

Pandora Media, Inc.
Form 10-Q
December 07, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended October 31, 2012

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: 001-35198

Pandora Media, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-3352630

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

2101 Webster Street, Suite 1650

Oakland, CA

(Address of principal executive offices)

94612

(Zip Code)

(510) 451-4100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area 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 to its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding as of December 3, 2012 was: 170,076,350.

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FORM 10-Q Quarterly Report

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Table of Contents**PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****Pandora Media, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	As of January 31, 2012	As of October 31, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,126	\$ 57,725
Short-term investments	46,455	22,778
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$590 and \$465 at January 31 and October 31, 2012, respectively	66,738	97,864
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,806	4,409
Total current assets	160,125	182,776
Property and equipment, net	15,576	16,387
Other assets	2,314	2,612
Total assets	\$ 178,015	\$ 201,775
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,053	\$ 3,615
Accrued liabilities	3,838	6,234
Accrued royalties	33,822	44,430
Deferred revenue	19,232	26,976
Accrued compensation	11,962	11,719
Total current liabilities	70,907	92,974
Other long-term liabilities	2,568	4,064
Total liabilities	73,475	97,038
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized as of January 31 and October 31, 2012, respectively; no shares issued and outstanding as of January 31 and October 31, 2012		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value: 1,000,000,000 shares authorized as of January 31 and October 31, 2012, respectively; 163,569,361 and 169,918,924 shares issued and outstanding as of January 31 and October 31, 2012, respectively	16	17
Additional paid-in capital	205,955	229,742
Accumulated deficit	(101,426)	(125,017)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5)	(5)
Total stockholders' equity	104,540	104,737
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 178,015	\$ 201,775

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

Table of Contents**Pandora Media, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****(In thousands, except per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Revenue:				
Advertising	\$ 65,985	\$ 106,258	\$ 167,904	\$ 266,239
Subscription services and other	9,023	13,747	25,110	35,817
Total revenue	75,008	120,005	193,014	302,056
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue Content acquisition costs	37,658	65,713	100,539	182,053
Cost of revenue Other	6,260	8,338	16,080	22,769
Product development	3,685	4,371	9,842	12,965
Marketing and sales	16,628	26,714	44,094	73,631
General and administrative	10,021	12,700	25,374	33,914
Total costs and expenses	74,252	117,836	195,929	325,332
Income (loss) from operations	756	2,169	(2,915)	(23,276)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	28	19	31	76
Interest expense	(123)	(137)	(493)	(397)
Other income (expense), net		1	(4,485)	1
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	661	2,052	(7,862)	(23,596)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(23)		(66)	5
Net income (loss)	638	2,052	(7,928)	(23,591)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(110)	
Increase in cumulative dividends payable upon conversion or liquidation of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(3,648)	
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 638	\$ 2,052	\$ (11,686)	\$ (23,591)
Basic net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.14)
Weighted-average number of shares used in computing basic per share amounts	161,288	169,391	86,976	167,423
Diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.14)
Weighted-average number of shares used in computing diluted per share amounts	191,014	190,278	86,976	167,423

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

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Pandora Media, Inc.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Net income (loss)	\$ 638	\$ 2,052	\$ (7,928)	\$ (23,591)
Other comprehensive loss:				
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment		(1)		(1)
Change in net unrealized losses on marketable securities	(11)	(2)	(11)	1
Other comprehensive income (loss)	627	2,049	(7,939)	(23,591)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 627	\$ 2,049	\$ (7,939)	\$ (23,591)

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

Table of Contents**Pandora Media, Inc.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (7,928)	\$ (23,591)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided (used in) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,987	5,147
Loss on disposition of assets	283	23
Stock-based compensation	5,739	18,610
Remeasurement of preferred stock warrants	4,499	
Amortization of premium on investments		279
Amortization of debt issuance cost and debt discount	124	198
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(18,035)	(31,126)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	711	(2,036)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	259	4,532
Accrued royalties	7,542	10,608
Accrued compensation	4,404	(243)
Deferred revenue	2,522	7,744
Reimbursement of cost of leasehold improvements	375	1,243
Net cash provided (used in) by operating activities	3,482	(8,612)
Investing Activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(9,024)	(5,981)
Purchase of short-term investments	(36,934)	(50,124)
Maturities of short-term investments		73,460
Net cash provided by (used) in investing activities	(45,958)	17,355
Financing Activities		
Repayments of debt	(7,596)	
Proceeds from exercise of preferred stock warrants	165	
Proceeds from initial public offering net of offering costs	90,912	
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	828	5,065
Tax withholdings related to net share settlements of restricted stock units		(208)
Payment of dividends to preferred stockholders at initial public offering	(31,005)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	53,304	4,857
Effects of foreign currency translation on cash and cash equivalents		(1)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,828	13,599
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	43,048	44,126
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 53,876	\$ 57,725

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

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Pandora Media, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Description of Business and Basis of Presentation

Pandora Media, Inc. (the Company or Pandora) provides an internet radio service in the United States, offering a personalized experience for each of its listeners. The Company has developed a form of radio that uses intrinsic qualities of music to initially create stations that then adapt playlists in real-time based on the individual feedback of each listener.

The Company was incorporated as a California corporation in January 2000 and reincorporated as a Delaware corporation in December 2010.

Basis of Presentation

The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) and include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of the Company s management, the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of the Company s financial position for the periods presented. These interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any subsequent period and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012.

Certain changes in presentation have been made to conform prior period presentation to current period reporting of the Company s content acquisition costs which are now included as a separate line item component of Cost of Revenue in the Company s Statement of Operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates, judgments, and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the related disclosures at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. Estimates are used for determining selling prices for elements sold in multiple-element arrangements, the allowance for doubtful accounts, the fair value of common stock through the date of the Company s initial public offering (IPO) in June 2011, stock-based compensation, fair values of investments, income taxes, and accrued royalties. To the extent there are material differences between these estimates, judgments, or assumptions and actual results, the Company s financial statements could be

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affected. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by U.S. GAAP and does not require management's judgment in its application. There are also areas in which management's judgment in selecting among available alternatives would not produce a materially different result.

Fiscal Year

All references herein to a fiscal year refer to the 12 months ended January 31 of such year, and references to the first, second, third and fourth fiscal quarters refer to the three months ended April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31, respectively.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes to the Company's significant accounting policies as compared to those described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012.

Concentration of Credit Risk

For the three months ended October 31, 2011, the Company had no customers that accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue. For the nine months ended October 31, 2011, the Company had one customer that accounted for 11% of the Company's total revenue. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, the Company had no customers that accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total revenue.

As of January 31 and October 31, 2012, the Company had no customers that accounted for more than 10% of the Company's total accounts receivable.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective February 1, 2012, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The ASU updates the accounting guidance to clarify and align Fair Value Measurement within U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. In addition, the ASU updates certain requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosure around fair value measurement. It does not require additional fair value measurements and the ASU was not intended to establish valuation standards or affect valuation practices outside of financial reporting. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated balance sheets or statements of operations.

Table of Contents**Pandora Media, Inc.****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued****3. Composition of Certain Financial Statement Captions****Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments**

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments consisted of the following:

	As of January 31, 2012	As of October 31, 2012
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash	\$ 6,604	\$ 14,255
Money market funds	31,614	32,820
Commercial paper	2,893	10,000
Corporate debt securities	3,015	650
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 44,126	\$ 57,725
Short-term investments:		
Commercial paper	\$ 27,587	\$ 12,244
Corporate debt securities	17,968	10,534
U.S. agency notes	900	
Total short-term investments	\$ 46,455	\$ 22,778
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 90,581	\$ 80,503

The Company's short-term investments have maturities of less than 12 months and are classified as available for sale. As of January 31 and October 31, 2012 the cost basis of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximated their fair values and as a result, no unrealized gains or losses were recorded as of January 31 and October 31, 2012.

The following tables summarize the Company's available-for-sale securities' adjusted cost, gross unrealized gains, gross unrealized losses and fair value by significant investment category as of January 31 and October 31, 2012 (in thousands).

	Adjusted Cost	As of January 31, 2012		Fair Value
		Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	
Money market funds	\$ 31,614	\$	\$	\$ 31,614

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Commercial paper	30,481		(1)	30,480
Corporate debt securities	20,987	1	(5)	20,983
U.S. agency notes	900			900
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 83,982	\$ 1	\$ (6)	\$ 83,977

	As of October 31, 2012			
	Adjusted Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Money market funds	\$ 32,820	\$	\$	\$ 32,820
Commercial paper	22,244			22,244
Corporate debt securities	11,188		(4)	11,184
Total cash equivalents and marketable securities	\$ 66,252	\$	\$ (4)	\$ 66,248

The Company's investment policy requires investments to be investment grade, primarily rated A1 by Standard & Poor's or P1 by Moody's or better for short-term investments, with the objective of minimizing the potential risk of principal loss. In addition, the investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer.

The unrealized losses on the Company's available-for-sale securities were primarily a result of unfavorable changes in interest rates subsequent to the initial purchase of these securities. As of October 31, 2012, the Company owned 20 securities that were in an unrealized loss position. The Company does not intend nor expect to need to sell these securities before recovering the associated unrealized losses. It expects to recover the full carrying value of these securities. As a result, no portion of the unrealized losses at October 31, 2012 is deemed to be other-than-temporary and the unrealized losses are not deemed to be credit losses. No available-for-sale securities have been in an unrealized loss position for 12 months or more. When evaluating the investments for other-than-temporary impairment, the Company reviews factors such as the length of time and extent to which fair value has been below cost basis, the financial condition of the issuer and any changes thereto, 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 amortized cost basis. During the three months ended October 31, 2012, the Company did not recognize any impairment charges.

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Pandora Media, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued

4. Fair Value

The Company records cash equivalents and short-term investments at fair value.

Fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received from the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Fair value measurements are required to be disclosed by level within the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 Inputs (other than quoted prices included in Level 1) are either directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability through correlation with market data at the measurement date and for the duration of the instrument's anticipated life.

