation.”

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

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference from the discussions under the captions “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in our 2014 Proxy Statement.

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

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Policies and Procedures with Respect to Transactions with Related Persons,” “Certain

Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Independence of Directors.”

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to our 2014 Proxy Statement from the discussions under the captions “Principal Accountant Fees and Services” and “Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors.”

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

Financial statements

- Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011

- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial statement schedules

Financial statement schedules are omitted because the information called for is not material or is shown either in the consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

(a) Index to Exhibits

Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the Company has filed certain agreements as exhibits to this Form 10-K. These agreements may contain representations and warranties by the parties thereto. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other party or parties to such agreements and (1) may be intended not as statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties to such agreements if those statements prove to be inaccurate, (2) may have been qualified by disclosures that were made to such other party or parties and that either have been reflected in the Company's filings or are not required to be disclosed in those filings, (3) may apply materiality standards different from what may be viewed as material to investors and (4) were made only as of the date of such agreements or such other date(s) as may be specified in such agreements and are subject to more recent developments. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the Company's actual state of affairs at the date hereof or at any other time.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
2.01	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of March 6, 2000, by and among the Registrant, Nickel Acquisition Corporation and Network Solutions, Inc.	8-K	3/8/00	2.1	
2.02	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated September 23, 2001, by and among the Registrant, Illinois Acquisition	S-4	10/10/01	4.03	

Corporation and Illuminet Holdings, Inc.

2.03	Purchase Agreement dated as of October 14, 2003, as amended, among the Registrant and the parties indicated therein.	8-K	12/10/03	2.1
2.04	Sale and Purchase Agreement Regarding the Sale and Purchase of All Shares in Jamba! AG dated May 23, 2004 between the Registrant and certain other named individuals.	10-K	3/16/05	2.04
2.05	Asset Purchase Agreement dated October 10, 2005, as amended, among the Registrant, eBay, Inc. and the other parties thereto.	8-K	11/23/05	2.1

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
3.01	Fourth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant.	S-1	11/5/07	3.01	
3.02	Sixth Amended and Restated Bylaws of VeriSign, Inc.	8-K	7/31/12	3.01	
4.01	Indenture dated as of August 20, 2007 between the Registrant and U.S. Bank National Association.	8-K/A	9/6/07	4.1	
4.02	Registration Rights Agreement dated as of August 20, 2007 between the Registrant and J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc. Indenture, dated as of April 16, 2013, between VeriSign, Inc., each of the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K/A	9/6/07	4.2	
	Form of Note (included in Exhibit 4.03).				
4.03	Indenture, dated as of April 16, 2013, between VeriSign, Inc., each of the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	4/17/13	4.1	
4.04	Form of Note (included in Exhibit 4.03).	8-K	4/17/13	4.2	
10.01	Form of Revised Indemnification Agreement entered into by the Registrant with each of its directors and executive officers.	10-K	3/31/03	10.02	
10.02	409A Options Election Form and related documentation. +	8-K	1/4/07	99.01	
10.03	Registrant's 1998 Directors Stock Option Plan, as amended through May 22, 2003, and form of stock option agreement. +	S-8	6/23/03	4.02	
10.04	Registrant's 2001 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended through November 22, 2002. +	10-K	3/31/03	10.08	
10.05	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, as adopted May 26, 2006. +	10-Q	7/12/07	10.02	
10.06	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, form of Stock Option Agreement. +	10-Q	7/12/07	10.03	
10.07	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, form of Directors Nonqualified Stock Option Grant. +	10-Q	8/9/07	10.01	

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10.08	Nonqualified Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, amended form of Nonqualified Directors Stock Option Grant. +	S-1	11/5/07	10.15
10.09	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	7/12/07	10.04
10.10	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	7/12/07	10.05
10.11	Registrant's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	8-K	8/30/07	99.1
10.12	Registrant's 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as adopted August 30, 2007. +	S-1	11/5/07	10.19
10.13	Assignment Agreement, dated as of April 18, 1995 between the Registrant and RSA Data Security, Inc.	S-1	1/29/98	10.15
10.14	BSAFE/TIPEM OEM Master License Agreement, dated as of April 18, 1995, between the Registrant and RSA Data Security, Inc., as amended.	S-1	1/29/98	10.16

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.15	Amendment Number Two to BSAFE/TIPEM OEM Master License Agreement dated as of December 31, 1998 between the Registrant and RSA Data Security, Inc.	S-1	1/5/99	10.31	
10.16	Non-Compete and Non-Solicitation Agreement, dated April 18, 1995, between the Registrant and RSA Security, Inc.	S-1	1/29/98	10.17	
10.17	Microsoft/VeriSign Certificate Technology Preferred Provider Agreement, effective as of May 1, 1997, between the Registrant and Microsoft Corporation.*	S-1	1/29/98	10.18	
10.18	Master Development and License Agreement, dated as of September 30, 1997, between the Registrant and Security Dynamics Technologies, Inc.*	S-1	1/29/98	10.19	
10.19	Amendment Number One to Master Development and License Agreement dated as of December 31, 1998 between the Registrant and Security Dynamics Technologies, Inc.	S-1	1/5/99	10.30	
10.20	Amendment No. Thirty (30) to Cooperative Agreement - Special Awards Conditions NCR-92-18742, between VeriSign and U.S. Department of Commerce managers.	10-K	7/12/07	10.27	
10.21	Confirmation of Accelerated Purchase of Equity Securities dated August 14, 2007 between the Registrant and J P Morgan Securities, Inc. *	S-1	11/5/07	10.44	
10.22	Limited Liability Company Agreement by and among Fox US Mobile Holdings, Inc., News Corporation, VeriSign U.S. Holdings, Inc. and US Mobile Holdings, LLC, dated January 31, 2007.*	10-Q	7/16/07	10.03	
10.23	Confirmation of Accelerated Repurchase of Common Stock dated February 8, 2008 between the Registrant and J.P. Morgan Securities, Inc., as agent to JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch. *	10-Q	5/12/08	10.01	
10.24	Settlement Agreement and General Release by and between VeriSign, Inc. and William A. Roper, Jr., dated June 30, 2008. +	10-Q	8/8/08	10.02	
10.25	Release and Waiver of Age Discrimination Claims by William A. Roper, Jr., dated June 30, 2008. +	10-Q	8/8/08	10.03	

10.26	Assignment of Invention, Nondisclosure and Nonsolicitation Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and D. James Bidzos, dated August 20, 2008.	10-Q	11/7/08	10.03
10.27	Assignment of Invention, Nondisclosure and Nonsolicitation Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Roger Moore, dated October 1, 2008.	10-Q	11/7/08	10.05
10.28	Purchase and Termination Agreement dated as of October 6, 2008, by and among Fox Entertainment Group, Inc., Fox US Mobile Holdings, Inc., US Mobile Holdings, LLC, Fox Dutch Mobile B.V., Jamba Netherlands Mobile Holdings GP B.V., Netherlands Mobile Holdings C.V., VeriSign, Inc., VeriSign US Holdings, Inc., VeriSign Netherlands Mobile Holdings B.V., and VeriSign Switzerland S.A.	10-Q	11/7/08	10.06
10.29	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, adopted May 26, 2006, as amended August 5, 2008. +	10-Q	11/7/08	10.07
10.30	Form of VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Stock Option Agreement. +	10-Q	11/7/08	10.08
10.31	Form of VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	11/7/08	10.09

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.32	Form of VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	11/7/08	10.10	
10.33	Arrangement Agreement dated as of January 23, 2009 between VeriSign, Inc. and Certicom Corp.	10-K	3/3/09	10.59	
10.34	Asset Purchase Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Transaction Network Services, dated March 2, 2009.	10-Q	5/8/09	10.03	
10.35	Letter Agreement dated May 1, 2009 to Asset Purchase Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Transaction Network Services, Inc., dated March 2, 2009.	10-Q	8/6/09	10.01	
10.36	Acquisition Agreement by and among VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, VeriSign S.À.R.L., VeriSign Do Brasil Serviços Para Internet Ltda, VeriSign Digital Services Technology (China) Co., Ltd., VeriSign Services India Private Limited, and Syniverse Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation dated as of August 24, 2009. *	10-Q	11/6/09	10.05	
10.37	Letter Amendment to the Acquisition Agreement by and among VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, VeriSign S.À.R.L., VeriSign Do Brasil Serviços Para Internet Ltda, VeriSign Digital Services Technology (China) Co., Ltd., VeriSign Services India Private Limited, and Syniverse Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation dated as of August 24, 2009, by and among each of the parties thereto, dated October 2, 2009.	10-Q	11/6/09	10.06	
10.38	Letter Amendment No. 2 to the Amendment to the Acquisition Agreement by and among VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, VeriSign S.À.R.L., VeriSign Do Brasil Serviços Para Internet Ltda, VeriSign Digital Services Technology (China) Co., Ltd., VeriSign Services India Private Limited, and Syniverse Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation dated as of August 24, 2009, by and among each of the parties thereto, Syniverse Technologies Services (India) Private Limited, dated October 23, 2009.	10-Q	11/6/09	10.07	
10.39	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into by the Registrant with each of its directors and executive officers. +	10-Q	4/28/10	10.01	
10.40	Acquisition Agreement between VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and Symantec Corporation, a Delaware	10-Q	8/3/10	10.01	

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corporation, dated as of May 19, 2010. *

10.41	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Stock Option Agreement. +	10-Q	8/3/10	10.02
10.42	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	8/3/10	10.03
10.43	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Directors Nonqualified Stock Option Grant Agreement. +	10-Q	8/3/10	10.04
10.44	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	8/3/10	10.05
10.45	Deed of Lease between 12061 Bluemont Owner, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company as Landlord, and VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation as Tenant, dated as of September 15, 2010.	10-Q	10/29/10	10.01
10.46	VeriSign, Inc. Annual Incentive Compensation Plan. +	10-K	2/24/11	10.64
10.47	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-K	2/24/11	10.65

