

SERVICESOURCE INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Form 10-Q

November 07, 2018

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

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 001-35108

SERVICESOURCE INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in our charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) 81-0578975 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

717 17th Street, 5th Floor

Denver, Colorado

(Address of principal executive offices)

(720) 889-8500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code) 80202 (Zip Code)

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

As of October 31, 2018, 92,721,609 shares of common stock of ServiceSource International, Inc. were outstanding.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	September 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 63,527	\$ 51,389
Short-term investments	—	137,181
Accounts receivable, net	48,812	56,516
Prepaid expenses and other	5,365	6,112
Total current assets	117,704	251,198
Property and equipment, net	36,216	34,119
Contract acquisition costs	2,938	—
Deferred income taxes, net of current portion	68	70
Goodwill and intangible assets, net	6,334	6,419
Other assets	4,484	3,566
Total assets	\$ 167,744	\$ 295,372
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,358	\$ 4,574
Accrued taxes	145	651
Accrued compensation and benefits	17,059	19,257
Convertible notes, net	—	144,167
Deferred revenue	—	1,282
Accrued expenses	4,292	6,625
Other current liabilities	6,230	2,104
Total current liabilities	30,084	178,660
Revolving line of credit	32,000	—
Other long-term liabilities	6,519	4,603
Total liabilities	68,603	183,263
Commitments and contingencies (Note 6)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 20,000 shares authorized and none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock; \$0.0001 par value; 1,000,000 shares authorized; 92,735 shares issued and 92,614 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2018; 90,380 shares issued and 90,259 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2017	9	8
Treasury stock	(441	) (441
Additional paid-in capital	368,628	359,347
Accumulated deficit	(269,662) (246,207

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Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	607	(598)
Total stockholders' equity	99,141	112,109
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 167,744	\$ 295,372

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	2017	September 30, 2018	2017
Net revenue	\$57,173	\$58,132	\$176,869	\$173,103
Cost of revenue	39,949	40,803	124,136	121,729
Gross profit	17,224	17,329	52,733	51,374
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	8,622	7,829	27,112	24,790
Research and development	1,395	1,048	4,691	4,534
General and administrative	12,907	12,543	38,953	40,029
Restructuring and other	—	545	209	6,259
Total operating expenses	22,924	21,965	70,965	75,612
Loss from operations	(5,700)	(4,636)	(18,232)	(24,238)
Interest expense and other, net	(1,058)	(2,839)	(6,680)	(7,555)
Gain on sale of cost basis equity investment	—	2,100	—	2,100
Impairment loss on investment securities	—	—	(1,958)	—
Loss before income taxes	(6,758)	(5,375)	(26,870)	(29,693)
Provision for income tax benefit (expense)	133	180	(294)	(227)
Net loss	\$(6,625)	\$(5,195)	\$(27,164)	\$(29,920)
Net loss per common share:				
Basic and diluted	\$(0.07)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.30)	\$(0.34)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic and diluted	92,113	89,511	91,271	88,907

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
 (in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018	
	2017		2017	
Net loss				
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax				
Available for sale securities:				
Unrealized (loss) gain on short-term investments	(5	) 13	(705	) 118
Reclassification adjustment for impairment loss included in net loss	—	—	1,958	—
Net change in available for sale debt securities	(5	) 13	1,253	118
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(112	) 285	(48	) 783
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax	(117	) 298	1,205	901
Comprehensive loss, net of tax				
	\$(6,625)	\$(5,195)	\$(27,164)	\$(29,920)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
 (in thousands)
 (unaudited)

	Common Stock		Treasury Shares/Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2017	90,380	\$ 8	(121)	\$ (441)	\$359,347	\$ (246,207)	\$ (598)	\$112,109
Cumulative effect of ASC 606 - initial adoption (Note 2)	—	—	—	—	—	3,709	—	3,709
Adjusted balance at January 1, 2018	90,380	8	(121)	(441)	359,347	(242,498)	(598)	115,818
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan	274	—	—	—	759	—	—	759
Issuance of common stock, restricted stock units	2,081	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Net cash paid for payroll taxes on restricted stock unit releases	—	—	—	—	(766)	—	—	(766)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	—	—	9,288	—	—	9,288
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(27,164)	—	(27,164)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,205	1,205
Balance at September 30, 2018	92,735	\$ 9	(121)	\$ (441)	\$368,628	\$ (269,662)	\$ 607	\$99,141

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(27,164)	\$(29,920)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	13,398	17,167
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	5,843	6,951
Amortization of contract acquisition costs	1,361	—
Amortization of premium on short-term investments	(1,204)	(172)
Deferred income taxes	—	177
Stock-based compensation	9,033	10,396
Restructuring and other	470	2,522
Gain on cost basis equity investment	—	(2,100)
Impairment loss on investment securities	1,958	—
Other	74	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	7,322	12,307
Deferred revenue	174	(2,440)
Prepaid expenses and other	180	387
Contract acquisition costs	(955)	—
Accounts payable	(2,204)	(813)
Accrued taxes	(494)	(1,019)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(2,037)	(4,713)
Accrued expenses	(4,652)	(839)
Other liabilities	4,182	(1,375)
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,285	6,516
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(12,484)	(13,843)
Proceeds from sale of cost basis equity investment	—	2,100
Purchases of short-term investments	(480)	(56,589)
Sales of short-term investments	133,920	51,119
Maturities of short-term investments	4,240	3,506
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	125,196	(13,707)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment on capital lease obligations	(278)	(52)
Repayment of convertible notes	(150,000)	—
Debt issuance costs	(192)	—
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	32,000	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	759	1,062
Payments related to minimum tax withholdings on restricted stock unit releases	(766)	(735)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(118,477)	275
Net increase/(decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	12,004	(6,916)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	134	(1,191)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	52,633	48,936

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Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$64,771	\$40,829
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment accrued in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$260	\$—
Increase in contract acquisition costs and benefit to accumulated deficit related to adoption of ASC 606	\$3,346	\$—
Increase in prepaid expenses and other, other liabilities and benefit to accumulated deficit related to adoption of ASC 606	\$363	\$—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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ServiceSource International, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

Note 1 — The Company

ServiceSource International, Inc. is a global leader in outsourced, performance-based customer success and revenue growth solutions. Through our people, processes and technology, we grow and retain revenue on behalf of our clients — some of the world’s leading business-to-business companies — in more than 45 languages. Our solutions help our clients strengthen their customer relationships, drive improved customer adoption, expansion and retention and minimize churn. Our technology platform and best-practice business processes combined with our highly-trained, client-focused revenue delivery professionals and data from nearly 20 years of operating experience enable us to provide our clients greater value for our customer success services than attained by our clients' in-house customer success teams.

“ServiceSource,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”, as used herein, refer to ServiceSource International, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

The Company’s pay-for-performance model allows its clients to pay for the services through either flat-rate or variable commissions based on the revenue generated by the Company on their behalf. Fixed-fee arrangements are typically used in quick deployments to address discrete target areas of our clients’ needs. The Company also earns revenue through its professional services teams, who assist clients with data optimization. The Company’s corporate headquarters is located in Denver, Colorado. The Company has additional U.S. offices in California and Tennessee, and international offices in Bulgaria, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and the United Kingdom.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Financial Information

The accompanying unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”) and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X for interim financial information. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all the information required by GAAP for annual financial statements. The unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2017 has been derived from the Company’s audited annual Consolidated Financial Statements included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 2, 2018. In the opinion of management, these Consolidated Financial Statements reflect all adjustments, including normal recurring adjustments, management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the Company’s financial position, operating results, and cash flows for the interim periods presented. These Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2017, included in our annual report on Form 10-K. Interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of ServiceSource International, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

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New Accounting Standards Issued but not yet Adopted

Leases

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") issued an Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") that modifies existing accounting standards for lease accounting. The new standard requires a lessee to record a lease asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet for all leases with terms longer than 12 months. Leases will be classified as either finance or operating. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Leases in which the Company is the lessee will generally be accounted for as operating leases and we will record a lease asset and a lease liability. This standard will be effective for financial statements issued by public companies for the annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and will be applied using a modified retrospective approach with optional practical expedients. Early adoption of the standard is permitted. The Company will adopt the standard January 1, 2019 and expects to elect the package of practical expedients, accounting for leases with contractual terms less than 12 months as short-term leases and the transition relief option to apply legacy GAAP to periods prior to the standard's effective date. Based on current analysis, the adoption of the standard will have a material impact on our Consolidated Balance Sheets and will not have a material impact to our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Comprehensive Income

In February 2018, the FASB issued an ASU that allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The guidance should be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period in which the effect of the change in the federal corporate income tax rate in the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act is recognized. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company.