Level 3 Inputs lack observable market data to corroborate management's estimate of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Consideration is given to the risk inherent in the valuation technique and the risk inherent in the inputs to the model. As of January 31 and October 31, 2012 the Company did not hold any Level 3 assets.

When determining fair value, whenever possible the Company uses observable market data, and relies on unobservable inputs only when observable market data is not available.

The fair value of these financial assets and liabilities was determined using the following inputs at January 31 and October 31, 2012:

Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Instruments	Fair Value Measurement Using Significant Other Observable Inputs	Total
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	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(in thousands)
Fair values as of January 31, 2012			
Assets:			
Money market funds	\$ 31,614	\$	\$ 31,614
Commercial paper		30,480	30,480
Corporate debt securities		20,983	20,983
U.S. agency notes		900	900
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 31,614	\$ 52,363	\$ 83,977
Fair values as of October 31, 2012			
Assets:			
Money market funds	\$ 32,820	\$	\$ 32,820
Commercial paper		22,244	22,244
Corporate debt securities		11,184	11,184
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 32,820	\$ 33,428	\$ 66,248

The Company's money market funds are classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy because they are valued primarily using quoted market prices. The Company's other cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using professional pricing sources for identical or comparable instruments, rather than direct observations of quoted prices in active markets.

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Pandora Media, Inc.

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued

5. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

Pandora has been in the past, and continues to be, a party to privacy and patent infringement litigation which has consumed, and may continue to consume, financial and managerial resources. The Company is also from time to time subject to various other legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of its business. Management believes that the liabilities associated with these cases, while possible, are not probable, and therefore the Company has not recorded any accrual for these as of January 31, 2012 and October 31, 2012. Further, any possible range of loss cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The Company does not believe the ultimate resolution of any pending legal matters is likely to have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2011, a putative class action lawsuit was filed against Pandora in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that it unlawfully accessed and transmitted personally identifiable information of the plaintiffs in connection with their use of the Company's Android mobile application. In addition to civil liability, the amended complaint includes allegations of violations of statutes under which criminal penalties could be imposed if the Company were found liable. Pandora's motion to dismiss the first amended complaint was filed on March 23, 2012. No hearing date is currently set.

In September 2011, a putative class action lawsuit was filed against Pandora in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California alleging that it violated Michigan's video rental privacy law and consumer protection statute by allowing Pandora listeners' listening history to be visible to the public. Pandora's motion to dismiss the complaint was granted with leave to amend on September 28, 2013. Plaintiff consented to entry of judgment and has publicly threatened to appeal the judgment. Judgment was entered on November 14, 2012 and any notice of appeal is due on December 14, 2012.

In April 2011, Augme Technologies, Inc. filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware against Pandora alleging patent infringement. The complaint alleges that Pandora infringes an Augme patent and seeks injunctive relief and monetary damages. The parties are currently waiting for the Court to issue a claim construction order.

On September 10, 2012, B.E. Technology, LLC filed suit against Pandora in the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee alleging that Pandora infringes a B.E. Technology patent and seeking injunctive relief and monetary damages. Pandora's responsive pleading is due December 31, 2012.

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The Company currently believes that it has substantial and meritorious defenses to the claims in the lawsuits discussed above and intends to vigorously defend its position.

The outcome of any litigation is inherently uncertain. Based on the Company's current knowledge it believes that the final outcome of the matters discussed above will not likely, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows; however, in light of the uncertainties involved in such matters, there can be no assurance that the outcome of each case or the costs of litigation, regardless of outcome, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Guarantees and Contingencies

The Company is party to certain contractual agreements under which it has agreed to provide indemnifications of varying scope and duration for claims by third parties relating to its intellectual property. Such indemnification provisions are accounted for in accordance with guarantor's accounting and disclosure requirements for guarantees, including indirect guarantees of indebtedness of others. To date, the Company has not incurred, does not anticipate incurring and therefore has not accrued for, any costs related to such indemnification provisions.

Table of Contents**Pandora Media, Inc.****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued****6. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)**

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) were as follows (in thousands):

	As of January 31, 2012	As of October 31, 2012 (unaudited)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$	\$ (1)
Net unrealized losses on cash equivalents and marketable securities	(5)	(4)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (5)	\$ (5)

7. Income Taxes

For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011 the Company recorded income tax expenses of approximately \$23,000 and \$66,000, respectively. For the three months ended October 31, 2012 the Company recorded no income tax expenses and for the nine months ended October 31, 2012 the Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$5,000. The effective tax rates for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 were less than one percent based on the estimated tax loss for the fiscal year.

There were no material changes to the unrecognized tax benefits in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 and the Company does not expect significant changes to unrecognized tax benefits through the end of the fiscal year. Because of the Company's history of tax losses, all years remain open to tax audit.

8. Debt Instruments

On May 13, 2011, the Company entered into a \$30 million credit facility with a syndicate of financial institutions. The amount of borrowings available under the credit facility at any time is based on the Company's monthly accounts receivable balance at such time, and the amounts borrowed are collateralized by the Company's personal property (including such accounts receivable but excluding intellectual property). Under the credit facility, the Company can request up to \$5 million in letters of credit be issued by the financial institutions.

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The credit facility contains customary events of default, conditions to borrowing and covenants, including restrictions on the Company's ability to dispose of assets, make acquisitions, incur debt, incur liens and make distributions to stockholders. The credit facility also includes a financial covenant requiring the maintenance of minimum liquidity of at least \$5 million. During the continuance of an event of a default, the lenders may accelerate amounts outstanding, terminate the credit facility and foreclose on all collateral.

As of October 31, 2012, the Company had \$828,000 in letters of credit outstanding and had \$29.17 million of available borrowing capacity under the credit facility. On December 30, 2011, the Company entered into a cash collateral agreement in connection with the issuance of letters of credit which were used to satisfy deposit requirements under facility leases. As of October 31, 2012, the \$828,000 cash collateral was considered to be restricted cash. The amount is included in other assets on the Company's balance sheet.

Total debt issuance costs associated with the credit facility were \$1.0 million, which are being amortized as interest expense over the four-year term of the credit facility agreement. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, of debt issuance costs were amortized and included in interest expense.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued

9. Stock-based Compensation Plans and Awards

The Company's 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") provides for the issuance of stock options, restricted stock units and other stock-based awards. Each fiscal year, (beginning with the fiscal year that commenced February 1, 2012 and ending with the fiscal year commencing February 1, 2021), the number of shares in the reserve under the 2011 Plan may be increased by the lesser of (x) 10,000,000 shares, (y) 4.0% of the outstanding shares of common stock on the last day of the prior fiscal year or (z) another amount determined by the Company's board of directors. For the fiscal year beginning February 1, 2012, 4.0% of the outstanding shares of common stock as of January 31, 2012 were added to the number of shares in the reserve. The 2011 Plan is scheduled to terminate in 2021, unless the board of directors determines otherwise. The 2011 Plan is administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors of the Company.

Valuation of Awards

The per-share fair value of each stock option was determined on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Expected life (in years)	5.83-6.07	N/A	5.72-7.02	6.67
Risk-free interest rate	1.19-1.27%	N/A	1.19-2.77%	1.52%
Expected volatility	54-55%	N/A	54-57%	57%
Expected dividend yield	0%	N/A	0%	0%

Stock Options

No stock options were granted during the three months ended October 31, 2012. A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended October 31, 2012 is as follows:

Options Outstanding Stock Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Aggregate(1) Intrinsic Value
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(in thousands, except share and per share data)

Balance as of January 31, 2012	34,810,926	\$	2.43	\$	379,355
Granted	1,350,000		10.63		
Exercised	(5,992,401)		0.85		
Cancelled	(1,152,360)		5.62		
Balance as of October 31, 2012	29,016,165	\$	3.02	\$	179,321
Equity awards available for grant at October 31, 2012	13,511,565				

(1) Amounts represent the difference between the exercise price and the fair value of common stock at period end for all in the money options outstanding based on the fair value per share of common stock.

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Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued

Restricted Stock Units

The fair value of the restricted stock units (RSUs) is expensed ratably over the vesting period. RSUs vest annually on a cliff basis over the service period, generally four years.

During the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, the Company recorded stock-based compensation expense related to RSUs of approximately \$2.9 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. As of October 31, 2012, total compensation cost not yet recognized of approximately \$42.9 million related to non-vested RSUs, is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.33 years.

The following table summarizes the activities for our RSUs for the nine months ended October 31, 2012:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at January 31, 2012	1,426,975	\$ 12.03
Granted	3,286,500	11.03
Vested	(229,425)	12.24
Canceled	(193,862)	12.29
Unvested at October 31, 2012	4,290,188	\$ 11.24

Stock Option Awards with Both a Service Period and a Market Condition

On March 22, 2012, Mr. Joseph Kennedy, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, was granted a non-statutory stock option to purchase 800,000 shares of common stock. This option grant to Mr. Kennedy was intended to be in lieu of an annual equity grant for fiscal 2014. This option includes both a service period and a market vesting condition. The stock option will vest if the 60-day trailing volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock exceeds \$21.00 per share, or if there is a sale of the Company for at least \$21.00 per share, in each case prior to July 6, 2017. If the market condition is met, the performance option will vest ratably over four years, beginning on July 6, 2013, subject to severance and change of control acceleration. To the extent that the market condition is not met, the option will not vest and will be cancelled. The Company used a binomial model to value the option with a market condition. The Company used Monte Carlo simulation techniques that incorporate assumptions as provided by management for the term of option from grant date (in years), risk-free interest rate, stock price volatility and beginning stock price. The Company does not adjust compensation cost recognition for subsequent changes in the expected outcome of the market-vesting conditions.

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The following assumptions were used to value the grant using the Monte-Carlo simulation option pricing model: 10-year term, risk-free interest rate of 2.33%, expected volatility of 70% and a beginning stock price of \$10.63. The grant-date fair value for the option was \$6.08 per share. As of October 31, 2012, the remaining unrecognized compensation expense of approximately \$4.0 million related to this grant is expected to be recognized over a period of 4.7 years.