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.48	Registry Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, entered into as of June 27, 2011.	8-K	6/28/11	10.01	
10.49	Amended and Restated VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated May 26, 2011. +	10-Q	7/29/11	10.02	
10.50	Form of Amended and Restated Change-in-Control and Retention Agreement. +	10-Q	7/29/11	10.03	
10.51	Amended and Restated Change-in-Control and Retention Agreement [CEO Form of Agreement]. +	10-Q	7/29/11	10.04	
10.52	Separation & General Release of Claims Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Kevin Werner, effective as of May 3, 2011. +	10-Q	7/29/11	10.05	
10.53	Separation & General Release of Claims Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Christine Brennan, effective as of July 13, 2011. +	10-Q	7/29/11	10.06	
10.54	Purchase and Sale Agreement for 12061 Bluemont Way Reston, Virginia between 12061 Bluemont Owner, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as Seller and VeriSign, Inc., a Delaware corporation, as Purchaser Dated August 18, 2011.	8-K	9/7/11	10.01	
10.55	Credit Agreement, dated as of November 22, 2011 among VeriSign, Inc., the borrowing subsidiaries party thereto, the lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London Agent.	8-K	11/29/11	10.01	
10.56	Guarantee Agreement, dated as of November 22, 2011, among VeriSign, Inc., the other guarantors identified therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent.	8-K	11/29/11	10.02	
10.57	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-K	2/24/12	10.75	
10.58	Employment Offer Letter between the Registrant and George E. Kilguss, III dated April 20, 2012+	10-Q	7/27/12	10.01	
10.59	Letter Agreement between the Registrant and George E. Kilguss, III dated June 28, 2012. +	10-Q	7/27/12	10.02	

10.60	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Form of Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	7/27/12	10.03
10.61	Registry Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers, entered into on November 29, 2012.	8-K	11/30/12	10.1
10.62	Amendment Number Thirty-Two (32) to the Cooperative Agreement between VeriSign, Inc. and Department of Commerce, entered into on November 29, 2012.	8-K	11/30/12	10.2
10.63	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Employee Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	4/25/13	10.02
10.64	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	4/25/13	10.03
10.65	VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan Performance-Based Restricted Stock Unit Agreement. +	10-Q	4/25/13	10.04

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Date	Number	
10.66	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 16, 2013, by and among VeriSign, Inc., VeriSign Information Services, Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, as representative of the several initial purchasers.	8-K	4/17/13	10.01	
12.01	Computation in support of ratios of earnings to fixed charges with respect to the years ended December 31, 2009 through 2013.				X
21.01	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.				X
23.01	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				X
24.01	Powers of Attorney (Included as part of the signature pages hereto).				X
31.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).				X
31.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).				X
32.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). **				X
32.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). **				X
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.				X
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema.				X
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase.				X
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase.				X
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase.				X
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase.				X
*	Confidential treatment was received with respect to certain portions of this agreement. Such portions were omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.				

- As contemplated by SEC Release No. 33-8212, these exhibits are furnished with this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are not deemed filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are not incorporated by
- ** reference in any filing of VeriSign, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in such filings.
- + Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Reston, Commonwealth of Virginia, on the 21st day of February 2014.

VERISIGN, INC.

By: /S/ D. JAMES BIDZOS
D. James Bidzos
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that each individual whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints D. James Bidzos, George E. Kilguss, III, and Richard H. Goshorn, and each of them, his or her true lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of substitution, for him or her and in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto and all documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granted unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents or any of them, or his, her or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 21st day of February 2014.

Signature	Title
/S/ D. JAMES BIDZOS D. JAMES BIDZOS	President, Chief Executive Officer, Executive Chairman and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/S/ GEORGE E. KILGUSS, III GEORGE E. KILGUSS, III	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)
/S/ WILLIAM L. CHENEVICH WILLIAM L. CHENEVICH	Director
/S/ KATHLEEN A. COTE KATHLEEN A. COTE	Director
/S/ ROGER H. MOORE ROGER H. MOORE	Director
/S/ JOHN D. ROACH JOHN D. ROACH	Director
/S/ LOUIS A. SIMPSON LOUIS A. SIMPSON	Director
/S/ TIMOTHY TOMLINSON TIMOTHY TOMLINSON	Director

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As required under Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, the consolidated financial statements of Verisign, Inc. are provided in this separate section. The consolidated financial statements included in this section are as follows:

Financial Statement Description	Page
<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012</u>	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>For the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>For the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>For the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011</u>	
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>68</u>

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
VeriSign, Inc.:

We have audited VeriSign, Inc.'s (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company'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 Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting (Item 9A.b). 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of VeriSign, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, and our report dated February 21, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

McLean, Virginia
February 21, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
VeriSign, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of VeriSign, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), VeriSign, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 21, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of VeriSign, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP
McLean, Virginia
February 21, 2014

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VERISIGN, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par value)

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 339,223	\$ 130,736
Marketable securities	1,384,062	1,425,700
Accounts receivable, net	13,631	11,477
Deferred tax assets	1,743	44,756
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	64,540	30,795
Total current assets	1,803,199	1,643,464
Property and equipment, net	339,653	333,861
Goodwill	52,527	52,527
Long-term deferred tax assets	437,643	7,299
Other long-term assets	27,745	25,325
Total long-term assets	857,568	419,012
Total assets	\$ 2,660,767	\$ 2,062,476
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 149,276	\$ 130,391
Subordinated convertible debentures, including contingent interest derivative	624,056	—
Deferred revenues	595,221	564,627
Deferred tax liabilities	660,633	—
Total current liabilities	2,029,186	695,018
Long-term deferred revenues	260,615	247,955
Senior notes	750,000	—
Subordinated convertible debentures, including contingent interest derivative	—	597,614
Credit facility	—	100,000
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	—	386,914
Other long-term tax liabilities	44,524	44,298
Total long-term liabilities	1,055,139	1,376,781
Total liabilities	3,084,325	2,071,799
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' deficit:		
Preferred stock—par value \$.001 per share; Authorized shares: 5,000; Issued and outstanding shares: none	—	—
Common stock—par value \$.001 per share; Authorized shares: 1,000,000; Issued shares: 320,358 at December 31, 2013 and 318,722 at December 31, 2012; Outstanding shares: 133,724 at December 31, 2013 and 153,392 at December 31, 2012	320	319
Additional paid-in capital	18,935,302	19,891,291
Accumulated deficit	(19,356,095)	(19,900,545)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,085)	(388)
Total stockholders' deficit	(423,558)	(9,323)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 2,660,767	\$ 2,062,476
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.		

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VERISIGN, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues	\$965,087	\$873,592	\$771,978
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenues	187,013	167,600	165,246
Sales and marketing	89,337	97,809	97,432
Research and development	70,297	61,694	53,277
General and administrative	90,208	89,927	111,122
Restructuring charges	—	(765)	15,512
Total costs and expenses	436,855	416,265	442,589
Operating income	528,232	457,327	329,389
Interest expense	(74,761)	(50,196)	(147,332)
Non-operating income, net	3,300	5,564	11,530
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	456,771	412,695	193,587
Income tax benefit (expense)	87,679	(100,210)	(55,031)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	544,450	312,485	138,556
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	—	7,547	4,335
Net income	544,450	320,032	142,891
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	110
Realized foreign currency translation adjustments, included in net income	81	—	—
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments, net of tax	(369)	2,757	688
Realized gain on investments, net of tax, included in net income	(2,409)	(61)	(2,548)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(2,697)	2,696	(1,750)
Comprehensive income	\$541,753	\$322,728	\$141,141
Basic income per share:			
Continuing operations	\$3.77	\$1.99	\$0.84
Discontinued operations	—	0.05	0.03
Net income	\$3.77	\$2.04	\$0.87
Diluted income per share:			
Continuing operations	\$3.49	\$1.91	\$0.83
Discontinued operations	—	0.04	0.03
Net income	\$3.49	\$1.95	\$0.86
Shares used to compute net income per share			
Basic	144,591	156,953	165,408
Diluted	155,786	163,909	166,887

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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VERISIGN, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In	Deficit	Other Comprehensive Loss	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance at December 31, 2010	172,736	\$ 313	\$21,040,919	\$(20,363,468)	\$(1,334)	\$676,430
Net income	—	—	—	142,891	—	142,891
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	(1,750)	(1,750)
Issuance of common stock under stock plans	3,469	4	49,979	—	—	49,983
Stock-based compensation	—	—	46,438	—	—	46,438
Special dividend paid	—	—	(463,498)	—	—	(463,498)
Net excess income tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	11,496	—	—	11,496
Repurchase of common stock	(16,783)	—	(550,097)	—	—	(550,097)
Balance at December 31, 2011	159,422	317	20,135,237	(20,220,577)	(3,084)	(88,107)
Net income	—	—	—	320,032	—	320,032
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	2,696	2,696
Issuance of common stock under stock plans	1,941	2	29,301	—	—	29,303
Stock-based compensation	—	—	36,199	—	—	36,199
Net excess income tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	16,045	—	—	16,045
Repurchase of common stock	(7,971)	—	(325,680)	—	—	(325,680)
Other	—	—	189	—	—	189
Balance at December 31, 2012	153,392	319	19,891,291	(19,900,545)	(388)	(9,323)
Net income	—	—	—	544,450	—	544,450
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(2,697)	(2,697)
Issuance of common stock under stock plans	1,636	1	20,666	—	—	20,667
Stock-based compensation	—	—	39,642	—	—	39,642
Net excess income tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation	—	—	19,320	—	—	19,320
Repurchase of common stock	(21,304)	—	(1,035,617)	—	—	(1,035,617)
Balance at December 31, 2013	133,724	\$ 320	\$18,935,302	\$(19,356,095)	\$(3,085)	\$(423,558)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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VERISIGN, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$544,450	\$320,032	\$142,891
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of other intangible assets	60,655	54,819	55,706
Stock-based compensation	36,649	33,362	43,272
Excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation	(19,320)	) (18,436	) (13,420)
Deferred income taxes	(112,688)	) 71,800	24,779
Unrealized loss (gain) on contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	17,801	(422)	) 1,125
Gain on sale of investments	(18,861)	) (102	) (4,246)
Other, net	13,360	11,505	16,086
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Accounts receivable	(2,500)	) 3,327	(251)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(2,694)	) (9,344	) 7,895
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19,291	(12,922)	) (3,469)
Deferred revenues	43,254	84,011	65,533
Net cash provided by operating activities	579,397	537,630	335,901
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from maturities and sales of marketable securities and investments	3,508,569	1,234,156	546,006
Purchases of marketable securities	(3,450,068)	) (2,622,898	) (78,975)
Purchases of property and equipment	(65,594)	) (53,023	) (192,660)
Other investing activities	(3,969)	) (588	) (1,129)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(11,062)	) (1,442,353	) 273,242
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock from option exercises and employee stock purchase plans	20,667	29,303	49,983
Repurchases of common stock	(1,035,617)	) (325,680	) (550,097)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	—	—	(463,498)
Proceeds from senior notes, net of issuance costs	738,297	—	—
Proceeds received from borrowings	—	—	100,000
Repayment of borrowings	(100,000)	) —	(1,067)
Excess tax benefit associated with stock-based compensation	19,320	18,436	13,420
Other financing activities	—	189	(939)
Net cash used in financing activities	(357,333)	) (277,752	) (852,198)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,515)	) (138	) (3,224)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	208,487	(1,182,613	) (246,279)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	130,736	1,313,349	1,559,628
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$339,223	\$130,736	\$1,313,349
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$58,928	\$41,276	\$140,193
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received	\$26,133	\$19,436	\$6,567