New Accounting Standards Adopted

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the FASB issued an ASU that requires companies to combine restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and end of period total amounts on the statement of cash flows. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2018 and the effects of this standard were applied retrospectively to all prior periods presented within these Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, we include restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning and end of period balances on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. For the year ended December 31, 2017 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 the effect of the change in accounting principle was an increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$1.2 million, on our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which amended the existing FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 605 ("ASC 605" or "legacy GAAP") and created Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"). Under ASC 606, revenue is recognized when a customer obtains control of promised goods or services and is recognized in amounts that reflect the consideration the entity expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. ASC 606 also specifies the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer and the costs of fulfilling a contract with a customer (if those costs are not within the scope of another Topic or Sub-Topic) should be deferred and recognized over the appropriate period of contract performance if they are expected to be recovered. In addition, ASC 606 requires disclosure of the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The most significant impact to the Company's financial position and results of operations is the timing of expense recognition for certain sales commissions and to a lesser extent, the timing of revenue recognition for certain contracts that include certain performance-based fees. See Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies below for additional information regarding the application of this new standard and its impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company adopted this standard effective January 1, 2018 utilizing the modified retrospective approach, or the cumulative catch-up transition method and applied ASC 606 to all contracts not completed as of January 1, 2018. The initial adoption impact to the Company's financial position was not material. Under the transition guidance, the Company recorded a \$3.3 million contract acquisition asset and corresponding offset to the opening accumulated deficit balance related to previously expensed sales commissions. The \$3.3 million asset will be expensed over the next four years as follows: \$1.5 million in 2018, \$0.9 million in 2019, \$0.6 million in 2020, and \$0.3 million in 2021. Additionally, the Company recorded a \$0.4 million net contract asset and corresponding offset to the opening accumulated deficit balance related to previously unrecognized revenue under legacy GAAP which would have been recognized in periods prior to 2018 under ASC 606.

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New Accounting Policies upon Adoption of ASC 606

Revenue Recognition

The Company provides a comprehensive suite of selling and professional services to its clients. Selling services involves three categories of selling motions: recurring revenue management, customer success activities and inside sales efforts. Recurring revenue management includes hardware and software maintenance contract renewals, subscription renewals and extensions, asset and contract opportunity management, and sales enablement and quoting solutions. Customer success activities include onboarding, product adoption, health checks, account management and certain service support. Inside sales efforts include lead generation and conversion, cross-sell and upsell activities, technology refresh, warranty conversion, win-backs and recaptures, cloud migration, and client and asset management. Professional services involves providing data integration at scale with our systems and processes, combined with client data enhancement, enablement and optimization.

The Company derives all of its revenue from contracts with clients. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract. The Company's contracts generally contain two distinct performance obligations that are sold on a variable and/or fixed consideration basis. These two distinct performance obligations are identified as selling services and professional services. The length of a selling services contract is generally 2-3 years, while professional services performance obligations are generally fulfilled within 90 days. The Company generally invoices its clients for services on a monthly or quarterly basis with 30-day payment terms. The Company recognizes revenue when it satisfies the performance obligations identified in the contract, which is achieved through the transfer of control of the services to the client.

The Company accounts for individual services within a single contract separately if they are distinct. A service is distinct if it is separately identifiable from other services in the contract and if a client can benefit from the service on its own or with other resources that are readily available to the client. The total contract consideration, or transaction price, is allocated between the separate services identified in the contract based on their stand-alone selling price ("SSP"). SSP is determined based on a cost plus margin analysis for selling services and a standard hourly rate card for professional services. For professional services that are contractually priced differently from SSP, the Company estimates the SSP using a standard hourly rate card and allocates a portion of the total contract consideration to reflect professional services revenue at SSP.

The Company's performance obligations are satisfied over time and revenue is recognized based on monthly or quarterly time increments and the variable volume of closed bookings during the period at the contractual commission rates for selling services, or proportional performance during the period at the SSP for professional services. Because the client simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit of the Company's selling and professional services as provided, the time increment output method depicts the measure of progress in transferring control of the services to the client.

While multiple selling motions in a contract are performed at various times and patterns throughout the month or quarter and the number of closed bookings vary in any given period, each time increment of a service activity is substantially the same and has the same pattern of transfer to the client, and therefore, represents a series of distinct performance obligations that form a single performance obligation. As a result, the Company allocates all variable consideration in a contract to the selling services performance obligation in accordance with the variable consideration allocation exception provisions in ASC 606 (less amounts for which it is probable a significant reversal of revenue will occur when the uncertainties related to the variability are resolved) and applies a single measure of progress to record revenue in the period based on when the output of the variable number of closed bookings occurs or when the variable performance metric is achieved. The Company also applies the optional disclosure exemptions related to variable consideration and the requirement to disclose the remaining transaction price allocated to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct service that forms part of a single performance obligation.

Contract Acquisition Costs

To obtain contracts with clients, the Company pays its sales team commissions based in part on the estimated value of the contract. Because these sales commissions are incurred and paid upon contract execution and would not have been incurred or payable otherwise, they are considered incremental costs to acquire the contract; and if expected to be recoverable, are capitalized as contract acquisition costs in the period the contract is executed. Capitalized sales

commissions are amortized to sales and marketing expense based on the pattern of transfer of services to which the asset relates over the estimated contract term, generally 2-3 years for a new client or 5 years for long-standing client relationships. The contract acquisition costs asset is evaluated for recoverability and impairment at each reporting period through the amortization period. The Company does not capitalize incremental acquisition costs for contracts if the amortization period of the asset is one year or less.

Significant Estimates and Judgments

Significant estimates and judgments for revenue recognition and contract acquisition cost capitalization include: identifying and determining distinct performance obligations in contracts with clients, determining the timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations, estimating the timing and amount of variable consideration in a contract and assessing whether it should be constrained in determining the total contract consideration, determining SSP for each performance obligations and the methodology to allocate the total contract consideration to the distinct performance obligations.

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Our revenue contracts often include promises to transfer services involving multiple selling motions to a client. Determining whether those services are considered distinct performance obligations and qualify as a series of distinct performance obligations that represent a single performance obligation requires significant judgment. Also, due to the continuous nature of providing services to our clients, judgment is required in determining when control of the services is transferred to the client.

A significant portion of our contracts is based on a pay-for-performance model that provides the Company with commissions and revenue based on a volume of closed bookings each time period and variable consideration if certain performance targets are achieved during a given period of time (such as exceeding quarterly closure rate thresholds or achieving absolute dollar volume sales targets). Significant judgment is required to determine if this type of variable consideration should be constrained, and to what extent, until the risk of a significant revenue reversal is not probable. We also enter into contracts with multiple performance obligations that incorporate fixed consideration, pay-for-performance commissions and variable bonus commissions. Judgment is required to estimate the amount of variable consideration to include when estimating the total contract consideration and how to allocate the consideration if one of the distinct performance obligations is not sold at SSP.

Impact of Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company adopted ASC 606 as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective approach by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying ASC 606 as an adjustment to the opening accumulated deficit balance as of January 1, 2018. As a result, the comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been adjusted and continues to be reported under legacy GAAP as disclosed in our 2017 annual report on Form 10-K. As described above, the Company changed its accounting policy for revenue recognition and certain sales commissions. The qualitative and the quantitative impact of adopting ASC 606 is presented below.

Selling Services

The Company historically recognized all performance based fees in the period when the specific performance criteria was achieved. Under ASC 606, in certain circumstances the Company estimates the variable fees for which it is probable that a significant reversal will not occur and recognizes these estimated variable fees over the estimated contract life. For certain contracts, this could result in the recognition of the performance-based fees sooner than under ASC 605.

Professional Services

Prior to the adoption of ASC 606, the Company recognized revenue from professional services at the best estimated selling price upon client acceptance at the end of the implementation or data integration event due to the short-term nature of the services, generally 90 days from the start of the services. Under ASC 606, the Company recognizes revenue at SSP over time as control of the service is transferred to the client, resulting in the recognition of professional services fees sooner than under ASC 605.

Sales Commissions

The Company previously recognized a portion of certain sales commissions as sales and marketing expense when it was earned by the employee upon obtaining and executing a contract. Under ASC 606, the Company capitalizes this portion of certain sales commissions as contract acquisition costs and amortizes the amount ratably over the contract term for new clients or the estimated life of the client for long-standing client relationships. As a result, sales and marketing expense is recognized later and over a longer period of time than under ASC 605.