Stock-based Compensation Expenses

The weighted-average fair value of stock option grants was \$6.02 and \$4.55 for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011, respectively and \$6.02 for the nine months ended October 31, 2012. No stock options were granted during the three months ended October 31, 2012. As of October 31, 2012, total compensation cost related to stock options granted, but not yet recognized, was approximately \$34.6 million which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.4 years.

The total grant date fair value of stock options vested during the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011 was \$1.3 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 the total grant date fair value of stock options vested was \$2.6 million and \$10.6 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value of all options and warrants exercised during the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011 was \$3.0 million and \$34.3 million, respectively. For the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 the aggregate intrinsic value of all options and warrants exercised was \$11.9 million and \$63.5 million, respectively.

Stock-based compensation expenses related to all employee and non-employee stock-based awards was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011 (unaudited)	2012	2011 (unaudited)	2012
Stock-based compensation expenses:				
Cost of revenue - Other	\$ 184	\$ 333	\$ 396	\$ 900
Product development	491	1,180	1,081	3,351
Marketing and sales	1,463	3,186	2,965	8,854
General and administrative	537	2,374	1,297	5,505
Total stock-based compensation, recorded in costs and expenses	\$ 2,675	\$ 7,073	\$ 5,739	\$ 18,610

Table of Contents**Pandora Media, Inc.****Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Continued****10. Net Income (Loss) Per Share**

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Diluted net income per share is computed by giving effect to all potential shares of common stock, including stock options, restricted stock units, convertible preferred stock warrants and redeemable convertible preferred stock, to the extent dilutive. Basic and diluted net loss per share was the same for the nine months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012 as the inclusion of all potential common shares outstanding would have been anti-dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of historical basic and diluted net loss per share (in thousands except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 31,		October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Numerator				
Net income (loss)	\$ 638	\$ 2,052	\$ (7,928)	\$ (23,591)
Accretion of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(110)	
Increase in cumulative dividends payable upon conversion of liquidation of redeemable convertible preferred stock			(3,648)	
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$ 638	\$ 2,052	\$ (11,686)	\$ (23,591)
Denominator				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing basic net income (loss) per share	161,288	169,391	86,976	167,423
Net income (loss) per share, basic	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.14)
Effect of dilutive options	29,538	20,722		
Effect of dilutive restricted stock units	42	165		
Effect of dilutive warrants to purchase common stock	146			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share	191,014	190,278	86,976	167,423

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Net income (loss) per share, diluted	\$	0.00	\$	0.01	\$	(0.13)	\$	(0.14)
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For the nine months ended October 31, 2011 net loss was increased by the cumulative dividends payable upon conversion or liquidation of redeemable convertible preferred shares earned during the nine months ended October 31, 2011 through the conversion at the close of the IPO in June 2011.

The following potential common shares outstanding were excluded from the computation of diluted net income (loss) per share because including them would have been anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2012
Options to purchase common stock	1,930	4,442	36,598	29,016
Warrants to purchase common stock			155	
Restricted stock units	169	2,841	553	4,290
Total common stock equivalents	2,099	7,283	37,306	33,306

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). All references herein to a fiscal year refer to the 12 months ended January 31 of such year, and references to the first, second, third and fourth fiscal quarters refer to the three months ended April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31, respectively.

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. The statements contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Exchange Act, including, but not limited to, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions, strategies, future operations, future financial position, future revenue, projected expenses and plans and objectives of management. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, may, might, plan, project, will, would, should, could, can, predict, potential, continue, objective, or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. However, not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These forward-looking statements reflect our current views about future events and involve known risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievement to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below, and those discussed in the section titled Risk Factors included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012. 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 any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements. These and other factors could cause our results to differ materially from those expressed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Some of the industry and market data contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are based on independent industry publications, including those generated by Triton Digital Media or (Triton) or other publicly available information. This information involves a number of assumptions and limitations. Although we believe that each source is reliable as of its respective date, we have not independently verified the accuracy or completeness of this information.

As used herein, Pandora, the Company, we, our, and similar terms refer to Pandora Media, Inc., unless the context indicates otherwise.

Pandora and other trademarks of ours appearing in this report are our property. This report may contain additional trade names and trademarks of other companies. We do not intend our use or display of other companies' trade names or trademarks to imply an endorsement or sponsorship of us by such companies, or any relationship with any of these companies.

Overview

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Pandora is the leader in internet radio in the United States, offering a personalized experience for each of our listeners. We have pioneered a new form of radio — one that uses intrinsic qualities of music to initially create stations and then adapts playlists in real-time based on the individual feedback of each listener. As of October 31, 2012, we had approximately 175 million registered users, which we define as the total number of accounts that have been created for our service at period end. As of October 31, 2012 approximately 115 million registered users have accessed Pandora through smartphones and tablets. For the three months ended October 31, 2012, we streamed 3.56 billion hours of radio and as of October 31, 2012, we had 59.2 million active users during the prior 30 day period. According to a September 2012 report by Triton, we have more than a 70% share of internet radio among the top 20 stations and networks in the United States. Since we launched our free, advertising-supported radio service in 2005 our listeners have created over 3.65 billion stations.

Since we started the Music Genome Project in 2000, we have continuously built our song catalog, refined the genotyping model and developed proprietary algorithms for building personalized playlists for our listeners based both on our analysis and feedback data from our listeners.

Our comedy service leverages similar technology to the technology underlying the Music Genome Project, allowing a listener to choose a favorite comedian or a genre as a seed to start a station and then give feedback to personalize that station.

The mobile version of our Pandora service, the Pandora app, is available for smartphones including the iPhone, Android and Blackberry phones and for tablets including the iPad, Android tablets and Blackberry Playbook.

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One key element of our strategy is to make the Pandora service available everywhere that there is internet connectivity. To this end, we partner with manufacturers of home entertainment systems and other consumer electronics products to integrate the Pandora service with their products. We also develop relationships with major automobile manufacturers and their suppliers to integrate the Pandora service with automobiles. We are currently available on models of Acura, BMW, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Ford, GMC, Honda, Hyundai, Lexus, Lincoln, Mazda, Mercedes-Benz, MINI, Nissan, Scion, Suzuki and Toyota. Additionally, Kia has publicly announced its plans for future Pandora integration and Holden Ltd. a subsidiary of GM announced the upcoming launch of the first in-car system in Australia to offer full compatibility with Pandora.

In June 2012, we entered into or reactivated agreements which allow Pandora to launch in New Zealand, Australia and the territories associated with the two countries. The arrangements with PPNZ Music Licensing Limited, which represents recording artists and record companies, and APRA/AMCOS, which represents songwriters, composers and publishers, have not had a material effect on our results of operations to date.

Business Model

We derive the substantial majority of our revenue from the sale of display, audio and video advertising for delivery across our traditional computer-based, mobile and other connected device platforms. We also offer a paid subscription service which we call Pandora One. While historically our revenue growth was principally attributable to selling display advertising through our traditional computer-based platform, the rapid adoption of our service on mobile and other connected devices is changing this mix. This expansion of our services also presents an opportunity for us to reach our listeners anytime, anywhere they enjoy music, and therefore, offer additional distribution channels to current and potential advertisers for delivery of their advertising messages.

Growth in our active users and distribution platforms has fueled a corresponding growth in listener hours. Our total number of listener hours is a key driver for both revenue generation opportunities and content acquisition expenses, which are the largest component of total costs.

- *Revenue.* Listener hours define the number of opportunities we have to sell advertisements, which we refer to as inventory. Our ability to attract advertisers depends in large part on our ability to offer sufficient inventory within desired demographics. In turn, our ability to generate revenue depends on the extent to which we are able to sell the inventory we have.
- *Cost of Revenue - Content Acquisition Costs.* Listener hours drive substantially all of our content acquisition costs, although certain of our licensing agreements require us to pay fees for public performances based on a percentage of revenue.

With respect to each sound recording streamed to each listener, we pay royalties to the copyright owners both of sound recordings and of the underlying musical works, subject to certain exclusions, and we record these royalties as content acquisition costs. Under U.S. law, we are guaranteed the right to stream any lawfully released sound recordings. Royalties for sound recordings are negotiated with and paid through SoundExchange. Royalties for musical works are negotiated with and paid through publishing companies such as Entertainment World Inc. or EMI; or performance rights organizations such as the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, or ASCAP; Broadcast Music, Inc., or BMI; and SESAC Inc. or SESAC. Royalties are calculated using negotiated rates documented in master royalty agreements and based on sound recordings streamed, revenue earned or other usage measures. If we cannot agree on royalty rates, the dispute will be resolved by the Copyright Royalty Board, or CRB, in the case of SoundExchange, and by the rate court in the case of ASCAP and BMI. In May 2011, we started streaming spoken word comedy content, for which the underlying literary works are not currently entitled to eligibility for licensing by

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any performing rights organization for the United States. Rather, pursuant to industry-wide custom and practice, this content is performed absent a specific license from any such performing rights organization. However, we pay royalties to SoundExchange at federally negotiated rates for the right to stream this spoken word comedy content.

Given the royalty structures in effect with respect to the public performance of sound recordings in the United States, our content acquisition costs increase with each additional listener hour, regardless of whether we are able to generate more revenue. As such, our ability to achieve and sustain profitability and operating leverage depends on our ability to increase our revenue per hour of streaming through increased advertising sales across all of our delivery platforms. To date, we have not been able to generate additional revenue from our advertising products as rapidly as we have been able to grow our listener hours on mobile and other connected devices, which have experienced significant growth.

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As our mobile listenership increases, we face new challenges in optimizing our advertising products for delivery on mobile and other connected device platforms and monetizing inventory generated by listeners using these platforms. The mobile digital advertising market is nascent, with lower overall spending levels than traditional online advertising markets, and faces technical challenges due to fragmented platforms and lack of standard audience measurement protocols.

In addition, our strategy includes increasing the number of ad campaigns for traditional computer, mobile and other connected device platforms sold to local advertisers, placing us in more direct competition with broadcast radio for advertiser spending, especially for audio advertisements. By contrast, historically our display advertisers have been predominantly national brands. To successfully monetize our growing listener hours, we may have to convince a substantial base of local advertisers of the benefits of advertising on the Pandora service including demonstrating the effectiveness and relevance of our advertising products across the range of our delivery platforms.