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

Note 1. Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

VeriSign, Inc. (“Verisign” or “the Company”) was incorporated in Delaware on April 12, 1995. The Company has one reportable segment, which consists of Registry Services and Network Intelligence and Availability (“NIA”) Services. Registry Services provides domain name registry services which power the navigation of the Internet by operating a global infrastructure for a portfolio of top-level domains (“TLDs”) that includes .com, .net, .tv, .edu, .gov, .jobs, .name and .cc as well as two of the world’s 13 Internet root servers (“Registry Services”). NIA Services provides infrastructure assurance services consisting of Distributed Denial of Services (“DDoS”) Protection Services, Verisign iDefense Security Intelligence Services (“iDefense”) and Managed Domain Name System (“Managed DNS”).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Verisign and its subsidiaries have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in the United States (“U.S.”). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Unless noted otherwise, discussions in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements pertain to continuing operations.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to current period presentation. Such reclassifications have no effect on net income as previously reported.

Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Verisign considers all highly-liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include certain money market funds, commercial paper, debt securities and various deposit accounts. Verisign maintains its cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions that have investment grade ratings and, as part of its cash management process, performs periodic evaluations of the relative credit standing of these financial institutions.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies, and equity securities of a public company. All marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, are reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive loss. The specific identification method is used to determine the cost basis of the marketable

securities sold. The Company classifies its marketable securities as current based on their nature and availability for use in current operations.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets of 35 to 47 years for buildings, 10 years for building improvements and three to five years for computer equipment, purchased software, office equipment, and furniture and fixtures. Beginning in 2012, the Company changed its estimate of the useful life of its computer equipment and hardware assets from 3 years to 4 years. The impact of this change was not material to any period presented. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the estimated useful lives of the assets or associated lease terms. The Company capitalizes interest on facility assets under construction and on significant software development projects.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

Capitalized Software

Software included in property and equipment includes amounts paid for purchased software and development costs for software used internally that have been capitalized. The following table summarizes the capitalized costs related to third-party implementation and consulting services as well as costs related to internally developed software.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Third-party implementation and consulting services	\$6,361	\$3,172
Internally developed software	\$22,138	\$21,733

Goodwill and Other Long-lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase consideration over fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment. All of the Company's goodwill is included in the Registry Services reporting unit which has a negative carrying value. The Company performs a qualitative analysis at the end of each reporting period to determine if any events have occurred or circumstances exist that would indicate that it is more likely than not that a goodwill impairment exists. The qualitative factors the Company reviews include, but are not limited to: (a) macroeconomic conditions; (b) industry and market considerations such as a deterioration in the environment in which an entity operates; (c) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate; (d) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator; (e) unanticipated competition; (f) loss of key personnel; (g) a more-likely-than-not expectation of sale or disposal of a reporting unit or a significant portion thereof; or (h) testing for recoverability of a significant asset group within a reporting unit.

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or asset group, may not be recoverable. Such events or circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in the fair value of the underlying business, a significant decrease in the benefits realized from an acquired business, difficulties or delays in integrating the business or a significant change in the operations of an acquired business. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset, or asset group, to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset, or asset group. An impairment charge is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

3.25% Junior Subordinated Convertible Debentures Due 2037 ("Subordinated Convertible Debentures")

Verisign separately accounts for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in a manner that reflects the borrowing rate for a similar non-convertible debt. The liability component is recognized at fair value on the issuance date, based on the fair value of a similar instrument that does not have a conversion feature at issuance. The excess of the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures over the fair value of the liability component is the equity component or debt discount. Such excess represents the estimated fair value of the conversion feature and is recorded as Additional paid-in capital. The debt discount is amortized using the Company's effective interest rate over the term of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures as a non-cash charge to interest expense. The Subordinated Convertible Debentures also have a contingent interest payment provision that may require the Company to pay interest based on certain thresholds, beginning with the semi-annual interest period commencing on August 15, 2014, and upon the occurrence of certain events, as outlined in the Indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The contingent interest payment

provision has been identified as an embedded derivative, to be accounted for separately at fair value, and is marked to market at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses recorded in Non-operating income, net.

Foreign Currency Remeasurement

Verisign conducts business throughout the world and transacts in multiple currencies. The functional currency for all of Verisign's international subsidiaries is the U.S. Dollar. The Company's subsidiaries' financial statements are remeasured into U.S. Dollars using a combination of current and historical exchange rates and any remeasurement gains and losses are included in Non-operating income, net. The Company recorded a net remeasurement loss of \$3.1 million in 2013, \$0.9 million in 2012, and \$3.4 million in 2011.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

Verisign maintains a foreign currency risk management program designed to mitigate foreign exchange risks associated with the monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in non-functional currencies. The primary objective of this program is to minimize the gains and losses resulting from fluctuations in exchange rates. The Company does not enter into foreign currency transactions for trading or speculative purposes, nor does it hedge foreign currency exposures in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in exchange rates. The program may entail the use of forward or option contracts, which are usually placed and adjusted monthly. These foreign currency forward contracts are derivatives and are recorded at fair market value. The Company records gains and losses on foreign currency forward contracts in Non-operating income, net. The Company recorded net gains of \$1.5 million in 2013, and \$0.8 million in 2012, and a net loss of \$1.4 million in 2011, related to foreign currency forward contracts.

As of December 31, 2013, Verisign held foreign currency forward contracts in notional amounts totaling \$27.0 million to mitigate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations associated with certain assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies.

Revenue Recognition

Verisign recognizes revenues when the following four criteria are met:

Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists: It is the Company's customary practice to have a written contract, signed by both the customer and Verisign or a service order form from those customers who have previously negotiated a standard master services agreement with Verisign.

Delivery has occurred or services have been rendered: The Company's services are usually delivered continuously from service activation date through the term of the arrangement.

The fee is fixed or determinable: Substantially all of the Company's revenue arrangements have fixed or determinable fees.

Collectability is reasonably assured: Collectability is assessed on a customer-by-customer basis. Verisign typically sells to customers for whom there is a history of successful collection. The majority of customers either maintains a deposit with Verisign or provides an irrevocable letter of credit in excess of the amounts owed. New customers are subjected to a credit review process that evaluates the customer's financial condition and, ultimately, their ability to pay. If Verisign determines from the outset of an arrangement that collectability is not probable based upon its credit review process, revenues are recognized as cash is collected.

Substantially all of the Company's revenue arrangements have multiple service deliverables. However, all service deliverables in those arrangements are usually delivered over the same term and, in the absence of a discernible pattern of performance, are presumed to be delivered ratably over that service term.

If the Company enters into an arrangement with multiple elements where standalone value exists for each element and the delivery of the elements occur at different times, revenue for such arrangement is allocated to the elements based on the best estimate of selling prices of the elements and recognized based on applicable service term for each element.

Registry Services

Registry Services revenues primarily arise from fixed fees charged to registrars for the initial registration or renewal of .com, .net, .tv, .name, .cc, .gov or .jobs domain names. Revenues from the initial registration or renewal of domain names are deferred and recognized ratably over the registration term, generally one year and up to ten years. Fees for renewals and advance extensions to the existing term are deferred until the new incremental period commences. These fees are then recognized ratably over the renewal term.

Verisign also offers promotional marketing programs to its registrars based upon market conditions and the business environment in which the registrars operate. Amounts payable to these registrars for such promotional marketing programs are usually recorded as a reduction of revenue. If Verisign obtains an identifiable benefit separate from the services it provides to the registrars, then amounts payable up to the fair value of the benefit received are recorded as advertising expenses and the excess, if any, is recorded as a reduction of revenue.

NIA Services

Following the revenue recognition criteria above, revenues from NIA Services are usually deferred and recognized over the service term, generally one to two years.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

Advertising Expenses

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are included in Sales and marketing expenses. Advertising expenses were \$13.2 million, \$10.2 million, and \$17.2 million in 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

Income Taxes

Verisign uses the asset and liability method to account for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and net operating loss carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount whose realization is more likely than not. The Company allocates valuation allowances between current deferred tax assets and long-term deferred tax assets in proportion to the related classification of gross deferred tax assets for each tax jurisdiction.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are classified as current or noncurrent based on the financial reporting classification of the related asset or liability, or, for deferred tax liabilities or assets that are not related to an asset or liability for financial reporting, according to the expected reversal date of the temporary difference. For every tax-paying component and within each tax jurisdiction, (a) all current deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset and presented as a single amount and (b) all noncurrent deferred tax liabilities and assets are offset and presented as a single amount.

The Company's income taxes payable is reduced by the tax benefits from employee stock option exercises and restricted stock unit ("RSU") vesting. The Company's income tax benefit related to stock options is calculated as the tax effect of the difference between the fair market value of the stock and the exercise price at the time of option exercise. The Company's income tax benefit related to RSUs is equal to the fair market value of the stock at the vesting date. If the income tax benefit at exercise or vesting date is greater than the income tax benefit recorded based on the grant date fair value of the stock options or RSUs, such excess tax benefit is recognized as an increase to Additional paid-in capital. If the income tax benefit at exercise or vesting date is less than the income tax benefit recorded based on the grant date fair value of the stock options or RSUs, the shortfall is recognized as a reduction of Additional paid-in capital to the extent of previously recognized excess tax benefits.