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The following tables summarize the impacts of adopting ASC 606 on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements:

	September 30, 2018		
	As reported	ASC 606 adjustments	Balances prior to adoption of ASC 606
Assets			
Accounts receivable, net	\$48,812	\$ 80	\$48,892
Prepaid expenses and other	5,365	(143)	5,222
Contract acquisition costs	2,938	(2,938)	—
Other assets	4,484	(48)	4,436
Total assets	\$61,599	\$ (3,049)	\$58,550
Liabilities			
Deferred revenue	\$—	\$ 1,711	\$1,711
Other current liabilities	6,230	(1,542)	4,688
Total liabilities	\$6,230	\$ 169	\$6,399
Accumulated deficit	\$(269,662)	\$ (3,218)	\$(272,880)

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	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	As Reported	ASC 606 adjustments	Balances prior to adoption of ASC 606
Net revenue	\$57,173	\$ 21	\$57,194
Cost of revenue	39,949	—	39,949
Gross profit	17,224	21	17,245
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	8,622	(354)	8,268
Research and development	1,395	—	1,395
General and administrative	12,907	—	12,907
Total operating expenses	22,924	(354)	22,570
Loss from operations	(5,700)	375	(5,325)
Interest expense and other, net	(1,058)	—	(1,058)
Loss before income taxes	(6,758)	375	(6,383)
Provision for income tax benefit	133	—	133
Net loss	\$(6,625)	\$ 375	\$(6,250)
Net loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted	\$(0.07)	\$ —	\$(0.07)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			
Basic and diluted	92,113	—	92,113
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	As Reported	ASC 606 adjustments	Balances prior to adoption of ASC 606
Net revenue	\$176,869	\$ 82	\$176,951
Cost of revenue	124,136	—	124,136
Gross profit	52,733	82	52,815
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	27,112	(409)	26,703
Research and development	4,691	—	4,691
General and administrative	38,953	—	38,953
Restructuring and other	209	—	209
Total operating expenses	70,965	(409)	70,556
Loss from operations	(18,232)	491	(17,741)
Interest expense and other, net	(6,680)	—	(6,680)
Impairment loss on investment securities	(1,958)	—	(1,958)
Loss before income taxes	(26,870)	491	(26,379)
Provision for income tax expense	(294)	—	(294)
Net loss	\$(27,164)	\$ 491	\$(26,673)
Net loss per common share:			
Basic and diluted	\$(0.30)	\$ —	\$(0.30)
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:			

Basic and diluted	91,271	—	91,271
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	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		
	As Reported	ASC 606 adjustments	Balances prior to adoption of ASC 606
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss	\$(27,164)	\$ 491	\$(26,673)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	13,398	—	13,398
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	5,843	—	5,843
Amortization of contract acquisition cost	1,361	(1,361)	—
Amortization of premium on short-term investments	(1,204)	) —	(1,204)
Stock-based compensation	9,033	—	9,033
Restructuring and other	470	—	470
Impairment loss on investment securities	1,958	—	1,958
Other	74	—	74
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	7,322	(80)	) 7,242
Deferred revenue	174	1,711	1,885
Contract acquisition costs	(955)	) 955	—
Prepaid expenses and other	180	(174)	) 6
Accounts payable	(2,204)	) —	(2,204)
Accrued taxes	(494)	) —	(494)
Accrued compensation and benefits	(2,037)	) —	(2,037)
Accrued expenses	(4,652)	) —	(4,652)
Other liabilities	4,182	(1,542)	) 2,640
Net cash provided by operating activities	5,285	—	5,285
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Net cash provided by investing activities	125,196	—	125,196
Cash flows from financing activities			
Net cash used in financing activities	(118,477)	—	(118,477)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	12,004	—	12,004
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	134	—	134
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of period	52,633	—	52,633
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of period	\$64,771	\$ —	\$64,771

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Note 3 — Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Short-term investments consist of readily marketable debt securities with a remaining maturity of more than three months from the time of purchase. The Company classifies its cash equivalents and short-term investments as “available for sale,” as these investments are free of trading restrictions and are available for use in the Company's daily operations. These marketable securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and included as a separate component of stockholders' equity. Gains and losses are recognized when realized. Gains and losses are determined using the specific identification method. The Company recognized realized gains of \$28,000 and losses of \$0.2 million from the sale of available-for-sale securities for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. No realized gains or losses were recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2018. The Company recognized realized gains from the sale of available-for-sale securities of \$28,000 and \$53,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively, and losses from the sale of available-for-sale securities of \$36,000 and \$53,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively. Gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are recorded in "Other, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. There were no transfers between levels during the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

The Company typically invests in highly-rated securities, and its investment policy generally limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. The policy generally requires investments to be investment grade, with the primary objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. Fair values were determined for each individual security in the investment portfolio. When evaluating an investment for other-than-temporary impairment, the Company reviews factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below its cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer and any changes thereto, changes in market interest rates and the Company's intent to sell, or whether it is more-likely-than-not it will be required to sell the investment before recovery of the investment's cost basis. The Company liquidated its investment securities during 2018 to repay the \$150.0 million convertible notes that matured August 1, 2018. Based on our decision to sell these investment securities, we determined an other-than-temporary impairment occurred and a \$2.0 million impairment loss was recorded in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

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The following tables present the Company's cash, cash equivalents, and short-term investments by significant investment category measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018:

Level 1⁽¹⁾:

Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash \$53,504

Money market mutual funds 10,023

Cash and cash equivalents \$63,527

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017:

	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Level 1 ⁽¹⁾ :				
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$48,712	\$ —	\$ —	\$48,712
Money market mutual funds	2,677	—	—	2,677
Total cash and cash equivalents	51,389	—	—	51,389
Level 2 ⁽²⁾ :				
Short-term investments:				
Corporate bonds	55,763	1	(346)	55,418
U.S. agency securities	34,640	—	(410)	34,230
Asset-backed securities	21,739	—	(127)	21,612
U.S. Treasury securities	26,292	—	(371)	25,921
Total short-term investments:	138,434	1	(1,254)	137,181
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$189,823	\$ 1	\$(1,254)	\$188,570

⁽¹⁾ Level 1 valuations are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

⁽²⁾ Level 2 valuations are based on inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within Level 1.

The Company had restricted cash of \$1.2 million in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. The restricted cash is classified within Level 1.

The convertible notes issued by the Company in August 2013 are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2017 at their original issuance value, net of unamortized discount and issuance costs, and are not marked to market each period. The fair value of the convertible notes was approximately \$145.9 million as of December 31, 2017. The fair value of the convertible notes was determined using quoted market prices for similar securities and are considered Level 2 inputs due to limited trading activity.

The Company did not have any other financial instruments or debt measured at fair value as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

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Note 4 — Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consists of the following:

	September 30, 2018
Legal reserve	\$ 3,750
Contract liability	1,342
Deferred rent	756
ESPP withholdings	182
Other liabilities	200
Total	\$ 6,230

Note 5 — Debt

Senior Convertible Notes

In August 2013, the Company issued senior convertible notes (the "Notes") in exchange for gross proceeds of \$150.0 million. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 1.50% per year payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, beginning February 1, 2014. On August 1, 2018, the Company paid in full the \$150.0 million Notes using proceeds from its short-term investments and operations.

As of December 31, 2017, unamortized debt issuance and discount costs were \$5.8 million.

The following table presents interest expense recognized related to the Notes (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Contractual interest expense at 1.50% per annum	\$ 188	\$ 563	\$ 1,313	\$ 1,688
Amortization of debt issuance costs	77	204	497	592
Accretion of debt discount	832	2,190	5,336	6,359
Total	\$ 1,097	\$ 2,957	\$ 7,146	\$ 8,639

Revolving Line of Credit

During July 2018, the Company entered into a \$40.0 million senior secured revolving line of credit (the "revolver") that allows us to borrow against our domestic receivables as defined in the credit agreement. The revolver matures July 2021 and bears interest at a variable rate per annum based on the greater of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the one-month LIBOR rate plus 1.00%, plus, in each case, a margin of 1.00% for base rate borrowings or 2.00% for Eurodollar borrowings. As of September 30, 2018, we had \$32.0 million outstanding on our revolver. The obligations under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all assets of the borrowers and certain of their subsidiaries, including pledges of equity in certain of the Company's subsidiaries. The revolver has covenants with which we are in compliance as of September 30, 2018.

Debt issuance costs related to line of credit arrangements are presented as an asset regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line of credit arrangement. Deferred loan costs include fees and costs incurred to obtain long-term financing. Deferred loan costs on the revolver was approximately \$0.2 million as of September 30, 2018. During October 2018, the Company repaid the \$32.0 million outstanding on the revolver using cash on hand.

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Note 6 — Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases

The Company leases its office space and certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements with various expiration dates through November 2023. Rent expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, was approximately \$3.1 million, \$8.9 million, \$2.6 million, and \$8.0 million, respectively. Rental income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, was approximately \$0.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively. The Company recognizes rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease period and accrues for rent expense incurred but not paid.