In fiscal 2011 and 2012, we substantially increased our expenditures for product development, marketing and sales and general and administrative expenses to generate growth and provide support infrastructure for that anticipated growth. We expect increased levels of operating expenses into the future.

Our total revenue has grown from \$75.0 million and \$193.0 million in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011, respectively, to \$120.0 million and \$302.1 million in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, respectively. At the same time, our total costs and expenses have grown from \$74.3 million and \$195.9 million in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2011, respectively, to \$117.8 million and \$325.3 million in the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, respectively, principally as a result of the growth in content acquisition costs. As the volume of music we stream to listeners in the United States increases, our content acquisition costs will also increase, regardless of whether we are able to generate more revenue. In addition, we expect to invest heavily in our operations to support anticipated future growth. One of our key objectives is furthering our market leadership in internet radio, which we believe will strengthen our brand and help us to convince advertisers to allocate spending towards our ad products. As such, a central focus is adding, retaining and engaging listeners to build market share and grow our listener hours. For the foreseeable future, we expect that there will be periods during which our ability to monetize listener hours will lag the growth in listener hours. As our business matures, we expect that the growth rate in our listener hours will decline relative to our increased ability to monetize listener hours. However, we do not expect to be profitable on an annual basis in the near term.

Key Metrics:

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Listener hours (in billions)	2.12	3.56	5.56	9.95
			As of January 31, 2012	As of October 31, 2012
Active users (end of period, in millions)			47.6	59.2

Advertising revenue per thousand listener hours

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	Trailing Twelve Months Ended October 31,(1)		Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total	\$ 33.64	\$ 29.21	\$ 34.42	\$ 32.40	\$ 33.43	\$ 29.08
Traditional computer	65.25	55.18	67.26	58.03	64.07	53.81
Mobile and other connected devices	20.71	21.56	22.74	25.59	21.90	22.12

(1) Trailing twelve months measure ad RPMs over the periods from November 1, 2010 to October 31, 2011 and from November 1, 2011 to October 31, 2012.

Listener Hours. We track listener hours because it is a key indicator of the growth of our business. We also track the number of active users as an additional indicator of the breadth of audience we are reaching at a given time, which is particularly important to potential advertisers.

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We calculate listener hours based on the total bytes served for each track that is requested and served from our servers, as measured by our internal analytics systems, whether or not a listener listens to the entire track. We believe this server-based approach is the best methodology to forecast advertising inventory given that advertisements are frequently served in between tracks and are often served upon triggers such as a listener clicking thumbs-down or choosing to skip a track. To the extent that third-party measurements of listener hours are not calculated using a similar server-based approach, the third-party measurements may differ from our measurements.

Active Users. Active users are defined as the number of distinct registered users that have requested audio from our servers within the trailing 30 days to the end of the final calendar month of the period. The number of active users may overstate the number of unique individuals who actively use our service within a month as one individual may register for, and use, multiple accounts.

Ad RPMs. We track advertising revenue per thousand listener hours for our free, advertising supported service (ad RPMs) because it is a key indicator of our ability to monetize advertising inventory created by our listener hours. We focus on total ad RPMs across all of our delivery platforms. RPMs compare advertising revenue generated in a given period to advertising supported listener hours in the period, calculated on a trailing twelve months basis and we believe such total ad RPMs to be the central top-line indicator for evaluating the results of our monetization efforts. We calculate total ad RPMs by dividing advertising revenue we generate by the number of thousands of listener hours of our advertising-based service.

We also provide estimates of disaggregated total and ad RPMs for our traditional computer platform as well as our mobile and other connected devices platforms, which we calculate by dividing the estimated advertising revenue generated through the respective platforms by the number of thousands of listener hours of our advertising-based service delivered through such platforms. While we believe that such disaggregated RPMs provide directional insight for evaluating our efforts to monetize our service by platform, we do not validate disaggregated RPMs to the level of financial statement reporting. Such metrics should be seen as indicative only and as management's best estimate. We continue to refine our systems and methodologies used to categorize RPMs across our delivery platforms. Period-to-period results should not be regarded as precise nor can they be relied upon as indicative of results for future periods. In addition, as our business matures and in response to technological evolutions, we anticipate that the relevant indicators we monitor for evaluating our business may change.

Total ad RPMs over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012 and the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 decreased compared to the respective prior year periods due to the continuing shift in the platform mix between traditional computer and mobile and other connected devices as well as an increase in listener hours, in part the result of the effective elimination of the 40 hour per month free listening cap on traditional computers in September 2011 which created increased advertising inventory not fully offset by advertising sales.

Traditional computer ad RPMs over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012 and in the three and nine month periods ended October 31, 2012 decreased compared to the respective prior year periods, primarily due to listener hours growing at a faster pace than revenue due in part to the effective elimination of the 40 hour per month free listening cap which created increased listener hours not fully offset by increased advertising sales.

Mobile and other connected device ad RPMs over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012 and in the three and nine month periods ended October 31, 2012 increased compared to the respective prior year periods primarily due to mobile and connected device revenue growing at a faster pace than listening hours. Faster relative growth in revenue was driven by our continued focus on monetizing our mobile inventory including the introduction of new advertising products for these devices. The increase in RPMs was partially offset by the effect of direct advertising sales to one customer which accounted for 11% of revenue in the nine months ended October 31, 2011.

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Specific to the revenue component of the RPM ratio, total advertising revenue increased by approximately 62% during the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012, with advertising revenue on mobile and other connected devices increasing approximately 111% and advertising revenue on traditional computers increasing by approximately 23%. Total advertising revenue increased by 61% and 59% during the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012, compared to the prior year periods, with advertising revenue on mobile and other connected devices increasing by approximately 106% and 98% respectively, and advertising revenue on traditional computers increasing by approximately 18% and 23% respectively.

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In addition to ad RPMs, we also track total RPMs, which measures total revenue, including both advertising and subscription services and other revenue, compared to total listener hours. We calculate total RPMs by dividing the estimated total revenue generated through the respective platforms by the total number of thousands of listener hours delivered through such platforms. While we believe that such disaggregated total RPMs provide directional insight for evaluating our efforts to monetize our service by platform, we do not validate disaggregated total RPMs to the level of financial statement reporting. Such metrics should be seen as indicative only and as management's best estimate. Total RPMs over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012 decreased to approximately \$30.40 from approximately \$34.83 over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2011. Within this, mobile and other connected device total RPMs increased to approximately \$22.68 from \$21.65 and traditional computer total RPMs decreased to \$53.19 from \$61.13 over this same period. These changes were driven by the same factors mentioned above within the discussion of ad RPMs.

Basis of Presentation

Revenue

Advertising Revenue. We generate advertising revenue primarily from display, audio and video advertising, which is typically sold on a cost-per-thousand impressions, or CPM, basis. Advertising campaigns typically range from one to 12 months, and advertisers generally pay us based on a minimum number of impressions delivered or the satisfaction of other criteria, such as click-throughs. We may earn referral revenue when, for example, a listener clicks on an advertisement and signs up for membership with an advertiser. We also have arrangements with advertising agencies and brokers pursuant to which we provide the ability to sell advertising inventory on our service directly to advertisers. We report revenue under these arrangements net of amounts due to agencies and brokers.

For the three months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, advertising revenue accounted for 88% and 89% of our total revenue. For the nine months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively, advertising revenue accounted for 87% and 88% of our total revenue. We expect that advertising will comprise a substantial majority of revenue for the foreseeable future.

Subscription Services and Other Revenue. We generate subscription revenue through the sale and activation of access to a premium version of the Pandora service for \$36 per year or, on some devices, \$4 per month, which currently includes an ad free environment and, on devices that support it, higher quality audio. We receive the full amount of the subscription payment, net of any applicable commissions and processing fees at the time of sale. However, subscription revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the subscription period. For the three months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012, subscription services and other revenue accounted for 12% and 11%, respectively, of our total revenue. For the nine months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012, subscription services and other revenue accounted for 13% and 12%, respectively, of our total revenue.

Deferred Revenue. Our deferred revenue consists principally of both prepaid but unrecognized subscription revenue and advertising fees received or billed in advance of the delivery or completion of the delivery of services. Deferred revenue is recognized as revenue when the services are provided and all other revenue recognition criteria have been met.

Costs and Expenses

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Costs and expenses consist of cost of revenue-content acquisition costs, costs of revenue-other, product development, marketing and sales, general and administrative. Content acquisition costs are the most significant component of our costs and expenses followed by employee-related costs, which includes stock-based compensation expenses. We expect to continue to hire employees in order to support our anticipated growth. In any particular period, the timing of additional hires could materially affect our operating expenses, both in absolute dollars and as a percentage of revenue. We anticipate that our costs and expenses will increase in the future.

Cost of Revenue - Content Acquisition Costs. Cost of Revenue -Content acquisition costs principally consist of royalties payable for streaming music or other content to our listeners. Royalties are calculated using negotiated rates documented in master royalty agreements and are based on both percentage of revenue and listener metrics. The majority of our royalties are payable based on a fee per track, while in other cases our royalties are payable based on a percentage of our revenue.

We periodically test our royalty calculation methods to ensure we are accurately reporting and paying royalties. Publishing companies such as EMI Entertainment World, Inc., (EMI), and the performance rights organizations have the right to audit our playlist and payment records, and any such audit could result in disputes over whether we have paid the proper royalties. If such a dispute were to occur, we could be required to pay additional royalties, and the amounts involved could be material.

For royalty arrangements under negotiation, we accrue for estimated royalties based on the available facts and circumstances and adjust these estimates as more information becomes available. The results of any finalized negotiation may be materially different from our estimates.

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In 2009 we, together with other webcasters, negotiated new royalty rates for performances with SoundExchange for calendar years 2006 to 2015. The agreement reduced rates originally established by the Copyright Royalty Board for calendar years 2006 to 2010 and established new rates for calendar years 2011 to 2015.