Verisign's global operations involve dealing with uncertainties and judgments in the application of complex tax regulations in multiple jurisdictions. The final taxes payable are dependent upon many factors, including negotiations with taxing authorities in various jurisdictions and resolution of disputes arising from U.S. federal, state, and international tax audits. The Company may only recognize or continue to recognize tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances; however, due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from its current estimate of the tax liabilities.

The Company's assumptions, judgments and estimates relative to the value of a deferred tax asset take into account predictions of the amount and character of future taxable income, such as income from operations or capital gains income. Actual operating results and the underlying amount and character of income in future years could render the

Company's current assumptions, judgments and estimates of recoverable net deferred taxes inaccurate. Any of the assumptions, judgments and estimates mentioned above could cause the Company's actual income tax obligations to differ from its estimates, thus materially impacting its financial condition and results of operations.

Stock-based Compensation

During 2013, the Company's stock-based compensation was primarily related to RSUs granted to employees. There were no stock options granted in 2013, 2012 or 2011. The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options granted in prior years and also uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of its employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") offerings. The determination of the fair value of stock-based payment awards using an option-pricing model is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. For the awards that are expected to vest, after considering estimated forfeitures, stock-based compensation expense is typically recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each such award. The Company also grants RSUs which include performance conditions, and in some cases market conditions, to certain executives. The

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

expense for these performance-based RSUs is recognized on a graded vesting schedule over the term of the award based on the probable outcome of the performance conditions. The expense recognized for awards with market conditions is based on the grant date fair value of the awards including the impact of the market conditions.

Earnings per Share

The Company computes basic net income per share by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share gives effect to dilutive potential common shares, including outstanding stock options, unvested RSUs, ESPP offerings and the conversion spread related to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures using the treasury stock method.

Discontinued Operations

The results of operations of businesses that have been divested are presented as discontinued operations when the underlying operations and cash flows of the disposal group have been eliminated from the Company's continuing operations and the Company will no longer have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the divested business after the disposal transaction. Subsequent to the divestitures, the Company has resolved certain contingent liabilities that related to the operations of the divested businesses. The effects of these items are presented in discontinued operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Inputs reflect quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the assets or liabilities; or inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs reflecting the Company's own assumptions incorporated in valuation techniques used to determine fair value. These assumptions are required to be consistent with market participant assumptions that are reasonably available.

The Company measures and reports certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including its investments in money market funds classified as Cash and cash equivalents, marketable debt and equity securities, foreign currency forward contracts, and the contingent interest derivative associated with the Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

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Note 2. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Marketable Securities

The following table summarizes the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and marketable securities:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Cash	\$72,232	\$63,578
Money market funds	246,492	38,054
Time deposits	3,978	3,614
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies	1,409,062	1,452,358
Equity securities of a public company	—	3,341
Total	\$1,731,764	\$1,560,945
Included in Cash and cash equivalents	\$339,223	\$130,736
Included in Marketable securities	\$1,384,062	\$1,425,700
Included in Other long-term assets (Restricted cash)	\$8,479	\$4,509

The fair value of the debt securities held as of December 31, 2013 was \$1.4 billion, including less than \$0.1 million of gross and net unrealized gains. All of the debt securities held as of December 31, 2013 have contractual maturities of less than one year.

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Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	Total Fair Value (In thousands)	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As of December 31, 2013:				
Assets:				
Investments in money market funds	\$246,492	\$246,492	\$—	\$—
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury	1,409,062	1,409,062	—	—
Foreign currency forward contracts (1)	141	—	141	—
Total	\$1,655,695	\$1,655,554	\$141	\$—
Liabilities:				
Contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$29,004	\$—	\$—	\$29,004
Foreign currency forward contracts (2)	131	—	131	—
Total	\$29,135	\$—	\$131	\$29,004
As of December 31, 2012:				
Assets:				
Investments in money market funds	\$38,054	\$38,054	\$—	\$—
Debt securities issued by the U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government corporations and agencies	1,452,358	1,419,280	33,078	—
Equity securities of public company	3,341	—	3,341	—
Foreign currency forward contracts (1)	71	—	71	—
Total	\$1,493,824	\$1,457,334	\$36,490	\$—
Liabilities:				
Contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$11,203	\$—	\$—	\$11,203
Foreign currency forward contracts (2)	765	—	765	—
Total	\$11,968	\$—	\$765	\$11,203

(1) Included in Prepaid expenses and other current assets

(2) Included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The fair value of the Company's investments in money market funds approximates their face value. Such instruments are classified as Level 1 and are included in Cash and cash equivalents.

The fair value of the debt securities consisting of U.S. Treasury bills is based on their quoted market prices and are classified as Level 1. The fair value of the Company's investments in other debt securities are obtained using the weighted average price of available market prices for the underlying securities from various industry standard data providers, large financial institutions and other third-party sources and are classified as Level 2. Debt securities purchased with original maturities in excess of three months are included in Marketable securities.

The fair value of the Company's foreign currency forward contracts is based on foreign currency rates quoted by banks or foreign currency dealers and other public data sources.

The Company utilizes a valuation model to estimate the fair value of the contingent interest derivative on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The inputs to the model include stock price, bond price, risk adjusted interest rates, volatility, and credit spread observations. As several significant inputs are not observable, the overall fair value measurement of the derivative is classified as Level 3. The volatility and credit spread assumptions used in the calculation are the most significant unobservable

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inputs. As of December 31, 2013, the valuation of the contingent interest derivative assumed a volatility rate of approximately 25%. A hypothetical 5% increase or decrease in the volatility rate would not significantly change the fair value of the contingent interest derivative. The credit spread assumed in the valuation was approximately 4% at December 31, 2013. A hypothetical 1% increase or decrease in the credit spread would not significantly change the fair value of the contingent interest derivative.

The following table summarizes the change in the fair value of the Company's contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures during the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Beginning balance	\$ 11,203	\$ 11,625
Unrealized loss (gain) on contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	17,801	(422)
Ending balance	\$ 29,004	\$ 11,203
Other		

As of December 31, 2013, the Company's other financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, restricted cash, and accounts payable whose carrying values approximated their fair values. The fair values of the Company's Subordinated Convertible Debentures and the Company's senior notes due 2023 (the "Senior Notes") as of December 31, 2013, were \$2.2 billion and \$723.3 million, respectively, and are based on available market information from public data sources. These fair value measurements are classified as Level 2.

Note 4. Discontinued Operations

In 2011, the Company completed a four-year restructuring plan which included the divesting or winding down of the Company's non-core businesses and the sale of the Authentication Services business. Income from discontinued operations in 2012 is primarily related to the reimbursement of previously incurred litigation and legal defense costs received upon the settlement of indemnification claims with selling shareholders of a previously acquired business that was later divested. Income from discontinued operations in 2012 also represents the reversal of certain retained liabilities and the reversal of certain accruals for retained litigation related to the prior operations of a divested business. Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes for 2011 represents the effects of certain retained litigation of the divested businesses. Income tax benefit for discontinued operations for 2011 includes a benefit from the settlement of a foreign income tax liability that had resulted from the sale of the Authentication Services business in 2010.

Note 5. Other Balance Sheet Items

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Prepaid expenses	\$ 13,502	\$ 15,413
Income tax and other receivables	39,884	15,056
Debt issuance costs	10,705	—
Other	449	326

Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$64,540	\$30,795
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Income tax and other receivables as of December 31, 2013, includes a federal income tax receivable recognized in connection with a worthless stock deduction for the Company's 2013 federal income tax return as discussed in Note 13, "Income Taxes." Debt issuance costs related to the Company's Subordinated Convertible Debentures were reclassified to Prepaid expenses and other current assets from Other long-term assets during 2013, as the related Subordinated Convertible

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Debentures were reclassified from long-term liabilities to current liabilities due to the fact that they are convertible at the option of each holder. Refer to Note 7, "Debt and Interest Expense" for further discussion of the Senior Notes and Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

Property and Equipment, Net

The following table presents the detail of property and equipment, net:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$31,141	\$31,141
Buildings and building improvements	240,572	236,171
Computer equipment and software	359,331	315,654
Capital work in progress	16,213	11,393
Office equipment and furniture	6,305	6,420
Leasehold improvements	2,189	2,223
Total cost	655,751	603,002
Less: accumulated depreciation	(316,098)	(269,141)
Total property and equipment, net	\$339,653	\$333,861

Goodwill

The following table presents the detail of goodwill:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Goodwill, gross	\$1,537,843	\$1,537,843
Accumulated goodwill impairment	(1,485,316)	(1,485,316)
Total goodwill	\$52,527	\$52,527

There was no impairment of goodwill or other long-lived assets recognized in any of the periods presented.

Other Long-Term Assets

Other long-term assets consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Other tax receivable	\$5,811	\$5,811
Long-term investments	—	413
Debt issuance costs	11,521	11,516
Long-term restricted cash	8,479	4,509
Long-term prepaid expenses and other assets	1,934	3,076
Total other long-term assets	\$27,745	\$25,325

Debt issuance costs included in Other long-term assets at December 31, 2013 relate primarily to the Senior Notes which were issued in April 2013.

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Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Accounts payable	\$24,843	\$23,519
Accrued employee compensation	49,974	38,778
Customer deposits, net	20,869	19,321
Taxes payable and other tax liabilities	19,853	21,918
Other accrued liabilities	33,737	26,855
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$149,276	\$130,391

Accrued employee compensation primarily consists of liabilities for employee leave, salaries, payroll taxes, employee contributions to the employee stock purchase plan, and incentive compensation. Other accrued liabilities include miscellaneous vendor payables, interest on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures which is paid semi-annually in arrears on August 15 and February 15, and interest on the Senior Notes which is paid semi-annually in arrears on May 1 and November 1.