San Francisco Sublease

In January 2018, the Company entered into a sublease with a third-party for our San Francisco office space for the remaining term of the operating lease.

San Francisco Lease

In April 2018, the Company entered into a non-cancelable operating lease agreement in San Francisco.

Philippines Lease

In July 2018, the Company entered into a non-cancelable operating lease agreement in the Philippines.

Capital Leases

The Company has capital lease agreements collateralized by the underlying property and equipment that expire through 2021. As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had capital leases totaling \$2.6 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, reflected in "Accrued expenses and Other long-term liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accumulated depreciation related to assets under capital lease as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 was \$0.8 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

During 2018, the Company entered into three separate contracts to finance software licenses and IT equipment. Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases, non-cancelable service contract commitments, capital leases, and rental income under a non-cancelable operating sublease as of September 30, 2018 were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Operating Leases	Operating Sublease	Other Commitments	Capital Leases
Remainder of 2018	\$ 3,290	\$(457)	\$ 1,709	\$236
2019	10,611	(1,875)	7,355	954
2020	9,402	(1,932)	4,712	945
2021	8,922	(1,989)	141	465
2022	5,935	(1,878)	—	—
2023	968	—	—	—
Total	\$ 39,128	\$(8,131)	\$ 13,917	\$2,600

Letter of Credit

On February 3, 2015, the Company issued a \$1.2 million letter of credit in connection with a lease for a San Francisco office facility. The letter of credit is secured by \$1.2 million of cash in a money market account which is classified as restricted cash in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Litigation

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of our business, including the cases discussed below. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company is currently not aware of any litigation or threats of litigation in which the final outcome could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial position or cash flows. Regardless of the outcome, litigation can have an adverse impact on the Company because of defense and settlement costs, diversion of management resources and other factors. The Company records a contingent liability when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable in accordance with accounting for contingencies. As of September 30, 2018, the Company accrued a \$3.75 million reserve relating to our potential liability for currently pending disputes, reflected in "Other current liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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On August 23, 2016, the United States District Court for the Middle District of Tennessee granted conditional class certification in a lawsuit originally filed on September 21, 2015 by three former senior sales representatives. The lawsuit, Sarah Patton, et al v. ServiceSource Delaware, Inc., asserts a claim under the Fair Labor Standards Act alleging that certain non-exempt employees in our Nashville location were not paid for all hours worked and were not properly paid for overtime hours worked. The complaint also asserts claims under Tennessee state law for breach of contract and unjust enrichment; and on September 28, 2018, the plaintiffs filed a motion to certify the state law breach of contract and unjust enrichment claims as a class action. The Company will continue to seek to conclude this lawsuit in a manner that is in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders.

Note 7 — Revenues, Contract Asset and Liability Balances and Contract Acquisition Costs

The following tables present the disaggregation of revenue from contracts with our clients as follows (in thousands):

Revenue by Performance Obligation

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Professional services	\$ 652	\$ 3,351
Selling services	56,521	173,518
Total revenue	\$ 57,173	\$ 176,869

Revenue by Geography

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
APJ	\$ 9,093	\$ 25,943
EMEA	13,822	44,013
NALA	34,258	106,913
Total revenue	\$ 57,173	\$ 176,869

Revenue by Contract Pricing

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018
Variable consideration	\$ 37,505	\$ 118,776
Fixed consideration	19,668	58,093
Total revenue	\$ 57,173	\$ 176,869

Contract Balances

Once the Company obtains a client contract, the timing of satisfying performance obligations and the receipt of client consideration can be different and will give rise to contract assets and contract liabilities. Contract assets relate to the Company's conditional rights to consideration for services provided but not yet billable at the reporting date. Accounts receivable balances reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018 represent the Company's unconditional rights to consideration for services provided. Contract asset amounts are transferred to accounts

receivables when the rights become unconditional, typically in the same period control of services is transferred to the client and the amount is contractually billable. Contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from clients for fixed consideration contracts where transfer of control of the services has not yet occurred. Contract liability balances generally convert to revenue upon either the satisfaction of professional services obligations or when services under fixed consideration contracts are transferred to the client, typically within six months of being recorded. The contract asset and liability balances as of September 30, 2018 totaled \$0.2 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, and are not considered material for further disclosure. These contract balances are reflected in "Prepaid expenses and other", "Other current liabilities" and "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018.

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Transaction Price Allocated to Remaining Performance Obligations

The Company applies the optional disclosure exemption related to variable consideration and the requirement to disclose the remaining transaction price allocated to a wholly unsatisfied promise to transfer a distinct service that forms part of a single performance obligation. However, for contracts structured with fixed consideration, this optional disclosure is not available. The Company typically invoices selling services fixed consideration in monthly or quarterly installments over the contract term, which is typically 12 months or less. Contracts with fixed consideration are generally with long-standing client relationships and typically renew annually. Assuming none of the Company's current contracts with fixed consideration are renewed, we estimate receiving approximately \$47.7 million in future selling services fixed consideration as of September 30, 2018. Professional services revenues from fixed consideration are based on proportional performance which is typically concluded within 90 days of contract execution. The Company typically bills professional services upfront upon obtaining a client contract. As of September 30, 2018, we estimate \$0.4 million in professional services fixed consideration revenue to be recognized through the remainder of 2018.

Contract Acquisition Costs

Certain commissions paid to the Company's sales team upon obtaining a client contract are incremental and recoverable, and capitalized as contract acquisition costs. Under the transition guidance, the Company recorded a \$3.3 million contract acquisition asset and corresponding offset to the opening accumulated deficit balance related to previously expensed sales commissions. The \$3.3 million contract acquisition asset will be expensed over the next four years as follows: \$1.5 million in 2018, \$0.9 million in 2019, \$0.6 million in 2020, and \$0.3 million in 2021. The Company recorded \$0.3 million and \$1.2 million, respectively, of amortization for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 related to amounts capitalized upon the adoption of ASC 606.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company capitalized an additional \$0.1 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of sales commissions as contract acquisition costs related to contracts obtained during the period. The Company recorded \$0.1 million of amortization for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 related to amounts capitalized in 2018. The weighted average remaining amortization period related to these capitalized costs was approximately 2 years.

The Company's impairment recognized on the contract costs was insignificant for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018. Contract acquisition costs amortization is included in "Sales and marketing" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Applying the practical expedient for amortization periods one year or less, the Company recognizes any incremental costs of obtaining contracts as expense when the cost is incurred. These costs are included in "Sales and marketing" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 8 — Stockholders' Equity

2018 PSU Awards

During March 2018, the Company granted performance-based restricted stock unit awards under the Company's 2011 Equity Incentive Plan to certain key executives (the "2018 PSU Awards"). For each 2018 PSU Award, a number of restricted stock units became eligible to vest based on the levels of achievement of the performance-based conditions, and those restricted stock units that became eligible to vest will vest 50% on the first anniversary of the grant date and 50% on the second anniversary of the grant date, except as otherwise provided under certain termination and change-in-control provisions in each award agreement. The aggregate target number of restricted stock units subject to the 2018 PSU Awards was 1.0 million, with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$3.9 million.

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The performance-based conditions are based upon the Company's revenue and adjusted EBITDA performance in 2018 against the target goals for such metrics under the Company's 2018 corporate incentive plan (in each case, "Performance Achievement"), which will each be determined on the date the Company files its annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018. The target number of restricted stock units for each 2018 PSU Award will be divided equally between the two performance metrics. For each performance metric, the number of restricted stock units that become eligible to vest will be: (i) if the applicable Performance Achievement is less than 95.10% of the target revenue goal or less than 70.59% of the target EBITDA goal, no restricted stock units for such performance metric, (ii) if the applicable Performance Achievement is equal to 95.10% of the target revenue goal or 70.95% of the target EBITDA goal, 50% of the target number of restricted stock units for such performance metric, (iii) if the applicable Performance Achievement is equal to 100% of the target revenue and EBITDA goals, 100% of the target number of restricted stock units for such performance metric, or (iv) if the applicable Performance Achievement is at least 103.40% of the target revenue goal or 163.03% of the target EBITDA goal, 150% of the target number of restricted stock units for such performance metric. For each performance metric, if the applicable Performance Achievement falls between any of the thresholds (ii), (iii), and (iv) specified in the previous sentence, the number of restricted stock units that become eligible to vest for such performance metric will be determined via linear interpolation.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table presents stock-based compensation expense as allocated within the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Cost of revenue	\$194	\$385	\$752	\$969
Sales and marketing	717	982	2,436	2,834
Research and development	24	42	146	107
General and administrative	1,560	2,074	5,699	6,486
Restructuring and other	—	352	—	352
Total stock-based compensation	\$2,495	\$3,835	\$9,033	\$10,748

The above table does not include \$47,000 and \$0.3 million of capitalized stock-based compensation related to internal-use software for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Stock Awards Issued to Employees

The following table presents total options outstanding, granted, exercised, expired or forfeited, as well as total options exercisable (shares and aggregate intrinsic value in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted-Average Option Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value
Issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017	6,511	\$ 4.48			\$ 7
Granted	146	\$ 3.61	\$ 1.75		
Options exercised	(31)	\$ 3.21			\$ 32
Expired and/or Forfeited	(1,300)	\$ 4.76			
Issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2018	5,326	\$ 4.40		6.23	\$ —
	4,505	\$ 4.48		6.04	\$ —

Options exercisable as of
September 30, 2018

The following table summarizes additional information concerning our restricted stock units and performance stock units (shares in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested as of December 31, 2017	5,027	\$ 3.98
Granted	3,567	\$ 3.86
Vested ⁽¹⁾	(2,300)	\$ 4.22
Forfeited	(576)	\$ 4.03
Unvested as of September 30, 2018	5,718	\$ 3.80

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⁽¹⁾ 2,081 shares of common stock were issued for restricted stock units vested and the remaining 219 shares were withheld for taxes.