Cost of Revenue - Other. Cost of revenue - Other consists of hosting costs, infrastructure and the employee and employee-related costs associated with supporting those functions. Hosting costs consist of content streaming, maintaining our internet radio service and creating and serving advertisements through third-party ad servers. Infrastructure costs consist of equipment, software, facilities and depreciation. We make payments to third-party ad servers for the period the advertising impressions or click-through actions are delivered or occur, and accordingly, we record this as a cost of revenue in the related period.

Product Development. Product development expenses consist of employee compensation, information technology, consulting, facilities-related expenses and costs associated with supporting consumer connected-device manufacturers in implementing our service in their products. We incur product development expenses primarily for improvements to our website and the Pandora app, development of new advertising products and development and enhancement of our personalized station(s) generating system. We have generally expensed product development as incurred. Certain website development and internal use software development costs may be capitalized when specific criteria are met. In such cases, the capitalized amounts are amortized over the useful life of the related application once the application is placed in service. We intend to continue making significant investments in developing new products and enhancing the functionality of our existing products.

Marketing and Sales. Marketing and sales expenses consist of employee and employee-related costs including salaries, commissions and benefits related to employees in sales, marketing and advertising departments. In addition, marketing and sales expenses include external sales and marketing expenses such as third-party marketing, branding, advertising and public relations expenses, and infrastructure costs such as facility and other supporting overhead costs. We expect marketing and sales expenses to increase as we hire additional personnel to build out our sales force and ad operations team and expand our business development team to establish relationships with manufacturers of an increasing number of connected devices.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses include employee and employee-related costs consisting of salaries and benefits for finance, accounting, legal, internal information technology and other administrative personnel. In addition, general and administrative expenses include professional services costs for outside legal and accounting services, and infrastructure costs for facility, supporting overhead costs and merchant and other transaction costs, such as credit card fees. We expect to incur additional expenses in future periods as we continue to invest in corporate infrastructure, including adding personnel and systems to our finance and administrative functions.

Provision for Income Taxes. Since our inception, we have been subject to income taxes only in the United States. Now that we have begun to expand our operations outside the United States, we will become subject to taxation based on the foreign statutory rates, and our effective tax rate could fluctuate accordingly.

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted statutory income tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

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Results of Operations

The following table presents our results of operations for the periods indicated as a percentage of total revenue. The period-to-period comparisons of results are not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011(2)	2012(2)	2011(2)	2012(2)
	(unaudited)		(unaudited)	
Revenue:				
Advertising	88%	89%	87%	88%
Subscription services and other	12	11	13	12
Total revenue	100	100	100	100
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of revenue - Content acquisition costs	50	55	52	60
Cost of revenue - Other(1)	8	7	8	8
Product development(1)	5	4	5	4
Marketing and sales(1)	22	22	23	24
General and administrative(1)	13	11	13	11
Total costs and expenses	99	98	102	108
Income (loss) from operations	1	2	(2)	(8)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income				
Interest expense				
Other expense, net			(2)	
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	1	2	(4)	(8)
Provision for income taxes				
Net income (loss)	1%	2%	(4)%	(8)%

(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

Cost of revenue - Other	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%
Product development	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
Marketing and sales	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.9
General and administrative	0.7	2.0	0.7	1.8

(2) Amounts may not sum due to rounding

Comparison of the Three and Nine Months Ended October 31, 2011 and 2012

Revenue

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	Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change
Advertising	\$ 65,985	\$ 106,258	\$ 40,273	\$ 167,904	\$ 266,239	\$ 98,335
Subscription services and other	9,023	13,747	4,724	25,110	35,817	10,707
Total revenue	\$ 75,008	\$ 120,005	\$ 44,997	\$ 193,014	\$ 302,056	\$ 109,042

	Trailing Twelve Months Ended October 31,		Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total ad RPMs	\$ 33.64	\$ 29.21	\$ 34.42	\$ 32.40	\$ 33.43	\$ 29.08

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Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Advertising revenue increased \$40.3 million or approximately 61% in the three months ended October 31, 2012, primarily due to an approximate 106% increase in the number of ads delivered, partially offset by a decrease in the average price per ad of approximately 22% due to fluctuations in the sales distribution mix amongst direct sales, third-party network sales, and other channels and the platform mix between traditional computer and mobile and other connected devices. The increase in the number of ads delivered was primarily due to an increase in total listener hours of approximately 67% which increased the volume of advertising inventory as well as an increase in our sales force by approximately 75% year-over-year to sell such advertising inventory. Subscription revenue increased \$4.7 million due to an increase in the number of subscribers.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Advertising revenue increased \$98.3 million or approximately 59% in the nine months ended October 31, 2012, primarily due to an approximate 104% increase in the number of ads delivered, partially offset by the aforementioned decrease in the average price per ad of approximately 22% due to fluctuations in the sales distribution mix amongst direct sales, third-party network sales, and other channels and the platform mix between traditional computer and mobile and other connected devices. The increase in the number of ads delivered was primarily due to an increase in total listener hours of approximately 78% which increased the volume of advertising inventory, as well as an increase in our sales force by approximately 75% year-over-year to sell such advertising inventory. Subscription revenue increased \$10.7 million due to an increase in the number of subscribers.

Total ad RPMs over the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2012 and the three and nine months ended October 31, 2012 decreased compared to the respective prior year periods due to the continuing shift in the platform mix between traditional computer and mobile and other connected devices as well as an increase in listener hours, in part the result of the effective elimination of the 40 hour per month free listening cap on traditional computers in September 2011 which created increased advertising inventory not fully offset by advertising sales.

Costs and Expenses*Cost of Revenue - Content acquisition costs*

	Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change
Cost of Revenue - Content acquisition costs	\$ 37,658	\$ 65,713	\$ 28,055	\$ 100,539	\$ 182,053	\$ 81,514

The following table presents our estimated content acquisition costs for our advertising-based service attributable to our traditional computer platform and our mobile and other connected devices platforms as percentages of the estimated advertising revenue attributable to such platforms.

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Traditional computer	27%	32%	28%	34%

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Mobile and other connected devices	71%	67%	74%	77%
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The majority of our royalties are payable based on a fee per track, while in other cases our royalties are payable based on a percentage of our revenue. We estimate our advertising-based content acquisition costs attributable to specific platforms by allocating costs from royalties payable based on a fee per track to the platform for which the track is served and by allocating costs from royalties based on a percentage of our revenue in accordance with the overall percentage of our revenue estimated to be attributable to such platforms. While we believe that comparing disaggregated content acquisition costs and revenues across our delivery platforms may provide directional insight for evaluating our efforts to monetize the rapid adoption of our service on mobile and other connected devices, we do not validate such disaggregated metrics to the level of financial statement reporting. We continue to refine our systems and methodologies used to categorize such metrics across our delivery platforms and the period-to-period comparisons of results are not necessarily indicative of results for future periods.

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Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Content acquisition costs increased \$28.1 million due to increased royalty payments driven by increased listener hours and higher royalty rates due to scheduled rate increases and higher revenue. Content acquisition costs as a percentage of total revenue increased from 50% to 55%, primarily due to the growth in listener hours on mobile devices for which we have not been able to as effectively generate revenue as compared to listener hours on traditional computers and to the rate increases. Estimated content acquisition costs as a percentage of the revenue attributable to our traditional computer platform increased from 27% to 32%, primarily due to the effective elimination of the 40 hour per month free listening cap on traditional computers, which created increased listener hours not fully offset by increased advertising sales, as well as the rate increases. Estimated content acquisition costs as a percentage of the revenue attributable to our mobile and other connected devices platforms decreased from 71% to 67%, primarily due to an increase in advertising sales on those platforms.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Content acquisition costs increased \$81.5 million due to increased royalty payments driven by increased listener hours and higher royalty rates due to scheduled rate increases and higher revenue. Content acquisition costs as a percentage of total revenue increased from 52% to 60%, primarily due to the growth in listener hours on mobile devices for which we have not been able to as effectively generate revenue as compared to listener hours on traditional computers. Estimated content acquisition costs as a percentage of the revenue attributable to our traditional computer platform increased from 28% to 34%, primarily due to the effective elimination of the 40 hour per month free listening cap on traditional computers, which created increased listener hours not fully offset by increased advertising sales. Estimated content acquisition costs as a percentage of the revenue attributable to our mobile and other connected devices platforms increased from 74% to 77%, primarily due to the aforementioned increase in royalty rates.

Cost of Revenue - Other

		Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
		2011	2012	\$ Change	2011	2012	\$ Change
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	Other	\$ 6,260	\$ 8,338	\$ 2,078	\$ 16,080	\$ 22,769	\$ 6,689

Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Cost of revenue increased \$2.1 million primarily due to a \$1.6 million increase in hosting services costs as a result of a 67% increase in listener hours, and \$0.3 million higher employee-related expenses driven primarily by a 17% increase in period ending headcount.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Cost of revenue increased \$6.7 million primarily due to a \$3.4 million increase in hosting services costs as a result of a 78% increase in listener hours, \$1.6 million higher employee-related expenses driven primarily by a 17% increase in period ending headcount and \$1.5 million due to higher infrastructure costs.

Product Development

		Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
		2011	2012	\$ Change	2011	2012	\$ Change
		(in thousands)			(in thousands)		

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Product development	\$	3,685	\$	4,371	\$	686	\$	9,842	\$	12,965	\$	3,123
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Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Product development expenses increased \$0.7 million primarily due to \$0.7 million higher employee-related expenses driven by a 12% increase in period ending headcount.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Product development expenses increased \$3.1 million primarily due to \$3.4 million higher employee-related expenses driven by a 12% increase in period ending headcount, partially offset by lower professional services fees and infrastructure costs.

Marketing and Sales

	Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,								
	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change						
Marketing and sales	\$	16,628	\$	26,714	\$	10,086	\$	44,094	\$	73,631	\$	29,537

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Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Marketing and sales expenses increased \$10.1 million primarily due to an \$7.8 million increase in employee-related expenses driven by a 52% increase in period ending headcount, along with an increase in marketing expenses of \$1.3 million and a \$0.7 million increase in infrastructure costs.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Marketing and sales expenses increased \$29.5 million primarily due to a \$23.5 million increase in employee-related expenses driven by a 52% increase in period ending headcount along with a \$3.6 million increase in marketing expenses and a \$2.0 million increase in infrastructure costs.