Note 6. Restructuring Charges

2010 Restructuring Plan

In connection with the sale of the Authentication Services business and the migration of its corporate functions from California to Virginia, the Company initiated a restructuring plan in 2010, including workforce reductions, abandonment of excess facilities and other exit costs (the “2010 Restructuring Plan”). Under the 2010 Restructuring Plan, the Company incurred pre-tax cash severance charges of \$21.3 million, stock-based compensation expenses of \$16.2 million upon acceleration of stock-based awards, and excess facility exit costs of \$8.0 million, inclusive of amounts reported in discontinued operations. The 2010 Restructuring Plan was completed in 2011 and all expenses incurred under the plan have been paid or settled.

Note 7. Debt and Interest Expense

Senior Notes due 2023

On April 16, 2013, the Company issued \$750.0 million principal amount of 4.625% senior notes due May 1, 2023 at an issue price of 100%. The Senior Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated as of April 16, 2013 (the “Indenture”), among the Company, each of the subsidiary guarantors party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association. The Indenture provides that the Senior Notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company. VeriSign Information Services, Inc. which was previously the sole guarantor of the Senior Notes at the time of issuance, was merged with VeriSign Inc. during the third quarter of 2013. The Company’s Restricted Subsidiaries (as defined in the Indenture) may be required to guarantee the Senior Notes if they incur or guarantee certain indebtedness. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the sale of the Senior Notes to repay in full the \$100.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under its unsecured credit facility (“Unsecured Credit Facility”) and to pay accrued and unpaid interest thereunder. The Company has used the remaining amount of the net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including, but not limited to, the repurchase of shares under its share repurchase program. In connection with the offering the Company incurred \$12.0 million of issuance costs which were deferred and included in Other long-term assets. The issuance costs are being amortized to Interest expense over the 10 year term of the Senior Notes. The Company will pay interest on the Senior Notes at 4.625% per annum, semi-annually on May 1 and November 1, commencing on November 1, 2013. The Company may redeem all or a portion of the Senior Notes at any time prior to May 1, 2018 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes plus a make-whole premium, plus

accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. In addition, on or before May 1, 2018, the Company may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings at a redemption price of 104.625% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, subject to compliance with certain conditions. The Company may redeem all or a portion of the Senior Notes at any time on or after May 1, 2018 at the applicable redemption prices set forth in the Indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date. If the Company experiences specific kinds of changes in control and if the Senior Notes are rated below investment grade by both

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rating agencies that rate the Senior Notes, the Company will be required to make an offer to purchase the Senior Notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The Indenture contains covenants that limit the ability of the Company and/or its Restricted Subsidiaries, under certain circumstances, to, among other things: (i) pay dividends or make distributions on, or redeem or repurchase, its capital stock; (ii) make certain investments; (iii) create liens on assets; (iv) enter into sale/leaseback transactions and (v) merge or consolidate or sell all or substantially all of its assets. These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. The Indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occurs, may permit or, in certain circumstances, require the principal, premium, if any, accrued and unpaid interest and any other monetary obligations on all the then outstanding Notes to be due and payable immediately.

On April 16, 2013, the Company, and VeriSign Information Services, Inc., which was previously the sole guarantor of the Senior Notes at the time of issuance, entered into a registration rights agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement") with the Initial Purchasers that provided holders of the Senior Notes certain rights relating to registration of the Senior Notes under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act").

In October 2013, the Company completed an exchange offer for all of its outstanding 4.625% Senior Notes due May 1, 2023, which were not registered under the Securities Act, for an equal principal amount of its 4.625% Senior Notes due May 1, 2023, which have been registered under the Securities Act on an effective exchange offer registration statement filed by the Company pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement.

2011 Credit Facility

On November 22, 2011, Verisign entered into a credit agreement with a syndicate of lenders led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as the administrative agent. The credit agreement provides for a \$200.0 million committed senior unsecured revolving credit facility, under which Verisign and certain designated subsidiaries may be borrowers. Loans under the 2011 Facility may be denominated in U.S. dollars and certain other currencies. The Company has the option under the Unsecured Credit Facility to invite lenders to make competitive bid loans at negotiated interest rates. The facility expires on November 22, 2016 at which time any outstanding borrowings are due.

On November 28, 2011, the Company borrowed \$100.0 million as a LIBOR revolving loan denominated in US dollars to be used in connection with the purchase of Verisign's headquarters facility in Reston, Virginia and for general corporate purposes. In April 2013, the company repaid the \$100.0 million of borrowings that were outstanding under the Unsecured Credit Facility using proceeds from the issuance of the Senior Notes. The Unsecured Credit Facility remains open with a borrowing capacity of \$200.0 million available to the Company.

The Company is required to pay a commitment fee between 0.2% and 0.3% per year of the amount committed under the facility, depending on the Company's leverage ratio. The credit agreement contains customary representations and warranties, as well as covenants limiting the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, merge or consolidate with others, change its business, sell or dispose of assets. The covenants also include limitations on investments, limitations on dividends, share redemptions and other restricted payments, limitations on entering into certain types of restrictive agreements, limitations on entering into hedging agreements, limitations on amendments, waivers or prepayments of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures, limitations on transactions with affiliates and limitations on the use of proceeds from the facility.

The facility includes financial covenants requiring that the Company's interest coverage ratio not be less than 3.0 to 1.0 for any period of four consecutive quarters and the Company's leverage ratio not exceed 2.0 to 1.0. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants of the Unsecured Credit Facility. Verisign may from time to time request lenders to agree on a discretionary basis to increase the commitment amount by up to an aggregate of \$150.0 million during the term of the Unsecured Credit Facility.

Subordinated Convertible Debentures

In August 2007, Verisign issued \$1.25 billion principal amount of 3.25% subordinated convertible debentures due August 15, 2037, in a private offering. The Subordinated Convertible Debentures are initially convertible, subject to certain conditions, into shares of the Company's common stock at a conversion rate of 29.0968 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Convertible Debentures, representing an initial effective conversion price of approximately \$34.37 per share of common stock. The conversion rate will be subject to adjustment for certain events as outlined in the

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Indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures but will not be adjusted for accrued interest. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 36.4 million shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon conversion or repurchase of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

On or after August 15, 2017, the Company may redeem all or part of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures for the principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest if the closing price of the Company's common stock has been at least 150% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days during any 30 consecutive trading-day period prior to the date on which the Company provides notice of redemption.

Holders of the debentures may convert their Subordinated Convertible Debentures at the applicable conversion rate, in multiples of \$1,000 principal amount, only under the following circumstances:

during any fiscal quarter beginning after December 31, 2007, if the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock for at least 20 trading days during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the applicable conversion price in effect on the last trading day of such preceding fiscal quarter (the "Conversion Price Threshold Trigger"). The Conversion Price Threshold Trigger is currently \$44.68;

during the five business-day period after any 10 consecutive trading-day period in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of Subordinated Convertible Debentures for each day of that 10 consecutive trading-day period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of the Company's common stock and the conversion rate on such day;

if the Company calls any or all of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures for redemption pursuant to the terms of the Indenture, at any time prior to the close of business on the trading day immediately preceding the redemption date;

upon the occurrence of any of several specified corporate transactions as specified in the Indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures; or

at any time on or after May 15, 2037, and prior to the maturity date.

The Company's common stock price exceeded the Conversion Price Threshold Trigger during the fourth quarter of 2013. Accordingly, the Subordinated Convertible Debentures were convertible at the option of each holder during the first quarter of 2014. Further, in the event of conversion, the Company intends, and has the ability, to settle the principal amount of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures in cash, and therefore, classified the debt component of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures, the embedded contingent interest derivative and the related deferred tax liability as current liabilities, and also classified the related debt issuance costs as a current asset as of December 31, 2013. The determination of whether or not the Subordinated Convertible Debentures are convertible, and accordingly, the classification of the related liabilities and assets as long-term or current, must continue to be performed quarterly. As of December 31, 2013, the if-converted value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures exceeded its principal amount. Based on the if-converted value of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures as of December 31, 2013, the conversion spread could have required the Company to issue up to an additional 15.5 million shares of common stock.

In addition, holders of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures who convert their Subordinated Convertible Debentures in connection with a fundamental change may be entitled to a make-whole premium in the form of an increase in the conversion rate. Additionally, in the event of a fundamental change, the holders of the Subordinated

Convertible Debentures may require Verisign to purchase all or a portion of their Subordinated Convertible Debentures at a purchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Subordinated Convertible Debentures, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any.

The Company calculated the carrying value of the liability component at issuance as the present value of its cash flows using a discount rate of 8.5% (borrowing rate for similar non-convertible debt with no contingent payment options), adjusted for the fair value of the contingent interest feature, yielding an effective interest rate of 8.39%. The excess of the principal amount of the debt over the carrying value of the liability component is also referred to as the “debt discount” or “equity component” of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The debt discount is being amortized using the Company’s effective interest rate of 8.39% over the term of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures as a non-cash charge included in Interest expense. As of December 31, 2013, the remaining term of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures is 23.6 years. Interest is payable semiannually in arrears on August 15 and February 15.

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Proceeds upon issuance of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures were as follows (in thousands):

Principal value of Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$1,250,000
Less: Issuance costs	(25,777)
Net proceeds, Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$1,224,223
Amounts recognized at issuance:	
Subordinated Convertible Debentures, including contingent interest derivative	\$558,243
Additional paid-in capital	418,996
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	267,225
Other long-term assets	(11,328)
Non-operating loss	(8,913)
Net proceeds, Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$1,224,223

The table below presents the carrying amounts of the liability and equity components:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Debt discount upon issuance (net of issuance costs of \$14,449)	\$686,221	\$686,221
Deferred taxes associated with the debt discount upon issuance	(267,225)	(267,225)
Carrying amount of equity component	\$418,996	\$418,996
Principal amount of Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Unamortized discount of liability component	(654,948)	(663,589)
Carrying amount of liability component	595,052	586,411
Contingent interest derivative	29,004	11,203
Subordinated Convertible Debentures, including contingent interest derivative	\$624,056	\$597,614

The following table presents the components of the Company's interest expense:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Contractual interest on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	\$40,625	\$40,625	\$40,625
Contractual interest on Senior Notes	24,570	—	—
Amortization of debt discount on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures	8,670	7,986	7,355
Contingent interest to holders of Subordinated Convertible Debentures	—	—	100,020
Interest capitalized to Property and equipment, net	(1,218)	(934)	(980)
Credit facility and other interest expense	2,114	2,519	312
Total interest expense	\$74,761	\$50,196	\$147,332

The Indenture governing the Subordinated Convertible Debentures requires the payment of contingent interest to the holders of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures if the Board of Directors (the "Board") declares a dividend to its stockholders that is designated by the Board as an extraordinary dividend. The contingent interest is calculated as the amount derived by multiplying the per share declared dividend with the if-converted number of shares applicable to the Subordinated

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Convertible Debentures. The Board declared an extraordinary dividend in April 2011, and consequently, the Company paid contingent interest of \$100.0 million to holders of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures.