Potential shares of common stock that are not included in the determination of diluted net loss per share because they are anti-dilutive for the periods presented consist of stock options, unvested restricted stock and shares to be purchased under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The Company excluded from diluted earnings per share the weighted-average common share equivalents related to 7.3 million and 7.0 million shares for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and 6.7 million and 5.8 million shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively, because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 9 — Income Taxes

The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various state and foreign jurisdictions. Earnings from non-U.S. activities are subject to local country income tax. The Company computes its quarterly income tax provision by using a forecasted annual effective tax rate and adjusts for any discrete items arising during the quarter. The primary difference between the effective tax rate and the federal statutory tax rate relates to the valuation allowances on the Company's net operating losses and foreign tax rate differences. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded income tax benefit of \$0.1 million and expense of \$0.3 million, respectively. These amounts primarily consist of income and withholding taxes for foreign and state jurisdictions where the Company has profitable operations, as well as valuation allowance adjustments for certain U.S. tax jurisdictions. No tax benefit was provided for losses incurred in the U.S., Ireland and Singapore because those losses are offset by a full valuation allowance. The tax years 2010 through 2018 remain subject to examination by federal, state and foreign tax authorities.

The gross amount of the Company's unrecognized tax benefits was \$0.9 million as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, none of which, if recognized, would affect the Company's effective tax rate.

FASB issued ASU 2018-05, Income Taxes (Topic 740): "Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118" to address the application of GAAP in situations when a registrant does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Cut and Jobs Act (the "Act").

At September 30, 2018, the Company has not completed its accounting for all of the tax effects of the Act and has not made an adjustment to the provisional tax benefit recorded under SAB 118 at December 31, 2017. We have estimated our provision for income taxes in accordance with the Act and guidance available as of the date of this filing. Our estimated annual effective tax rate may be adjusted in subsequent interim periods, due to, among other things, additional analysis, changes in interpretations and assumptions we have made, and additional regulatory guidance that may be issued.

Note 10 — Restructuring and Other

In early May 2017, the Company announced a restructuring effort to better align its cost structure with current business and market conditions, including a headcount reduction and the reduction of office space in four locations. The restructuring plan is accounted for in accordance with ASC 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations. The Company recognized restructuring and other charges of \$0.0 million and \$0.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, respectively, and \$0.5 million and \$6.3 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

Severance and other employee costs include severance payments, related employee benefits and employee-related legal fees. Lease and other contract termination costs include charges related to lease consolidation and abandonment of spaces no longer utilized and the cancellation of certain contracts with outside vendors. The Company does not expect to incur additional restructuring charges as of September 30, 2018. Future cash outlays related to restructuring activities are expected to total approximately \$1.1 million. These amounts are reported in "Accrued expenses", and "Other long-term liabilities" in our Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018.

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The following table presents restructuring and other reserve activity (in thousands):

	Severance and Other Employee Costs	Lease and Other Contract Termination Costs	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2017	\$ 71	\$ 1,754	\$ 1,825
Restructuring and other charges	120	89	209
Cash paid	(158)	(1,084)	(1,242)
Change in estimates and non-cash charges	(3)	264	261
Balance as of September 30, 2018	\$ 30	\$ 1,023	\$ 1,053

The following table presents costs incurred in connection with this restructuring plan recorded to restructuring and other costs (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	2018	2017
Severance pay and other employee costs	\$ — \$ 429	\$ 120	\$ 3,399	
Lease	— 116	89	1,974	
Asset impairment	— —	—	886	
Total	\$ — \$ 545	\$ 209	\$ 6,259	

Note 11 — Subsequent Events

GAAP requires an entity to disclose events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued (“subsequent events”) as well as the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events. There are two types of subsequent events. The first type consists of events or transactions that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet, including the estimates inherent in the process of preparing financial statements (“recognized subsequent events”). The second type consists of events that provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose subsequent to that date (“nonrecognized subsequent events”). No significant recognized or nonrecognized subsequent events were noted other than those mentioned in “Note 5 - Debt.”

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (“MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with our unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto which appear elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

This report, including this MD&A, includes estimates, projections, statements relating to our business plans, objectives, and expected operating results that are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Forward looking statements may appear throughout this report. These forward-looking statements are generally identified by the words “believe,” “project,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “strategy,” “future,” “opportunity,” “plan,” “may,” “should,” “will,” “would,” “will be,” “will continue,” “will likely variations of such words or similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified elsewhere in this report

and those discussed in the sections of our Annual Report on Form 10-K entitled “Forward Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors” and in our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Furthermore, such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements, whether because of new information, future events, or otherwise.

Overview

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ServiceSource International, Inc. is a global leader in outsourced, performance-based customer success and revenue growth solutions. Through our people, processes and technology, we grow and retain revenue on behalf of our clients — some of the world’s leading business-to-business companies — in more than 45 languages. Our solutions help our clients strengthen their customer relationships, drive improved customer adoption, expansion and retention and minimize churn. Our technology platform and best-practice business processes combined with our highly-trained, client-focused revenue delivery professionals and data from nearly 20 years of operating experience enable us to provide our clients greater value for our customer success services than attained by our clients' in-house customer success teams. “ServiceSource,” “the Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”, as used herein, refer to ServiceSource International, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise.

Basis of Presentation

Net Revenue

Substantially all of our net revenue is attributable to commissions we earn from the sale of renewals of maintenance, support and subscription agreements on behalf of our clients. We generally invoice our clients for our selling services on a monthly basis for sales commissions and on a quarterly basis for certain performance sales commissions. We do not set the price, terms or scope of services in the service contracts with end customers and do not have any obligations related to the underlying service contracts between our clients and their end customers. We also generate revenues from selling professional services. Professional services involves providing data integration at scale with our systems and processes, combined with client data enhancement, enablement and optimization. We typically invoice our clients for professional services on a monthly basis.

Historically, we earned revenue from the sale of subscriptions to our cloud-based applications. To date, subscription revenue is a small percentage of our total revenue. We terminated most of our subscription contracts and revenues generated from subscriptions was insignificant in 2018.

We generate a significant portion of our revenue from a limited number of clients. Our top ten clients accounted for 68% of our net revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The loss of revenue from any of our top clients for any reason, including the failure to renew our contracts, termination of some or all of our services, or a change of relationship with any of our key clients or their acquisition, can cause a significant decrease in our revenue.

Our business is geographically diversified. Through the first nine months of 2018, 60% of our net revenue was earned in North America and Latin America (“NALA”), 25% in Europe, Middle East and Africa (“EMEA”) and 15% in Asia Pacific Japan (“APJ”). Net revenue for a particular geography generally reflects commissions earned from sales of service contracts managed from our revenue delivery center in that geography. Predominantly all of the service contracts sold and managed by our revenue delivery centers relate to end customers located in the same geography. In addition, our Kuala Lumpur location is a revenue delivery center where we have centralized, for our worldwide operations, the key contract renewal processes that do not require regional expertise, such as client data management and quoting.

Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

Our cost of revenue includes employee compensation, technology costs, including those related to the delivery of our cloud-based technologies, and allocated overhead costs. Employee compensation includes salary, bonus, benefits and stock-based compensation for our dedicated service sales teams. Our allocated overhead includes costs for facilities, information technology and depreciation, including amortization of internal-use software associated with our selling services revenue technology platform and cloud applications. Allocated costs for facilities consist of rent, maintenance and compensation of personnel in our facilities departments. Our allocated costs for information technology include costs associated with third-party data centers where we maintain our data servers, compensation of our information technology personnel and the cost of support and maintenance contracts associated with computer hardware and software. To the extent our client base or business with our existing client base expands, we may need to hire additional service sales personnel and invest in infrastructure to support such growth. Our cost of revenue may fluctuate significantly and increase or decrease on an absolute basis and as a percentage of revenue in the near term, including for the reasons discussed under, “Factors Affecting Our Performance-Implementation Cycle” in our 2017

annual report on Form 10-K.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses are a significant component of our operating costs and consist primarily of compensation expenses and sales commissions for our sales and marketing staff, amortization of contract acquisition costs, allocated expenses

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and marketing programs and events. We sell our solutions through our global sales organization, which is organized across three geographic regions: NALA, EMEA and APJ. Our commission plans generally provide multiple payments of commissions to our sales representatives based in part on the execution of a client contract and then on a percentage of revenue recorded during the first 18 to 21 months of the contract term. Commissions paid as a percentage of recorded revenue is contingent on the sales representatives' continued employment. We generally capitalize the amounts payable upon contract execution and amortize ratably to sales and marketing expense over the estimated contract term for new clients or estimated life of the client for long-stand client relationships. Revenue based commissions are expensed to sales and marketing expense each quarter as revenue is recorded.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of employee compensation expense, allocated costs and the cost of third-party service providers. We focus our research and development efforts on developing new products and applications related to our technology platform. We capitalize certain expenditures related to the development and enhancement of internal-use software related to our technology platform.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of employee compensation expense for our executive, human resources, finance and legal functions and related expenses for professional fees for accounting, tax and legal services, as well as allocated expenses, which consist of depreciation, amortization of internally developed software, facility and technology costs.

Restructuring and Other

Restructuring and other expenses consist primarily of employees' severance payments and related employee benefits, stock-based compensation related to the accelerated vesting of certain equity awards, related legal fees, asset impairment charges and charges related to leases and other contract termination costs.

Interest Expense, Other, Net and Impairment Loss on Investment Securities

Interest expense

Interest expense consists of interest expense associated with our convertible notes and revolver, imputed interest from capital lease payments, accretion of the debt discount and amortization of debt issuance costs. We recognize accretion of the debt discount and amortization of interest costs using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense in 2018 decreased due to the maturity and payoff of our \$150.0 million convertible notes in August 2018.

Other, net

Other, net consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses and interest income earned on our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. We expect Other, net to vary depending on the movement in foreign currency exchange rates and the related impact on our foreign exchange gains and losses and the return of interest income on our investments.

Impairment loss on investment securities

When evaluating debt security investments for impairment, we review factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below its cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer and any changes thereto, changes in market interest rates and our intent to sell, or whether it is more-likely-than-not we will be required to sell the investment before recovering the investment's cost basis. We determined to liquidate the majority of our investment securities during the first half of 2018 to have sufficient cash on hand to repay our \$150.0 million convertible notes due August 1, 2018. Based on our decision to sell these investment securities, we determined an other-than-temporary impairment occurred as of March 31, 2018. Consequently, a \$2.0 million impairment loss was recorded in our Consolidated Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2018. The impairment loss represents the difference between the investment securities' amortized cost basis and fair value.

Provision for Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

We account for income taxes using an asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of taxes payable or refundable for the current year and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences that currently exist between the tax basis and the financial reporting basis of our taxable subsidiaries' assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in operations in the

period that includes the enactment date. The measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by the amount of any tax benefits that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

We evaluate our ability to realize the tax benefits associated with deferred tax assets on a jurisdictional basis. This evaluation utilizes the framework contained in ASC 740, Income Taxes, wherein management analyzes all positive and negative evidence

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available at the balance sheet date to determine whether all or some portion of our deferred tax assets will not be realized. Under this guidance, a valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets when it is more-likely-than-not (a probability level of more than 50 percent) that they will not be realized. In assessing the realization of our deferred tax assets, we consider all available evidence, both positive and negative, and place significant emphasis on guidance contained in ASC 740, which states that “a cumulative loss in recent years is a significant piece of negative evidence that is difficult to overcome.”

We account for unrecognized tax benefits using a more-likely-than-not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. We establish reserves for tax-related uncertainties based on estimates of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. We record an income tax liability, if any, for the difference between the benefit recognized and measured and the tax position taken or expected to be taken on our tax returns. To the extent that the assessment of such tax positions change, the change in estimate is recorded in the period in which the determination is made. The reserves are adjusted in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the outcome of a tax audit. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate.

Results of Operations

The following table presents our operating results as a percentage of net revenue:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2017	
Net revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cost of revenue	70 %	70 %	70 %	70 %
Gross profit	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	15 %	13 %	15 %	14 %
Research and development	2 %	2 %	3 %	3 %
General and administrative	23 %	22 %	22 %	23 %
Restructuring and other	— %	1 %	— %	4 %
Total operating expenses	40 %	38 %	40 %	44 %
Loss from operations	(10)%	(8)%	(10)%	(14)%

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared to the Same Period Ended September 30, 2017
Net Revenue, Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017		\$ Change	% Change
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Net revenue	\$57,173	100 %	\$58,132	100 %	\$ (959)	(2)%
Cost of revenue	39,949	70 %	40,803	70 %	(854)	(2)%
Gross profit	\$17,224	30 %	\$17,329	30 %	\$ (105)	(1)%

Net revenue decreased \$1.0 million, or 2%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 due to unexpected client churn and softer end-user demand at several clients in 2018.

Cost of revenue decreased \$0.9 million, or 2%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

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\$2.3 million decrease in amortization expense of internally developed software and intangible assets fully depreciated as of January 2018; partially offset by

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\$1.4 million increase in employee costs related to new clients and expansion of business with existing clients resulting in an increase in headcount to lower cost locations.

Operating Expenses

	For the Three Months Ended						\$ Change (in thousands)	% Change
	September 30, 2018		2017					
	Amount (in thousands)	% of Net Revenue	Amount (in thousands)	% of Net Revenue				
Operating expenses:								
Sales and marketing	\$8,622	15 %	\$7,829	13 %	\$ 793	10 %		
Research and development	1,395	2 %	1,048	2 %	347	33 %		
General and administrative	12,907	23 %	12,543	22 %	364	3 %		
Restructuring and other	—	— %	545	1 %	(545)	(100) %		
Total operating expenses	\$22,924	40 %	\$21,965	38 %	\$ 959	4 %		

Stock-based compensation included in operating expenses:

	For the Three Months Ended		
	September 30,		
	2018	2017	
Amount (in thousands)	Amount (in thousands)	\$ Change (in thousands)	
Sales and marketing	\$717	\$982	\$ (265)
Research and development	24	42	(18)
General and administrative	1,560	2,074	(514)
Restructuring and other	—	352	(352)
Total stock-based compensation	\$2,301	\$3,450	\$ (1,149)

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense increased \$0.8 million, or 10%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

\$0.6 million increase in employee related costs driven by increased headcount; partially offset by a decrease in stock-based compensation driven by lower revenue attainment; and

\$0.4 million increase in contract acquisition costs due to the adoption of ASC 606, see Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements “Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for additional information; partially offset by

\$0.2 million decrease in marketing costs due to re-branding and website updates during 2017 with minimal costs during 2018.

Research and Development

Research and development expense increased \$0.3 million, or 33%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to a \$0.3 million increase in IT costs, temporary labor and consulting costs, related to migrating customers from our Renew OnDemand platform to PRISM.

Internal-use software development capitalization remained consistent for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 primarily due to the migration from our Renew OnDemand platform to PRISM beginning in 2017. We expect to continue to invest in our technology platforms to support our service offerings and

thus capitalizing internal-use software costs in the future. However, the amount capitalized will depend on the future level of expenditures on our technology platforms.

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General and Administrative

General and administrative expense increased \$0.4 million, or 3%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

\$2.3 million increase in legal reserves; partially offset by

\$0.9 million decrease in amortization expense of internally developed software and intangible assets fully depreciated as of January 2018;

\$0.5 million decrease in marketing events;

\$0.5 million decrease in stock compensation driven by lower revenue attainment; and

\$0.1 million decrease in recruiting fees.

Restructuring and Other

Restructuring and other expense decreased \$0.5 million, or 100%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 due to the restructuring of the Company in May 2017 with no additional activity expected to occur subsequent to June 2018.

Interest Expense, Other, Net and Gain on Sale of Cost Basis of Equity Investment

	For the Three Months Ended		September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2018	2017	2018	2017		
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Interest expense	\$(1,173)	(2)%	\$(2,965)	(5)%	\$ 1,792	(60)%
Other, net	\$115	— %	\$126	— %	\$(11)	(9)%
Gain on sale of cost basis equity investment	\$—	— %	\$2,100	4 %	\$(2,100)	(100)%

Interest expense decreased \$1.8 million, or 60%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the repayment of our \$150.0 million convertible notes on August 1, 2018.