General and Administrative

	Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change
General and administrative	\$ 10,021	\$ 12,700	\$ 2,679	\$ 25,374	\$ 33,914	\$ 8,540

Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. General and administrative expenses increased \$2.7 million, primarily due to \$2.9 million higher employee-related expenses attributable to a 29% increase in period ending headcount and a \$0.8 million charge related to an executive's transition agreement, partially offset by \$1.0 million lower professional services fees.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. General and administrative expenses increased \$8.5 million primarily due to a \$7.6 million increase in employee-related expenses driven by a 29% increase in period ending headcount and a \$0.8 million charge related to an executive's transition agreement, and a \$0.7 million increase in taxes and insurance costs..

Other Income (Expense)

	Three Months Ended October 31,			Nine Months Ended October 31,		
	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change	2011	2012 (in thousands)	\$ Change
Interest income	\$ 28	\$ 19	\$ (9)	\$ 31	\$ 76	\$ 45
Interest expense	(123)	(137)	(14)	(493)	(397)	96
Other income (expense)		1	1	(4,485)	1	4,486
Total other expense	\$ (95)	\$ (117)	\$ (22)	\$ (4,947)	\$ (320)	\$ 4,627

Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Total other expenses increased \$22,000 due to higher interest expense.

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Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. Total other expenses decreased \$4.6 million due to the absence in the 2012 period of expenses related to the remeasurement of the fair value of our preferred stock warrants which were exercised and converted to shares of common stock or converted into warrants for shares of common stock upon the closing of our IPO on June 20, 2011.

Provision for Income Taxes

Three months ended 2011 compared to 2012. For the three months ended October 31, 2011 the Company recorded income tax expenses of approximately \$23,000. For the three months ended October 31, 2012 the Company recorded no income tax expenses. The difference was primarily driven by changes in state tax statutes which resulted in lower tax obligations in some states.

Nine months ended 2011 compared to 2012. For the nine months ended October 31, 2011 the Company recorded income tax expenses of approximately \$66,000 compared to an income tax benefit of approximately \$5,000 recorded in the nine months ended October 31, 2012. The difference was primarily driven by changes in state tax statutes which resulted in lower tax obligations in some states.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our liquidity is not dependent on the use of off-balance sheet financing arrangements and as of October 31, 2012 we had no such arrangements. There has been no material change in our contractual obligations other than in the ordinary course of business since our fiscal year ended January 31, 2012.

Quarterly Trends

Our operating results fluctuate from quarter to quarter as a result of a variety of factors. We expect our operating results to continue to fluctuate in future quarters.

Our results may reflect the effects of some seasonal trends in listener behavior due to increased internet usage and sales of media-streaming devices during certain vacation and holiday periods. For example, we expect to experience increased usage during the fourth quarter of each calendar year due to the holiday season, and in the first quarter of each calendar year due to increased use of media-streaming devices received as gifts during the holiday season. We may also experience higher advertising sales post-holiday season during the fourth quarter of each calendar year due to greater advertiser demand during the holiday season and lower advertising sales during the first quarter of each calendar year due to seasonally adjusted advertising demand. While we believe these seasonal trends have affected and will continue to affect our operating results, particularly as increases in content acquisition costs from increased usage are not offset by increases in advertising sales in the last month of our fourth fiscal quarter, our trajectory of rapid growth may have overshadowed these effects to date. We believe that our business may become more seasonal in the future and that such seasonal variations in listener behavior may result in fluctuations in our financial results.

In addition, expenditures by advertisers tend to be cyclical and discretionary in nature, reflecting overall economic conditions, the economic prospects of specific advertisers or industries, budgeting constraints and buying patterns and a variety of other factors, many of which are outside our control. For example, an advertiser which accounted for more than 10% of our advertising revenue for the first two quarters of fiscal 2012 did not meet this threshold for the first two quarters of fiscal 2013. As a result of these and other factors, the results of any prior quarterly or annual periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future operating performance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of October 31, 2012 we had cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments totaling \$80.5 million, which consisted of cash and money market funds held at major financial institutions, commercial paper and investment-grade corporate debt securities. Our principal uses of cash during the nine months ended October 31, 2012 were funding our operations and capital expenditures.

Sources of Funds

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We believe, based on our current operating plan, that our existing cash and cash equivalents and available borrowings under our credit facility will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

From time to time, we may explore additional financing sources and means to lower our cost of capital, which could include equity, equity-linked and debt financing. In addition, in connection with any future acquisitions, we may require additional funding which may be provided in the form of additional debt, equity or equity-linked financing or a combination thereof. There can be no assurance that any additional financing will be available to us on acceptable terms.

Credit Facility. On May 13, 2011, we entered into a \$30 million credit facility with a syndicate of financial institutions. The amount of borrowings available under the credit facility at any time is based on our monthly accounts receivable balance at such time, and the amounts borrowed are collateralized by our personal property (including such accounts receivable but excluding intellectual property). Under the credit facility, we can request up to \$5 million in letters of credit be issued by the financial institutions.

As of October 31, 2012, we had \$828,000 in letters of credit outstanding and had \$29.17 million of available borrowing capacity under the credit facility. On December 30, 2011, we entered into a cash collateral agreement in connection with the issuance of letters of credit which were used to satisfy deposit requirements under facility leases. As of October 31, 2012, the \$828,000 cash collateral was considered to be restricted cash. The amount is included in other assets on the Company's balance sheet.

Capital Expenditures

Consistent with previous periods, future capital expenditures will primarily focus on acquiring additional hosting and general corporate infrastructure. We believe that our existing cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and available borrowings are sufficient to fund our anticipated capital expenditures.

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The following table summarizes our cash flow data for the nine months ended October 31, 2011 and 2012.

	Nine Months Ended	
	October 31,	
	2011	2012
	(in thousands)	
	(unaudited)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 3,482	\$ (8,612)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(45,958)	17,355
Net cash provided by financing activities	53,304	4,857

Operating Activities

In the nine months ended October 31, 2011, net cash provided by operating activities was \$3.5 million, including our net loss of \$8.0 million and non-cash charges of \$13.6 million. In addition, cash inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities included an increase in accrued royalties of \$7.5 million due an increase in listening hours, an increase in accrued compensation of \$4.4 million related to higher employee bonus compensation due to higher revenue, and an increase in deferred revenue of \$2.5 million primarily related to an increase in customers purchasing subscriptions for Pandora One, partially offset by cash outflows of an increase in accounts receivable of \$18.0 million primarily due to increased billings and to a lesser extent to the timing of receipts.

In the nine months ended October 31, 2012, net cash used in operating activities was \$8.6 million, including our net loss of \$23.6 million and non-cash charges of \$24.3 million. In addition, cash used from changes in operating assets and liabilities included \$31.1 million higher accounts receivable primarily due to increased billings, partially offset by \$18.6 million provided by stock based compensation, \$10.6 million higher accrued royalties due to an increase in listening hours and scheduled royalty rate increases, \$7.7 million higher deferred revenue due to an increase in customers purchasing subscriptions for Pandora One, \$4.5 million higher accounts payable due to the timing of payments and a \$1.2 million reimbursement of leasehold improvement costs related to our Oakland, California facility.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities in the nine months ended October 31, 2011 was \$46.0 million consisting of \$36.9 million for the purchase of short-term investments and \$9.0 million primarily for capital expenditures for leasehold improvements and server equipment.

Cash provided by investing activities in the nine months ended October 31, 2012 was \$17.4 million consisting of \$73.5 million in maturities of short-term investments, partially offset by \$50.1 million in purchases of short-term investments and \$6.0 million in capital expenditures primarily related to leasehold improvements.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities in the nine months ended October 31, 2011 was \$53.3 million consisting of cash proceeds of \$90.9 million from issuance of common stock in our IPO, net of cash paid for issuance costs partially offset by the payment of \$31.0 million in dividends upon conversion of the redeemable convertible preferred stock concurrent with the closing of our IPO, and repayment of all outstanding debt for \$7.6 million.

Cash provided by financing activities in the nine months ended October 31, 2012 was \$4.9 million consisting of proceeds from the issuance of common stock pursuant to incentive awards.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Our estimates form the basis for our judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

An accounting policy is considered to be critical if it requires an accounting estimate to be made based on assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and if different estimates that reasonably could have been used, or changes in the accounting estimate that are reasonably likely to occur, could materially impact the condensed consolidated financial statements. We believe that our critical accounting policies reflect the more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates as compared to those described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012 under the caption Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

There have been no material changes in our primary market risk exposures or how those exposures are managed from the information disclosed in Part II, Item 7A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012. For further discussion of quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk, reference is made to our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act, that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms, and 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 disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. Based on their evaluation at the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of October 31, 2012.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended October 31, 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The material set forth in Note 5 of Notes to Condensed Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before deciding to invest in our common stock, you should carefully consider each of the risk factors described in Part I - Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012 and all information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Those risks and the risks described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including in the section entitled Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, could materially harm our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flow and prospects. If that occurs, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

There have been no material changes to the Risk Factors described under Part I - Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012, other than as set forth below. The risk factors below, all of which originally appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, have been updated to reflect additional information regarding monetization and key metrics and our initiation of early stage entry in international markets, among other things.

Internet radio is an emerging market, which makes it difficult to evaluate our current business and future prospects.

Internet radio is an emerging market and our current business and future prospects are difficult to evaluate. The market for internet radio has undergone rapid and dramatic changes in its relatively short history and is subject to significant challenges. As a result, the future revenue and income potential of our business is uncertain. You should consider our business and prospects in light of the risks and difficulties we encounter in this new and rapidly evolving market, which risks and difficulties include, among others:

- our relatively new, evolving and unproven business model;
- our ability to retain our current listenership, build our listener base and increase listener hours;

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- our ability to effectively monetize listener hours, particularly with respect to listener hours on mobile devices, by growing our sales of advertising inventory created from growing listener hours and developing compelling ad product solutions that successfully deliver advertisers' messages across the range of our delivery platforms while maintaining our listener experience in continually evolving markets;
- our ability to attract new advertisers, retain existing advertisers and prove to advertisers that our advertising platform is effective enough to justify a pricing structure that is profitable for us;
- our ability to maintain relationships with makers of mobile devices, consumer electronic products and automobiles; and
- our operation under an evolving music industry licensing structure including statutory and compulsory licenses that may change or cease to exist, which in turn may result in a significant increase in our operating expenses.