Note 8. Stockholders' Deficit

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is accounted for under the cost method. Treasury stock includes shares repurchased under Stock Repurchase Programs and shares withheld in lieu of tax withholdings due upon vesting of RSUs.

On July 24, 2013, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$518.7 million of the Company's common stock, in addition to \$481.3 million remaining available under the previous 2012 Share Buyback Program for a total repurchase authorization of \$1.0 billion of the Company's common stock (collectively "the 2013 Share Buyback Program"). The 2013 Share Buyback Program has no expiration date. Purchases made under the 2013 Share Buyback Program could be effected through open market transactions, block purchases, accelerated share repurchase agreements or other negotiated transactions.

On January 31, 2014, the Board authorized the repurchase of up to \$527.6 million of common stock, in addition to the \$472.4 million of our common stock remaining available for repurchase under the 2013 Share Buyback Program, for a total repurchase authorization of up to \$1.0 billion of our common stock (collectively "the 2014 Share Buyback Program"). The 2014 Share Buyback Program has no expiration date. Purchases made under the 2014 Share Buyback Program could be effected through open market transactions, block purchases, accelerated share repurchase agreements or other negotiated transactions.

Tax Withholdings

Upon vesting of RSUs, the Company places a portion of the vested RSUs into treasury stock sufficient to cover tax withholdings due, and makes a cash payment to tax authorities to cover the applicable withholding taxes.

The summary of the Company's common stock repurchases for 2013, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2013		2012		2011	
	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price	Shares	Average Price
	(In thousands, except average price amounts)					
Total repurchases under the repurchase plans	21,006	\$48.65	7,692	\$40.90	16,318	\$32.76
Total repurchases for tax withholdings	298	\$46.16	279	\$39.63	465	\$33.37
Total repurchases	21,304	\$48.61	7,971	\$40.86	16,783	\$32.78
Total costs	\$1,035,617		\$325,680		\$550,097	

Since inception, the Company has repurchased 186.6 million shares of its common stock for an aggregate cost of \$6.0 billion, which is recorded as a reduction of Additional paid-in capital.

Special Dividends

On April 27, 2011, the Board declared a special dividend of \$2.75 per share of the Company's common stock, totaling \$463.5 million, which was paid on May 18, 2011. The special dividend was accounted for as a reduction of Additional paid-in capital. The Company did not pay any dividends during 2012 and 2013.

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table summarizes the changes in the components of Accumulated other comprehensive loss for 2013 and 2012:

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments Loss	Unrealized Gain On Investments, net of tax	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
	(In thousands)		
Balance, December 31, 2011	\$(3,241)	) \$157	\$(3,084)
Changes	—	2,696	2,696
Balance, December 31, 2012	(3,241)	) 2,853	(388)
Changes	81	(2,778)	) (2,697)
Balance, December 31, 2013	\$(3,160)	) \$75	\$(3,085)

The change in the unrealized gain on investments, net of tax during 2013 was due primarily to the sale of the Company's investment in the equity securities of a public company and the reclassification of the related gain out of Accumulated other comprehensive loss and into net income. This gain is included in Non-operating income, net as discussed in Note 12, "Non-Operating Income, net".

Note 9. Calculation of Net Income per Share

The following table presents the computation of weighted-average shares used in the calculation of basic and diluted net income per share:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding	144,591	156,953	165,408
Weighted-average potential shares of common stock outstanding:			
Conversion spread related to Subordinated Convertible Debentures	10,361	5,944	416
Unvested RSUs	709	763	736
Stock Options	92	174	309
Employee stock purchase plan	33	75	18
Shares used to compute diluted net income per share	155,786	163,909	166,887

The following table presents the weighted-average potential shares of common stock that were excluded from the above calculation because their effect was anti-dilutive, and the respective weighted-average exercise prices of the weighted-average stock options outstanding:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Weighted-average stock options outstanding	—	30	366
Weighted-average exercise price	\$—	\$40.81	\$35.70
Weighted-average RSUs outstanding	76	17	35
Employee stock purchase plan	148	96	434

Performance based RSUs granted by the Company are excluded from the above calculation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding until the relevant performance criteria are achieved. There were less than 0.2 million

shares excluded from the calculation for 2013.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

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Note 10. Geographic and Customer Information

The Company generates revenue in the U.S.; Europe, the Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”); Australia, China, India, and other Asia Pacific countries (“APAC”); and certain other countries, including Canada and Latin American countries.

The following table presents a comparison of the Company’s geographic revenues:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
U.S	\$585,201	\$530,111	\$472,700
EMEA	169,767	135,084	109,680
APAC	129,664	130,648	116,999
Other	80,455	77,749	72,599
Total revenues	\$965,087	\$873,592	\$771,978

Revenues for our Registry Services business are generally attributed to the country of domicile and the respective regions in which the Company’s registrars are located, however, this may differ from the regions where the registrars operate or where registrants are located.

The following table presents a comparison of property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, by geographic region:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
U.S	\$325,636	\$323,564
EMEA	13,317	9,450
APAC	700	847
Total property and equipment, net	\$339,653	\$333,861

Major Customers

One customer accounted for approximately 30% of revenues in each of the last three years. The Company does not believe that the loss of this customer would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business because, in that event, end-users of this customer would transfer to the Company’s other existing customers.

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VERISIGN, INC.

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Note 11. Employee Benefits and Stock-based Compensation

401(k) Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution 401(k) plan (the “401(k) Plan”) for substantially all of its U.S. employees. Under the 401(k) Plan, eligible employees may contribute up to 50% of their pre-tax salary, subject to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) annual contribution limits. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company matched 50% of the employee’s contribution up to a total of 6% of the employee’s annual salary. The Company contributed \$3.1 million in 2013, \$2.8 million in 2012, and \$2.9 million in 2011 under the 401(k) Plan. The Company can terminate matching contributions at its discretion at any time.

Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plans

The majority of Verisign’s stock-based compensation relates to RSUs. Stock options granted in prior years were granted only to upper management level employees. As of December 31, 2013, a total of 14.3 million shares of common stock were reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options and for the future grant of stock options or awards under Verisign’s stock option and restricted stock plans.

On May 26, 2006, the stockholders of Verisign approved the 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2006 Plan”). The 2006 Plan replaces Verisign’s previous 1998 Directors Plan, 1998 Equity Incentive Plan, and 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. The 2006 Plan authorizes the award of incentive stock options to employees and non-qualified stock options, restricted stock awards, RSUs, stock bonus awards, stock appreciation rights and performance shares to eligible employees, officers, directors, consultants, independent contractors and advisers. The 2006 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee which may delegate to a committee of one or more members of the Board or Verisign’s officers the ability to grant certain awards and take certain other actions with respect to participants who are not executive officers or non-employee directors. RSUs are awards covering a specified number of shares of Verisign common stock that may be settled by issuance of those shares (which may be restricted shares). RSUs generally vest in four installments with 25% of the shares vesting on each anniversary of the first four anniversaries of the grant date. Certain performance-based RSUs, granted to the Company’s executives, vest over two and three year terms. Additionally, the Company has granted fully vested RSUs to members of its Board of Directors in each of the last two years. The Compensation Committee may authorize grants with a different vesting schedule in the future. A total of 27.0 million common shares were authorized and reserved for issuance under the 2006 Plan. The 2006 Plan was amended by shareholder approval in 2011 to allow for equitable adjustment of stock options outstanding under the plan in the event of any future special dividends paid by the Company. This amendment to the 2006 Plan was approved after the Company declared the May 2011 special dividend. The modification of the plan did not result in any additional stock-based compensation.

2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan

On August 30, 2007, the Company’s stockholders approved the 2007 Employee Stock Purchase Plan which replaced the previous 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. A total of 6.0 million common shares were authorized and reserved for issuance under the ESPP. Eligible employees may purchase common stock through payroll deductions by electing to have between 2% and 25% of their compensation withheld to cover the purchase price. Each participant is granted an option to purchase common stock on the first day of each 24-month offering period and this option is automatically exercised on the last day of each six-month purchase period during the offering period. The purchase price for the common stock under the ESPP is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of the common stock on the first day of

the applicable offering period or the last day of the applicable purchase period. Offering periods begin on the first business day of February and August of each year. As of December 31, 2013, 2.1 million shares of the Company's common stock are reserved for issuance under this plan.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

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Stock-based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is classified in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income in the same expense line items as cash compensation. The following table presents the classification of stock-based compensation:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Stock-based compensation:			
Cost of revenues	\$6,156	\$5,754	\$6,655
Sales and marketing	6,252	6,091	6,062
Research and development	7,199	6,023	4,926
General and administrative	17,042	15,494	19,928
Restructuring charges	—	—	5,701
Total stock-based compensation	\$36,649	\$33,362	\$43,272

The following table presents the nature of the Company's total stock-based compensation:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
RSUs	\$29,123	\$28,874	\$32,501
Performance-based RSUs	5,033	1,933	804
ESPP	5,307	4,436	3,904
Stock options	179	956	3,528
RSUs/Stock options acceleration	—	—	5,701
Capitalization (Included in Property and equipment, net)	(2,993)	(2,837)	(3,166)
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$36,649	\$33,362	\$43,272

The income tax benefit recognized on stock-based compensation within Income tax expense for 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$11.9 million, \$9.4 million, and \$13.1 million, respectively.