Other, net decreased \$11,000, or 9%, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations.

During 2017, we sold our equity investment in a private company that we fully impaired in 2016 for proceeds of \$2.1 million and recorded the proceeds as a gain.

Income Tax Provision

	For the Three Months Ended		September 30,		\$ Change	% Change
	2018	2017	2018	2017		
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Provision for income tax benefit	\$133	—%	\$180	—%	\$ (47)	*

* Not considered meaningful.

For the three months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.1 million. The tax benefit resulted from a taxable loss in a foreign affiliate. Income tax benefit decreased \$47,000, for the three months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, due to an increase in profitable operations in certain U.S. and foreign jurisdictions.

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For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018 Compared to the Same Period Ended September 30, 2017
 Net Revenue, Cost of Revenue and Gross Profit

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2018		2017		\$ Change	% Change
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)		(in thousands)	
Net revenue	\$176,869	100 %	\$173,103	100 %	\$ 3,766	2 %
Cost of revenue	124,136	70 %	121,729	70 %	2,407	2 %
Gross profit	\$52,733	30 %	\$51,374	30 %	\$ 1,359	3 %

Net revenue increased \$3.8 million, or 2%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 due to an overall increase in productivity with our existing client base during 2018.

Cost of revenue increased \$2.4 million, or 2%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

- \$4.5 million increase in employee costs related to operational improvements in managed services, new clients and expansion of business with existing clients resulting in an increase in headcount in lower costs locations;
- \$1.1 million increase in facility costs due to increased headcount; and
- \$0.5 million increase in IT costs; partially offset by
- \$2.8 million decrease in amortization expense of internally developed software and intangible assets fully depreciated as of January 2018; and
- \$0.9 million decrease in professional fees and consulting costs due to reductions in internally developed software.

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Operating Expenses

	For the Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2018		2017		\$ Change (in thousands)	% Change
Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue			
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)			
Operating expenses:						
Sales and marketing	\$27,112	15 %	\$24,790	14 %	\$ 2,322	9 %
Research and development	4,691	3 %	4,534	3 %	157	3 %
General and administrative	38,953	22 %	40,029	23 %	(1,076)	(3)%
Restructuring and other	209	— %	6,259	4 %	(6,050)	(97)%
Total operating expenses	\$70,965	40 %	\$75,612	44 %	\$ (4,647)	(6)%

Stock-based compensation included in operating expenses:

	For the Nine Months Ended		
	September 30, 2018		2017
Amount	Amount	Amount	\$ Change
(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Sales and marketing	\$2,436	\$2,834	\$ (398)
Research and development	146	107	39
General and administrative	5,699	6,486	(787)
Restructuring and other	—	352	(352)
Total stock-based compensation	\$8,281	\$9,779	\$ (1,498)

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense increased \$2.3 million, or 9%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

- \$1.4 million increase in contract acquisition costs due to the adoption of ASC 606, see Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements “Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” for additional information; and
- \$1.3 million increase in bonus and commissions related to operational improvements in managed services, new clients and expansion of business with existing clients; partially offset by
- \$0.4 million decrease in marketing costs due to re-branding and website updates during 2017 with minimal costs during 2018.

Research and Development

Research and development expense increased \$0.2 million, or 3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

- \$0.8 million increase in IT costs; partially offset by
- \$0.5 million decrease in facility costs driven by downsizing the San Francisco office.

Internal-use software development capitalization decreased \$1.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the migration from our Renew OnDemand platform to PRISM. We expect to continue to invest in our technology platforms to support our services offering and thus capitalizing internal-use software costs in the future. However, the amount capitalized will depend on the future level of expenditures on our technology platforms.

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General and Administrative

General and administrative expense decreased \$1.1 million, or 3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following:

\$2.8 million decrease in employee compensation costs due to lower headcount resulting from our efforts to better align our cost structure and decrease in bonus due to lower revenue attainment; and

\$0.6 million decrease in facility costs due to the restructuring of the Company in May 2017; partially offset by \$2.3 million increase in legal reserves.

Restructuring and Other

Restructuring and other expense decreased \$6.1 million, or 97%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 due to the restructuring of the Company in May 2017.

Interest Expense, Other, Net, Gain on Sale of Cost Basis of Equity Investment and Impairment Loss on Investment Securities

	For the Nine Months Ended September					
	2018		2017		\$ Change	% Change
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)			
Interest expense	\$(7,301)	(4)%	\$(8,672)	(5)%	\$ 1,371	(16)%
Other, net	\$621	—%	\$1,117	1%	\$(496)	(44)%
Gain on sale of cost basis equity investment	\$—	—%	\$2,100	1%	\$(2,100)	(100)%
Impairment loss on investment securities	\$(1,958)	(1)%	\$—	—%	\$(1,958)	100%

Interest expense decreased \$1.4 million, or 16%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to the repayment of our \$150.0 million convertible notes in August 2018.

Other, net decreased \$0.5 million, or 44%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, primarily due to foreign currency fluctuations.

During 2017, we sold our equity investment in a private company that we fully impaired in 2016 for proceeds of \$2.1 million and recorded the proceeds as a gain.

Impairment loss on investment securities increased \$2.0 million, or 100%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, due to the Company determining an other-than-temporary-impairment occurred during 2018, and a loss was recorded based on the difference between the investment securities' amortized cost basis and fair value.

Income Tax Provision

	For the Nine Months Ended					
	September 30, 2018		2017		\$ Change	% Change
	Amount	% of Net Revenue	Amount	% of Net Revenue		
	(in thousands)		(in thousands)			
Provision for income tax expense	\$(294)	—%	\$(227)	—%	\$ (67)	*

* Not considered meaningful.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2018, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$0.3 million. The tax expense resulted primarily from profitable jurisdictions where no valuation allowance has been provided. Income tax expense increased \$67,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017, due to an increase in profitable operations in certain U.S. and foreign jurisdictions.

As of September 30, 2018, we recorded a full valuation allowance on our state deferred tax assets. No benefit was provided for losses incurred in U.S., Ireland and Singapore because those losses are offset by a full valuation allowance.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary operating cash requirements include the payment of employee compensation and related costs and costs for our facilities and information technology infrastructure. Historically, we have financed our operations from cash provided by our operating activities, proceeds from common stock offerings and cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options and our employee stock purchase plan. We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure needs over the next twelve months.

As of September 30, 2018, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$63.5 million, which primarily consisted of demand deposits and money market mutual funds. Included in cash and cash equivalents was \$8.5 million held by our foreign subsidiaries used to satisfy their operating requirements. We consider the undistributed earnings of ServiceSource Europe Ltd. and ServiceSource International Singapore Pte. Ltd. permanently reinvested in foreign operations and have not provided for U.S. income taxes on such earnings. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had no unremitted earnings from our foreign subsidiaries.

In August 2013, the Company issued senior convertible notes (the "Notes") in exchange for gross proceeds of \$150.0 million. The Notes bear interest at a rate of 1.50% per year payable semi-annually in arrears on February 1 and August 1, beginning February 1, 2014. On August 1, 2018, the Company paid in full the \$150.0 million Notes using proceeds from its short-term investments and operations.

During July 2018, the Company entered into a \$40.0 million senior secured revolving line of credit (the "revolver") that allows us to borrow against our domestic receivables as defined in the credit agreement. The revolver matures July 2021 and bears interest at a variable rate per annum based on the greater of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the one-month LIBOR rate plus 1.00%, plus, in each case, a margin of 1.00% for base rate borrowings or 2.00% for Eurodollar borrowings.

As of September 30, 2018, we had \$32.0 million outstanding on our revolver. Proceeds from the credit facility are used for working capital and general corporate purposes. The obligations under the credit agreement are secured by substantially all assets of the borrowers and certain of their subsidiaries, including pledges of equity in certain of the Company's subsidiaries. The revolver has covenants with which we are in compliance as of September 30, 2018.

During October 2018, the Company repaid the \$32.0 million outstanding on the revolver using cash on hand.