Failure to successfully address these risks and difficulties, and other challenges associated with operating in a new and emerging market, could inhibit the implementation of our business plan, significantly harm our financial condition, operating results and liquidity and prevent us from achieving or sustaining profitability.

We have incurred significant operating losses in the past and may not be able to generate sufficient revenue to be profitable.

Since our inception in 2000, we have incurred significant net operating losses and, as of January 31, 2012, we had an accumulated deficit of \$101.4 million. A key element of our strategy is to increase the number of listeners and listener hours to increase our market penetration, including the number of listener hours on mobile and other connected devices, such as automobiles and consumer electronics. However, as our number of listener hours increases, the royalties we pay for content acquisition also increase. We have not in the past generated, and may not in the future generate, sufficient revenue from the sale of advertising and subscriptions to offset such royalty expenses. In particular, we have not been able to generate additional revenue from our advertising products as rapidly as we have been able to grow our listener hours, particularly on mobile and other connected devices. Part of the challenge that we face in increasing sales to monetize inventory generated by mobile devices is that radio advertising has traditionally attracted primarily local advertisers and we are still at an early stage of building our sales capability and penetrating local advertising markets. In addition, to the extent that our listener base on mobile platforms may skew to different demographics than we have historically sold on our traditional computer platform, we must identify such demographics and convince advertisers of the capabilities of mobile advertising to maximize advertising inventory utilization across our multi-platform ad campaigns.

If we cannot successfully earn revenue at a rate that exceeds the operational costs associated with increased listener hours, we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability. In addition, we expect to invest heavily in our operations to support anticipated future growth and the reporting and compliance obligations to which we are subject as a public company. As a result of these factors, we expect to continue to incur operating losses on an annual basis in the near term.

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Our revenue increased rapidly in each of the fiscal years ended January 31, 2007 through January 31, 2012; however, we expect our revenue growth rate to decline in the future as a result of a variety of factors, including increased competition and the maturation of our business, and we cannot assure you that our revenue will continue to grow or will not decline. You should not consider our historical revenue growth or operating expenses as indicative of our future performance. If our revenue growth rate declines or our operating expenses exceed our expectations, our financial performance will be adversely affected. Further, if our future growth and operating performance fail to meet investor or analyst expectations, it could have a materially negative effect on our stock price.

In addition, in our efforts to increase revenue as the number of listener hours has grown, we have expanded and expect to continue to expand our sales force. If our hiring of additional sales personnel does not result in a sufficient increase in revenue, the cost of this additional headcount will not be offset, which would harm our operating results and financial condition.

Our failure to convince advertisers of the benefits of our service in the future could harm our business.

For our fiscal year ended January 31, 2012 we derived 87% of our revenue from the sale of advertising and expect to continue to derive a substantial majority of our revenue from the sale of advertising in the future. Our ability to attract and retain advertisers, and ultimately to sell our advertising inventory to generate advertising revenue, depends on a number of factors, including:

- increasing the number of listener hours;
- keeping pace with changes in technology and our competitors;
- competing effectively for advertising dollars from other online marketing and media companies;
- penetrating the market for local radio advertising;
- demonstrating the value of advertisements to reach targeted audiences across all of our delivery platforms, including the value of mobile digital advertising;

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- continuing to develop and diversify our advertisement platform, which currently includes delivery of display, audio and video advertising products through multiple delivery channels, including traditional computers, mobile and other connected devices, including automobiles; and
- coping with ad blocking technologies that have been developed and are likely to continue to be developed that can block the display of our ads.

Our agreements with advertisers are generally short term or may be terminated at any time by the advertiser. Advertisers that are spending only a small amount of their overall advertising budget on our service may view advertising with us as experimental and unproven and may leave us for competing alternatives at any time. We may never succeed in capturing a greater share of our advertisers' core advertising spending, particularly if we are unable to achieve the scale and market penetration necessary to demonstrate the effectiveness of our advertising platforms, or if our advertising model proves ineffective or not competitive when compared to alternatives. Failure to demonstrate the value of our service would result in reduced spending by, or loss of, existing or potential future advertisers, which would materially harm our revenue and business.

Advertising on mobile devices, such as smartphones, is an emerging phenomenon, and if we are unable to increase revenue from our advertising products delivered to mobile devices, our results of operations will be materially adversely affected.

Our number of listener hours on mobile devices has surpassed listener hours on traditional computers, and we expect that this trend will continue. Our mobile listenership has experienced significant growth since we introduced the first mobile version of our service in May 2007. Listener hours on mobile devices and other connected devices constituted approximately 5%, 26%, 54% and 69% of our total listener hours for fiscal years 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively. We expect this growth to continue, though at a less rapid pace. Digital advertising on mobile devices is an emerging phenomenon, and the percentage of advertising spending allocated to digital advertising on mobile devices is lower than that allocated to traditional online advertising. According to IDC, the percentage of U.S. advertising spending allocated to advertising on mobile devices was less than 1% in 2010, compared to 13% for all online advertising. We must therefore convince advertisers of the capabilities of mobile digital advertising opportunities so that they migrate their advertising spend toward demographics and ad solutions that more effectively utilize mobile inventory. Our cost of content acquisition, or royalty fees for public performances is currently calculated on the same basis whether a listening hour is consumed on a traditional computer or a mobile device. To date, we have not been able to generate revenue from our advertising products delivered to mobile and other connected devices, such as automobiles and consumer electronics, as effectively as we have for our advertising products served on traditional computers.

Radio advertising has traditionally attracted primarily local advertisers, and we are still at an early stage of building our sales capability to penetrate local advertising markets, which we view as a key challenge in monetizing our listener hours, including listener hours on mobile and other connected devices. In addition, while a substantial amount of our revenue has traditionally been derived from display ads, some display ads may not be currently optimized for use on certain mobile or other connected devices. For example, display ads are not well-suited for use on smartphones due to the size of the device screen and may not be appropriate for smartphones connected to or integrated in automobiles due to safety considerations. Further, some display ads may not be optimized to take advantage of the multimedia capabilities of connected devices. By contrast, audio ads are better-suited for delivery on smartphones connected to or installed in automobiles and across mobile and connected device platforms and video ads can be optimized for a variety of platforms. However, our audio and video advertising products are relatively new and have not been as widely accepted by advertisers as our traditional display ads. In addition, the introduction of audio advertising places us in more direct competition with terrestrial radio, as many advertisers that purchase audio ads focus their spending on terrestrial radio stations who traditionally have strong connections with local advertisers.

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We have plans that, that if successfully implemented, would increase our number of listener hours on mobile and other connected devices, including efforts to expand the reach of our service by making it available on an increasing number of devices, such as smartphones and devices connected to or installed in automobiles. In order to effectively monetize such increased listener hours, we must, among other things, convince advertisers to migrate spending to nascent advertising markets, penetrate local advertising markets and develop compelling ad product solutions. We cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively monetize inventory generated by listeners using mobile and connected devices, or the time frame on which we may do so.

If we fail to effectively manage our growth, our business and operating results may suffer.

Our rapid growth has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. In order to attain and maintain profitability, we will need to recruit, integrate and retain skilled and experienced sales personnel who can demonstrate our value proposition to advertisers and increase the monetization of listener hours, particularly on mobile devices, by developing relationships with both national and local advertisers to convince them to migrate advertising spending to online and mobile digital advertising markets and utilize our advertising product solutions. Continued growth could also strain our ability to maintain reliable service levels for our listeners, effectively monetize our listener hours, develop and improve our operational, financial and management controls, enhance our reporting systems and procedures and recruit, train and

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retain highly skilled personnel. If our systems do not evolve to meet the increased demands placed on us by an increasing number of advertisers, we may also be unable to meet our obligations under advertising agreements with respect to the timing of our delivery of advertising or other performance obligations. As our operations grow in size, scope and complexity, we will need to improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure, which will require significant expenditures and allocation of valuable management resources. If we fail to maintain the necessary level of discipline and efficiency and allocate limited resources effectively in our organization as it grows, our business, operating results and financial condition may suffer.

We face and will continue to face competition for both listener hours and advertising spending.

We compete with other content providers for listener hours.

We compete for the time and attention of our listeners with other content providers on the basis of a number of factors, including quality of experience, relevance, acceptance and diversity of content, ease of use, price, accessibility, perception of ad load, brand awareness and reputation.

Many of our competitors may leverage their existing infrastructure, brand recognition and content collections to augment their services by offering competing internet radio features to provide listeners with more comprehensive music service delivery choices. We face increasing competition for listeners from a growing variety of businesses that deliver audio media content through mobile phones and other wireless devices.

Our competitors include terrestrial radio, satellite radio, and online radio. Terrestrial radio providers such as CBS and Clear Channel offer their content for free, are well-established and accessible to listeners and offer content, such as news, sports, traffic, weather and talk that we currently do not offer. In addition, many terrestrial radio stations have begun broadcasting digital signals, which provide high quality audio transmission.

Satellite radio providers, such as Sirius XM, may offer extensive and oftentimes exclusive news, comedy, sports and talk content, national signal coverage, and long established automobile integration. In addition, terrestrial radio pays no royalties for its use of sound recordings and satellite radio pays a much lower percentage of revenue, currently 8.0%, than internet radio providers for use of sound recordings, giving broadcast and satellite radio companies a significant cost advantage.

Other online radio providers may offer more extensive content libraries than we offer and some may be accessed internationally.