The following table sets forth the weighted-average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of ESPP awards:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Volatility	26	%	26	%	26	%
Risk-free interest rate	0.14	%	0.16	%	0.30	%
Expected term	1.25 years		1.25 years		1.25 years	
Dividend yield	Zero		Zero		Zero	

The Company's expected volatility is based on the average of the historical volatility over the period commensurate with the expected term of the options and the mean historical implied volatility of traded options. The risk-free interest rates are derived from the average U.S. Treasury constant maturity rates during the respective periods commensurate with the expected term. The expected terms are based on an analysis of the observed and expected time to post-vesting exercise and/or cancellation of options. On the ESPP offering dates, the Company did not anticipate paying any cash dividends and therefore used an expected dividend yield of zero. The Company estimates forfeitures at the time of grant and revises those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures and records stock-based compensation only for those awards that are expected to vest.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

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RSUs Information

The following table summarizes unvested RSUs activity:

	Year Ended December 31,				2011	
	2013		2012		2011	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
	(Shares in thousands)					
Unvested at beginning of period	2,478	\$ 32.07	2,345	\$ 27.33	2,719	\$ 23.50
Granted	1,132	45.08	1,341	38.20	1,860	34.29
Vested and settled	(900)	) 30.73	(881)	) 27.57	(1,411)	) 27.00
Forfeited	(268)	) 36.09	(327)	) 32.34	(1,025)	) 24.94
Dividend equivalents	—	—	—	—	202	—
	2,442	\$ 38.00	2,478	\$ 32.07	2,345	\$ 27.33

The RSUs in the table above include certain RSUs granted to the Company's executives that are subject to performance conditions, and in some cases, market conditions. The unvested RSUs as of December 31, 2013 include approximately 0.2 million RSUs subject to performance and/or market conditions. The number of RSUs that ultimately vest may range from zero to a maximum of 0.4 million RSUs depending on the level of performance achieved and whether any market conditions are satisfied.

All RSU agreements have anti-dilution provisions, in the event a dividend is declared, that require the Company to issue additional dividend equivalent RSUs ("dividend equivalents") calculated based on the number of unvested RSUs, the per share dividend declared, and the stock price on the dividend payment date. The dividend equivalents are subject to the same vesting requirements as applicable to unvested RSUs in respect of which such additional dividend equivalents are issued.

At the time the May 2011 special dividend was declared, the 2006 Plan did not have the same anti-dilution provisions for outstanding stock options. Because the option holders did not participate in the special dividends, the Company granted option holders additional RSUs equivalent to the amount of the dividend. The RSUs granted were either fully vested or on a two year cliff vesting, depending on whether the corresponding stock options were vested or unvested. The Company recognized \$9.2 million of stock-based compensation expense related to the fully vested RSUs granted in 2011.

The closing price of Verisign's stock was \$59.78 on December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate intrinsic value of unvested RSUs was \$145.9 million. The fair values of RSUs that vested during 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$41.5 million, \$31.7 million, and \$44.2 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs was \$56.9 million which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.3 years.

Stock Options Information

The Company has not granted any stock options in each of the last three years. The number of remaining options outstanding is not material. As of December 31, 2013, all of the compensation cost related to the Company's stock options has been recognized.

Modifications

In 2011, the Company modified certain stock-based awards held by employees affected by divestitures and workforce reductions to accelerate the vesting of twenty-five percent (25%) of each such individual's unvested "in-the-money" stock options and 25% of each such individual's unvested RSUs on the termination dates of such individual's employment. The Company remeasured the fair value of these modified awards and recorded the charges over the requisite future service periods, if any. The modification charges are included as restructuring costs for continuing operations as well as for discontinued

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VERISIGN, INC.

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operations. 217 employees were affected by these modifications and the Company recognized \$5.7 million of acceleration cost in Restructuring charges during 2011.

Under the ESPP, if the market price of the stock at the end of any six-month purchase period is lower than the stock price at the offering date, the plan is immediately cancelled after that purchase date and a new two-year plan is established using the then-current stock price as the base purchase price. The Company also allows its employees to increase their payroll withholdings during the offering period. The Company accounts for these increases in employee payroll withholdings and the plan rollover as modifications. Modification expenses for the ESPP were not material in any period presented.

Note 12. Non-operating Income, Net

The following table presents the components of Non-operating income, net:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Realized net gain on investments	\$18,861	\$102	\$4,246
Unrealized (loss) gain on contingent interest derivative on Subordinated Convertible Debentures	(17,801	) 422	(1,125)
Interest and dividend income	1,897	2,957	5,017
Income from transition services agreements	—	2,541	8,083
Other, net	343	(458)	(4,691)
Total non-operating income, net	\$3,300	\$5,564	\$11,530

The realized net gain on investments in 2013 included gains of \$15.8 million from the sale of certain cost method investments, and \$3.0 million from the sale of the Company's investment in the equity securities of a public company. The unrealized losses and gains on the contingent interest derivative on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures reflects the change in value of the derivative that results primarily from the changes in the Company's stock price. Interest and dividend income is earned principally from the Company's surplus cash balances and marketable securities. Income from transition services agreements includes fees generated from services provided to the purchasers of divested businesses for a certain period of time to facilitate the transfer of business operations. All transition services were completed in 2012. Other, net, in 2011, includes a \$3.9 million out-of-period adjustment recorded for certain non-income taxes related to investments.

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VERISIGN, INC.

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Note 13. Income Taxes

Income from continuing operations before income taxes is categorized geographically as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
United States	\$250,041	\$245,745	\$62,287
Foreign	206,730	166,950	131,300
Total income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$456,771	\$412,695	\$193,587

The provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Continuing Operations:			
Current (expense) benefit:			
Federal	\$(1,104)	\$(13,553)	\$(30,325)
State	(8,150)	(7,960)	(1,963)
Foreign, including foreign withholding tax	(13,613)	(8,498)	(1,146)
	(22,867)	(30,011)	(33,434)
Deferred (expense) benefit:			
Federal	53,629	(67,700)	(17,047)
State	66,701	(6,760)	(1,501)
Foreign	(9,784)	4,261	(3,049)
	110,546	(70,199)	(21,597)
Total income tax expense from continuing operations	\$87,679	\$(100,210)	\$(55,031)
Income tax (expense) benefit from discontinued operations	\$—	\$(3,594)	\$4,422

The difference between income tax expense and the amount resulting from applying the federal statutory rate of 35% to Income from continuing operations before income taxes is attributable to the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Income tax expense at federal statutory rate	\$(159,870)	\$(144,443)	\$(67,755)
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(13,821)	(10,003)	(2,280)
Differences between statutory rate and foreign effective tax rate	51,016	51,780	43,591
Tax benefit from worthless stock deduction	1,717,466	—	—
Change in valuation allowance	(1,195,303)	5,760	(350)
Deferred taxes on unremitted foreign earnings	(167,115)	—	—
Accrual for uncertain tax positions	(140,596)	(306)	(23,265)
Other	(4,098)	(2,998)	(4,972)
	\$87,679	\$(100,210)	\$(55,031)

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During 2013, the Company liquidated for tax purposes one of its domestic subsidiaries, which will allow the Company to claim a worthless stock deduction on its 2013 federal income tax return. During the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$375.3 million related to the worthless stock deduction, net of valuation allowances and accrual for uncertain tax positions. The financial statement carrying value of this subsidiary was not material. The worthless stock deduction may be subject to audit and adjustment by the IRS, which could result in reversal of all, part or none of the income tax benefit, or could result in a benefit higher than the net amount recorded. If the IRS rejects or reduces the amount of the income tax benefit related to the worthless stock deduction, the Company may have to pay additional cash income taxes, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. The Company cannot guarantee what the ultimate outcome or amount of benefit it receives, if any, will be.

During 2014 the Company intends to repatriate approximately \$700.0 million to \$800.0 million of cash held by foreign subsidiaries, in a tax efficient manner by using the tax benefits resulting from the worthless stock deduction to offset the taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. The repatriation amount is expected to utilize substantially all of the projected available distributable capital reserves of the Company's foreign subsidiaries under applicable foreign statutes. During the fourth quarter of 2013, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$167.1 million related to taxable income generated in the U.S. as a result of the intended repatriation. For funds remaining in the foreign subsidiaries after the repatriation that have not been previously taxed in the U.S., the Company's intention remains to indefinitely reinvest those funds outside of the U.S. and accordingly deferred U.S. taxes have not been provided. As of December 31, 2013, the amount of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries for which deferred income taxes have not been provided was \$153.3 million.

During 2011, we repatriated \$86.4 million of funds that had been previously taxed in the U.S. from our foreign subsidiaries, which included the realization of a foreign currency gain of \$17.7 million for tax purposes. The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$6.2 million related to the foreign currency gain.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$260,253	\$34,422
Deductible goodwill and intangible assets	48,365	7,761
Tax credit carryforwards	4,432	—
Deferred revenue, accruals and reserves	99,934	87,235
Capital loss carryforwards and book impairment of investments	1,210,529	3,400
Other	5,060	5,234
Total deferred tax assets	1,628,573	138,052
Valuation allowance	(1,203,870)	(20,815)
Net deferred tax assets	424,703	117,237
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(19,354)	(21,522)
Unremitted foreign earnings	(167,115)	—
Subordinated Convertible debentures	(453,825)	(424,488)

Other	(5,656	) (5,984)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(645,950) (451,994)
Total net deferred tax liabilities	\$(221,247) \$(334,757)

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With the exception of deferred tax assets related to capital loss carryforwards, book and tax basis differences of certain investments and certain foreign net operating loss carryforwards, management believes it is more likely than not that the tax effects of the deferred tax liabilities together with future taxable income, will be sufficient to fully recover the remaining deferred tax assets.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had federal, state and foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$986.5 million, \$1.6 billion, and \$37.8 million, respectively, before applying tax rates for the respective jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had federal and state research tax credits of \$41.3 million and \$2.0 million, respectively, and alternative minimum tax credits of \$12.7 million available for future years. Certain net operating loss carryforwards and credits are subject to an annual limitation under Internal Revenue Code Section 382, but are expected to be fully realized. In future periods, an aggregate, tax effected amount of \$70.1 million will be recorded to Additional paid-in capital when carried forward excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation are utilized to reduce future cash tax payments. The federal and state net operating loss and federal tax credit carryforwards expire in various years from 2014 through 2033. The majority of the foreign net operating loss carryforwards will expire in 2015 through 2017.