Letter of Credit and Restricted Cash

On February 3, 2015, we issued a \$1.2 million letter of credit in connection with a lease for a San Francisco office facility. The letter of credit is secured by \$1.2 million of cash in a money market account which is classified as restricted cash in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash Flows

The following table presents a summary of our cash flows:

	For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
	(in thousands)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$5,285	\$6,516
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$125,196	\$(13,707)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	\$(118,477)	\$275
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash net of the effect of exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$12,138	\$(8,107)

Our total depreciation and amortization expense was comprised of the following (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2017
Purchased intangible asset amortization	\$—	\$378	\$85	\$1,134
Internally developed software amortization	1,680	3,990	7,556	10,149

Property and equipment depreciation	1,974	1,974	5,757	5,834
Depreciation and amortization	3,654	6,342	13,398	17,117
Adjustments and other	—	24	—	50
Total depreciation and amortization	\$3,654	\$6,366	\$13,398	\$17,167

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Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$5.3 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 was primarily the result of \$30.9 million of non-cash adjustments of depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation and impairment of our investment securities, partially offset by our net loss of \$27.2 million and a \$1.5 million change in operating assets and liabilities. The \$1.5 million net change in operating assets and liabilities consisted of cash used in operations from a \$2.2 million decrease in accounts payable, a \$3.0 million decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities primarily due to payment of bonuses and other employee benefits offset by increase in estimated legal reserves, a \$0.8 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets primarily due to the increase in contract assets and contract acquisition costs as a result of the adoption of the new revenue recognition standard as of January 1, 2018, partially offset by a \$7.3 million decrease in accounts receivable, primarily reflective of increased collections during the period.

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$6.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2017 was primarily the result of \$37.0 million of non-cash adjustments of depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation and restructuring costs and a \$1.5 million net change in operating assets and liabilities, partially offset by our net loss of \$29.9 million and a \$2.1 million gain on the sale of our cost base equity investment. The \$1.5 million net change in operating assets and liabilities consisted of cash provided by operations from a \$12.3 million decrease in accounts receivable, primarily reflective of an increase in collections and a decrease of days outstanding, partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in accounts payable, a \$7.9 million decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities, primarily due to payment of bonuses, and other employee benefits, and a \$2.4 million decrease in deferred revenue.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities increased \$138.9 million to \$125.2 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to cash used in investing activities of \$13.7 million during the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following activities:

- \$83.5 million increase in cash inflows from the sale and maturity of short-term investments;
- \$56.1 million decrease in cash outflows related to the purchase of short-term investments during 2017; and
- \$1.4 million decrease in cash outflows related to the acquisition of property and equipment, which includes \$1.0 million of decreased internally developed software costs; partially offset by
- \$2.1 million in proceeds received during 2017 from the sale of our equity investment in a private company.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$118.8 million to \$118.5 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2018 compared to \$0.3 million of cash provided by financing activities during the same period in 2017, primarily due to the following activities:

- \$150.0 million net increase in cash outflows due to repayment of the convertible notes on August 1, 2018;
- \$0.2 million increase in cash outflows due to repayment of capital lease obligations;
- \$0.2 million increase in cash outflows due to debt issuance costs incurred on the revolver; and
- \$0.3 million decrease in cash inflows due to proceeds of approximately \$1.1 million from the exercise of stock options and the employee purchase plan during 2017 compared to proceeds of approximately \$0.8 million from the exercise of stock options and the employee purchase plan during 2018; partially offset by
- \$32.0 million increase in cash inflows from proceeds withdrawn on the revolver.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, we did not have any relationships with other entities or financial partnerships such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special-purpose entities, which have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

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Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Our contractual obligations primarily consist of obligations under operating lease agreements for office space, capital lease agreements for IT equipment and non-cancelable service contracts.

The following table summarizes future payments of our contractual obligations as of September 30, 2018 (in thousands):

	Total	Less than 1 year	1- 3 years	4- 5 years	More than 5 years
Capital lease commitments	\$2,600	\$961	\$1,639	\$—	\$—
Operating lease commitments ⁽¹⁾	39,128	11,911	17,801	9,306	110
Service contracts	13,917	7,281	6,636	—	—
Total ⁽²⁾	\$55,645	\$20,153	\$26,076	\$9,306	\$110

⁽¹⁾In January 2018, the Company entered into a sublease with a third-party for our San Francisco office space for the remaining term of the lease. The future minimum payments through November 30, 2022 under the original lease total approximately \$8.0 million and future sublease rental income totals approximately \$8.1 million over the same period.

⁽²⁾Excluded from the table is the income tax liability we recorded for the difference between the benefit recognized and measured and the tax position taken or expected to be taken on our tax returns. As of September 30, 2018, our liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$0.9 million. Reasonably reliable estimate of the amounts and periods of related future payments cannot be made at this time.

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP") requires management to use judgment in the application of accounting policies, including making estimates and assumptions. If our judgment or interpretation of the facts and circumstances relating to various transactions had been different or different assumptions were made, it is possible that different accounting policies would have been applied, resulting in different financial results or a different presentation of our financial statements. Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. Estimates, judgments and assumptions are based on historical experiences that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. From time to time, we re-evaluate those estimates and assumptions.

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies." These policies were followed in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and are consistent with the year ended December 31, 2017, except for the new accounting policies related to the adoption and application of Accounting Standards Codification Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606") as of January 1, 2018.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The information contained in Note 2 - "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" to our Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 under the heading, "Recent Accounting Pronouncements," is incorporated by reference into this Part I, Item 2.

Presentation of Non-GAAP Financial Measurements

ServiceSource believes net income (loss), as defined by GAAP, is the most appropriate financial measure of our operating performance; however, ServiceSource considers adjusted EBITDA to be a useful supplemental, non-GAAP

financial measure of our operating performance. We believe adjusted EBITDA can assist investors in understanding and assessing our operating performance on a consistent basis, as it removes the impact of the Company's capital structure and other non-cash or non-recurring items from operating results and provides an additional tool to compare ServiceSource's financial results with other companies in the industry, many of which present similar non-GAAP financial measures.

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EBITDA consists of net income (loss) plus depreciation and amortization, interest expense and other income/(expense), and income tax benefit (expense). Adjusted EBITDA consists of EBITDA plus non-cash stock-based compensation expense, amortization of contract acquisition costs related to the initial adoption of ASC 606, restructuring and other related costs, gain on cost basis equity investment, litigation reserve and impairment loss on investment securities.

This non-GAAP measure should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

The following table presents the calculation of adjusted EBITDA reconciled from “Net loss” (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30,		For the Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net loss	\$(6,625)	\$(5,195)	\$(27,164)	\$(29,920)
Provision for income tax (benefit) expense	(133)	(180)	294	227
Interest expense and other, net	1,058	2,839	6,680	7,555
Depreciation and amortization	3,654	6,342	13,398	17,117
EBITDA	(2,046)	3,806	(6,792)	(5,021)
Stock-based compensation	2,495	3,483	9,033	10,396
Amortization of contract acquisition asset costs - ASC 606 initial adoption	367	—	1,213	—
Gain on cost basis equity investment	—	(2,100)	—	(2,100)
Impairment loss on investment securities	—	—	1,958	—
Restructuring and other	—	545	209	6,259
Litigation reserve	2,250	—	2,250	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$3,066	\$5,734	\$7,871	\$9,534

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest rate risk

The revolver bears interest at a per annum rate based on the greater of the prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.50% or the one-month LIBOR rate plus 1.00%, plus, in each case, a margin of 1.00% for base rate borrowings and 2.00% for Eurodollar borrowings. As of September 30, 2018, there was \$32.0 million outstanding under the revolver. The Company incurred nominal interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018, related to the revolver. Our overall interest rate sensitivity is influenced by any amounts borrowed on our revolver and rate fluctuations. The effective interest rate on our revolver was 6.25% as of September 30, 2018. Accordingly, we may incur additional expense if interest rates increase in future periods. A one-percent increase in the effective interest rate as of September 30, 2018 would result in a nominal amount of additional interest expense.

We believe there have been no significant changes in our market risk exposures associated with foreign currency risk and inflation risk for the nine months ended September 30, 2018, as compared with those discussed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of 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”), as of the end of the period covered by this report (the “Evaluation Date”). In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of disclosure controls and procedures must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the

benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs.

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Based on management's evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to, and are effective to, provide assurance at a reasonable level that the information we are required to disclose 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 that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

(b)Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter covered by this report that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a discussion of legal proceedings in which we are involved, see "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 6 - Commitments and Contingencies" appearing elsewhere in this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A summary of factors which could affect results and cause results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us, or on our behalf, are further described under the caption "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A of our 2017 annual report on Form 10-K. There have been no material changes in the nature of these factors since December 31, 2017.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
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10.1	<u>Revolving Loan Credit Agreement, dated as of July 30, 2018, among ServiceSource International, Inc. and ServiceSource Delaware, Inc., as Borrowers, and Compass Bank, as Lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on August 2, 2018).</u>
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31.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
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31.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
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32.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
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32.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
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101	Interactive data files (XBRL) pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, (ii) the Consolidated Statement of Operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
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* Filed or Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

SERVICESOURCE INTERNATIONAL, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2018 By: /s/ ROBERT N. PINKERTON
Robert N. Pinkerton
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)