The deferred tax liability related to the Subordinated Convertible Debentures is driven by the excess of the tax deduction taken for interest expense over the amount of interest expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The interest expense deducted for tax purposes is based on the adjusted issue price of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures, while the interest expense recognized in accordance with GAAP is based only on the liability portion of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The adjusted issue price of the Subordinated Convertible Debentures grows over the term due to the difference between the interest deduction taken for income tax, using a comparable yield of 8.5%, and the coupon rate of 3.25%, compounded annually.

The Company qualifies for two tax holidays in Switzerland. The tax holidays provide reduced rates of taxation on certain types of income and also require certain thresholds of investment and employment. One of the tax holidays is effective through December 31, 2015, the other is effective through December 31, 2014. Upon expiration the tax holidays may be extended if certain additional requirements are satisfied. These tax holidays increased the Company's earnings per share by \$0.18 in 2013, \$0.11 in 2012, and \$0.06 in 2011.

The Company maintains liabilities for uncertain tax positions. These liabilities involve considerable judgment and estimation and are continuously monitored by management based on the best information available including changes in tax regulations and other information. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(In thousands)	
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at January 1	\$56,593	\$55,933
Increases in tax positions for prior years	83	420
Increases in tax positions for current year	140,513	240
Gross unrecognized tax benefits at December 31	\$197,189	\$56,593

As of December 31, 2013, approximately \$187.2 million of unrecognized tax benefits, including penalties and interest, could affect the Company's tax provision and effective tax rate. The gross unrecognized tax benefit amount is not expected to materially change in the next 12 months.

In accordance with its accounting policy, the Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of tax expense. These accruals were not material in any period presented.

The Company's major taxing jurisdictions are the U.S., the state of Virginia, and Switzerland. The Company's federal income tax returns are currently under examination by the Internal Revenue Service for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2011 and 2012. The Company's other tax returns are not currently under examination by their respective taxing jurisdictions. Because the Company uses historic net operating loss carryforwards and other tax attributes to offset its taxable income in current and future years' income tax returns for the U.S. and Virginia, such attributes can be adjusted by these taxing authorities until the statute closes on the year in which such attributes were utilized. The open years in Switzerland are the 2012 tax year and forward.

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Note 14. Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Obligations and Contractual Agreements

The following table represents the minimum payments required by Verisign under certain purchase obligations, leases, the .tv Agreement with the Government of Tuvalu, and the interest payments and principal on the Subordinated Convertible Debentures and the Senior Notes:

	Purchase Obligations	Leases	.tv Agreement	Senior Notes	Subordinated Convertible Debentures	Total
	(In thousands)					
2014	\$33,256	\$1,766	\$4,500	\$34,688	\$40,625	\$114,835
2015	6,705	1,525	5,000	34,688	40,625	88,543
2016	3,612	1,369	5,000	34,688	40,625	85,294
2017	393	249	5,000	34,688	40,625	80,955
2018	—	—	5,000	34,688	40,625	80,313
Thereafter	—	—	15,000	923,435	2,006,641	2,945,076
Total	\$43,966	\$4,909	\$39,500	\$1,096,875	\$2,209,766	\$3,395,016

The amounts in the table above exclude \$187.2 million of income tax related uncertain tax positions, as the Company is unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate amount or time of settlement of those liabilities.

Verisign enters into certain purchase obligations with various vendors. The Company's significant purchase obligations primarily consist of firm commitments with telecommunication carriers and other service providers. The Company does not have any significant purchase obligations beyond 2017.

Verisign leases a portion of its facilities under operating leases that extend through 2017. Rental expenses under operating leases were \$1.9 million in 2013, \$3.0 million in 2012, and \$10.6 million in 2011.

On November 29, 2012, the Company renewed its agreement with Internet Corporation for Assigned Name and Numbers ("ICANN") to be the sole registry operator for domain names in the .com TLD through November 30, 2018. Under this agreement, the Company pays ICANN on a quarterly basis, \$0.25 for each annual increment of a domain name registered or renewed during such quarter. As of December 31, 2013, there were 112.0 million domain names in the .com TLD. However, the number of domain names registered and renewed each quarter may vary significantly. The Company incurred registry fees for the .com TLD of \$27.9 million in 2013, \$18.7 million in 2012, and \$18.0 million in 2011. Registry fees for other generic TLDs have been excluded from the table above because the amounts are variable or passed through to registrars.

In 2011, the Company renewed its agreement with the Government of Tuvalu to be the sole registry operator for .tv domain names through December 31, 2021. Registry fees were \$4.5 million in 2013, \$4.0 million in 2012, and \$2.5 million in 2011.

In April 2013, the Company issued \$750 million principal amount of Senior Notes. The Company will pay cash interest at an annual rate of 4.625% payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of each year until maturity on May 1, 2023.

In August 2007, the Company issued \$1.25 billion principal amount of Subordinated Convertible Debentures. The Company will pay cash interest at an annual rate of 3.25% payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, until maturity on August 15, 2037.

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Legal Proceedings

On March 5, 2012, a complaint entitled *Warhanek v. Bidzos, et al.*, No. 12-263-RGA, was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. The complaint asserts derivative claims on behalf of Verisign against current directors D. James Bidzos, William L. Chenevich, Roger H. Moore, Kathleen A. Cote, John D. Roach, Louis A. Simpson, Timothy Tomlinson and a former director, President and Chief Executive Officer Mark D. McLaughlin (the "Director Defendants"). The complaint also asserts one derivative claim against officers and certain former officers Richard H. Goshorn, Christine C. Brennan, and Kevin A. Werner (the "Executive Defendants," and together with the Director Defendants and nominal defendant Verisign, the "Defendants").

The complaint alleges that the Director Defendants fraudulently obtained shareholder approval of certain incentive-based compensation plans by misrepresenting the tax deductibility of certain compensation paid to Verisign's executive officers, including the Executive Defendants. Verisign adopted and obtained shareholder approval of several incentive-based compensation plans, including a 2010 Annual Incentive Compensation Plan ("AICP"), and an Amended and Restated VeriSign, Inc. 2006 Equity Incentive Plan ("2006 Plan") and these plans were submitted to shareholders for approval in the 2010 and 2011 Proxy Statements (the "Prior Proxy Statements"), respectively. The complaint alleges that the Prior Proxy Statements falsely disclosed, or failed to adequately disclose, the material terms under which performance-based compensation would be paid under the AICP and the 2006 Plan. The complaint further alleges that the Prior Proxy Statements falsely represented that certain compensation paid to certain employees in excess of \$1 million would be tax deductible.

The complaint asserts derivative claims against the Director Defendants for (1) violations of Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act for making false statements in and omitting material facts from the Prior Proxy Statements; (2) breach of fiduciary duty; and (3) waste of corporate assets. The complaint asserts an additional derivative claim against the Director Defendants and Executive Defendants for unjust enrichment based on compensation payments they received under the AICP or the 2006 Plan, as disclosed in the Prior Proxy Statements. No demand was made on the Board to institute this action, and the complaint alleges that any such demand would be futile because each director is either interested or lacks independence with respect to the challenges to the AICP and 2006 Plan. The relief sought by the complaint includes, among other things, an order nullifying the shareholder approval of the AICP and the 2006 Plan, an injunction requiring correction of the alleged misrepresentations in the Company's Prior Proxy Statements, and an order requiring equitable accounting, with disgorgement, in favor of the Company for the purported losses it has and will sustain. On May 25, 2012, the defendants filed motions to dismiss this action in its entirety. Oral arguments on the motions to dismiss took place on November 16, 2012. On September 18, 2013, the Magistrate Judge issued a Report and Recommendation recommending that the motions to dismiss be granted and that the plaintiff be permitted leave to amend the complaint. Thereafter, on October 17, 2013, the plaintiff filed a Notice of Voluntary Dismissal. On October 22, 2013, the Court issued an order holding the dismissal in abeyance and stating that the dismissal would be granted (without prejudice) twenty-one days after notice is made public if no shareholder intervenes. On January 15, 2014, the court entered an order dismissing the case.

Indemnifications

In connection with the sale of the Authentication Services business to Symantec in August 2010, the Company has agreed to indemnify Symantec for certain potential legal claims arising from the operation of the Authentication Services business for a period of sixty months after the closing of the sale transaction. The Company's indemnification obligations in this regard are triggered only when indemnifiable claims exceed in the aggregate \$4.0 million. Thereafter, the Company is obligated to indemnify Symantec for 50% of all indemnifiable claims. The Company's maximum indemnification obligation with respect to these claims is capped at \$50.0 million.

While certain legal proceedings and related indemnification obligations to which the Company is a party specify the amounts claimed, such claims may not represent reasonably possible losses. Given the inherent uncertainties of the litigation, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time, nor can the amount of possible loss

or range of loss, if any, be reasonably estimated, except in circumstances where an aggregate litigation accrual has been recorded for probable and reasonably estimable loss contingencies. A determination of the amount of accrual required, if any, for these contingencies is made after careful analysis of each matter. The required accrual may change in the future due to new developments in each matter or changes in approach such as a change in settlement strategy in dealing with these matters. The Company does not believe that any such matter currently being reviewed will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

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VERISIGN, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

Verisign is involved in various other investigations, claims and lawsuits arising in the normal conduct of its business, none of which, in its opinion, will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company cannot assure you that it will prevail in any litigation. Regardless of the outcome, any litigation may require the Company to incur significant litigation expense and may result in significant diversion of management attention.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, the Company is not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if the Company had engaged in such relationships.

It is not the Company's business practice to enter into off-balance sheet arrangements. However, in the normal course of business, the Company does enter into contracts in which it makes representations and warranties that guarantee the performance of the Company's products and services. Historically, there have been no significant losses related to such guarantees.

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EXHIBITS

As required under Item 15—Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, the exhibits filed as part of this report are provided in this separate section. The exhibits included in this section are as follows:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
12.01	Computation in support of ratios of earnings to fixed charges with respect to the years ended December 31, 2009 through 2013.
21.01	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
23.01	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.01	Powers of Attorney (Included as part of the signature pages hereto).
31.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
31.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(a).
32.01	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). *
32.02	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(b) and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code (18 U.S.C. 1350). *
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase

As contemplated by SEC Release No. 33-8212, these exhibits are furnished with this Annual Report on Form 10-K and are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not incorporated by reference in any filing of VeriSign, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, whether made before or after the date hereof and irrespective of any general incorporation language in such filings.