We also compete with providers of on-demand audio media and entertainment which are purchased or available for free and playable on mobile devices, automobiles and in the home. These forms of media may be purchased, downloaded and owned such as iTunes audio files, MP3s, CDs, or accessed from subscription or free online on-demand offerings by music providers such as RDIO, Spotify, and Rhapsody or content streams from other online services such as Hulu, VEVO, turntable fm and YouTube. We believe that companies with a combination of financial resources, technical expertise and digital media experience also pose a significant threat of developing competing internet radio and digital audio entertainment technologies in the future. In particular, if known incumbents in the digital media space such as Amazon, Apple, Facebook or

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Google choose to offer competing services, they may devote greater resources than we have available, have a more accelerated time frame for deployment and leverage their existing user base and proprietary technologies to provide products and services that our listeners and advertisers may view as superior. Our current and future competitors may have more well-established brand recognition, more established relationships with consumer product manufacturers, greater financial, technical, and other resources, more sophisticated technologies or more experience in the markets in which we compete.

We also compete for listeners on the basis of our presence and visibility as compared with other businesses and software that deliver audio and other content through the internet, mobile devices and consumer products. We face significant competition for listeners from companies promoting their own digital music and content online or through application stores, including several large, well-funded and seasoned participants in the digital media market. Search engines, such as Google, and mobile device application stores, such as the iTunes Store, rank responses to search queries based on the popularity of a website or mobile application, as well as other factors that are outside of our control. Additionally, mobile device application stores often offer users the ability to browse applications by various criteria, such as the number of downloads in a given time period, the length of time since a mobile app was released or updated, or the category in which the application is placed. The websites and mobile applications of our competitors may rank higher than our website and our Pandora app, and our app may be difficult to locate in mobile device application stores, which could draw potential listeners away from our service and toward those of our competitors. In addition, our competitors' products may be pre-loaded into consumer electronics products or automobiles, creating an initial visibility advantage. If we are unable to compete successfully for listeners against other digital media providers by maintaining and increasing our presence and visibility online, in application stores and in consumer electronics products and automobiles, our listener hours may fail to increase as expected or decline and our advertising sales may suffer.

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To compete effectively, we must continue to invest significant resources in the development of our service to enhance the user experience of our listeners. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully for listeners in the future against existing or new competitors, and failure to do so could result in loss of existing or potential listeners, reduced revenue, increased marketing expenses or diminished brand strength, any of which could harm our business.

We compete for advertising spending with other content providers.

We compete for a share of advertisers' overall marketing budgets with other content providers on a variety of factors including perceived return on investment, effectiveness and relevance of our advertising products, pricing structure and ability to deliver large volumes or precise types of ads to targeted demographics.

We face significant competition for advertising dollars from terrestrial and, to a lesser extent, satellite radio providers. As many of the advertisers we target have traditionally advertised on terrestrial radio and have less experience with internet radio providers, they may be reluctant to spend for advertising on traditional computers, mobile or other connected device platforms. In addition, terrestrial radio providers as well as other traditional media companies in television and print, such as broadcast television networks such as ABC, CBS, FOX and NBC, cable television channel providers, national newspapers such as the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal and some regional newspapers, enjoy a number of competitive advantages over us in attracting advertisers, including large established audiences, longer operating histories, greater brand recognition and a growing presence on the internet.

Although advertisers are allocating an increasing amount of their overall marketing budgets to web and mobile-based ads, such spending lags behind growth in internet and mobile usage, and the market for online and mobile advertising is intensely competitive. As a result, we also compete for advertisers with a range of internet companies, including major internet portals, search engine companies and social media sites. Large internet companies with greater brand recognition, such as Facebook, Google, MSN and Yahoo! have significant numbers of direct sales personnel and substantial proprietary advertising inventory and web traffic that provide a significant competitive advantage and have a significant impact on pricing for internet advertising and web traffic. The trend toward consolidation among online marketing and media companies may also affect pricing and availability of advertising inventory.

In order to compete successfully for advertisers against new and existing competitors, we must continue to invest resources in developing and diversifying our advertisement platform, harnessing listener data and ultimately proving the effectiveness and relevance of our advertising products. Failure to compete successfully against our current or future competitors could result in loss of current or potential advertisers or a reduced share of our advertisers' overall marketing budget, which could adversely affect our pricing and margins, lower our revenue, increase our research and development and marketing expenses and prevent us from achieving or maintaining profitability.

If music publishers withdraw all or a portion of their digital music catalogs from performing rights organizations, we may be forced to enter into direct licensing agreements with these publishers at rates higher than those we currently pay, or we may be unable to reach agreement with these publishers at all, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If music publishers withdraw all or a portion of their catalogs from performing rights organizations (or PROs) such as ASCAP, BMI or SESAC, we may no longer be able to obtain licenses for such publisher's withdrawn catalogs. Under these circumstances, digital music webcasters, such

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as Pandora, who previously have been able to secure licenses for such publisher's musical compositions from PROs, would need to enter into direct licensing arrangements with such music publishers. For example, EMI withdrew its catalog from ASCAP in May 2011, and as a result we entered into a separate license agreement with EMI in March 2012. Although we continue to be licensed by the PROs, it is currently unclear what specific effect a publisher's limited withdrawal from a PRO would have on us. If we are unable to reach an agreement with respect to the repertoire of any music publisher who withdraws all or a portion of its catalog(s) from a PRO, or if we are forced to enter into direct licensing agreements with publishers at rates higher than those currently set by the PROs (or higher than those set by the U.S. District Court having supervisory authority over ASCAP and BMI) for the performance of musical works, or if there is uncertainty as to what rights are administered by any particular PRO or publisher, our ability to stream music content to our listeners may be limited or our operating costs may significantly increase, and this could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results may fluctuate, which makes our results difficult to predict and could cause our results to fall short of expectations.

Our revenue and operating results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter and year to year because of a variety of factors, many of which are outside our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period to period basis may not be meaningful. In addition to other risk factors discussed in this "Risk Factors" section, factors that may contribute to the variability of our quarterly and annual results include:

- our ability to retain our current listenership, build our listener base and increase listener hours;
- our ability to more effectively monetize mobile listener hours by increasing the sale of mobile advertising inventory as the number of listener hours on mobile devices grow;

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- our ability to attract and retain existing advertisers and prove that our advertising products are effective enough to justify a pricing structure that is profitable for us;
- our ability to effectively manage our growth;
- our ability to continue to operate under the statutory licenses set forth in the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) and the Digital Performance Right in Sound Recordings Act (DPRA).
- our ability to enjoy the benefit of rates negotiated below those established by the CRB in 2007;
- our ability to enjoy the benefits of collective licensing available through performing rights organizations;
- the effects of increased competition in our business;
- our ability to keep pace with changes in technology and our competitors;
- interruptions in service, whether or not we are responsible for such interruptions, and any related impact on our reputation;
- costs associated with defending any litigation, including intellectual property infringement litigation;
- our ability to pursue, and the timing of, entry into new geographic or content markets and, if pursued, our management of this expansion;
- the impact of general economic conditions on our revenue and expenses; and
- changes in government regulation affecting our business.

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Seasonal variations in listener and advertising behavior may also cause fluctuations in our financial results. We expect to experience some effects of seasonal trends in listener behavior due to increased internet usage and sales of media-streaming devices during certain vacation and holiday periods. For example, we expect to experience increased usage during the fourth quarter of each calendar year due to the holiday season, and in the first quarter of each calendar year due to increased use of media-streaming devices received as gifts during the holiday season. We may also experience higher advertising sales during the fourth quarter of each calendar year due to greater advertiser demand during the holiday season. In addition, expenditures by advertisers tend to be cyclical and discretionary in nature, reflecting overall economic conditions, the economic prospects of specific advertisers or industries, budgeting constraints and buying patterns and a variety of other factors, many of which are outside our control. While we believe these seasonal trends have affected and will continue to affect our quarterly results, our trajectory of rapid growth may have overshadowed these effects to date. We believe that our business may become more seasonal in the future and that such seasonal variations in listener behavior may result in fluctuations in our financial results.

We face many risks associated with our long-term plan to expand our operations outside of the United States, including difficulties obtaining rights to stream music on favorable terms.

Expanding our operations into international markets is an element of our long-term strategy. For example, we recently began streaming music to web-based devices and engaging with listeners in New Zealand, Australia and the associated territories. However, offering our service outside of the United States involves numerous risks and challenges. Most importantly, while the DPRA and DMCA provide a statutory licensing regime for the streaming of sound recordings to listeners within the United States, there is no equivalent statutory licensing regime available outside of the United States, and many of the other licensing alternatives currently available in other countries are not commercially viable. Currently, the licensing terms offered by rights organizations and individual copyright owners in most countries outside the United States are prohibitively expensive. Addressing licensing structure and royalty rate issues in the United States required us to make very substantial investments of time, capital and other resources, and our business could have failed if such investments had not succeeded. Addressing these issues in foreign jurisdictions may require a commensurate investment by us, and there can be no assurance that we would succeed or achieve any return on this investment.

In addition, international expansion exposes us to other risks such as:

- the need to modify our technology and sell our solutions in non-English speaking countries;
- the need to localize our service to foreign customers' preferences and customs;
- the need to amend existing agreements and to enter into new agreements with automakers, automotive suppliers, consumer electronics manufacturers with products that integrate our service, and others in order to provide that service in foreign countries;
- difficulties in managing operations due to language barriers, distance, staffing, cultural differences and business infrastructure constraints and domestic laws regulating corporations that operated internationally;
- our lack of experience in marketing, and encouraging viral marketing growth without incurring significant marketing expenses, in foreign countries;

- application of foreign laws and regulations to us;

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- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- reduced or ineffective protection of our intellectual property rights in some countries; and
- potential adverse tax consequences associated with foreign operations and revenue.

Further, in jurisdictions where copyright protection has been insufficient to protect against widespread music piracy, achieving market acceptance of our service may prove difficult as we would need to convince listeners to stream our service when they could otherwise download the same music for free. As a result of these obstacles, we may find it impossible or prohibitively expensive to enter or sustain our presence in foreign markets, or entry into foreign markets could be delayed, which could hinder our ability to grow our business.

Federal, state and industry regulations as well as self-regulation related to privacy and data security concerns pose the threat of lawsuits and other liability, require us to expend significant resources, and may hinder our ability and our advertisers' ability to deliver relevant advertising.

We collect and utilize demographic and other information, including personally identifiable information, from and about our listeners as they interact with our service. For example, to register for a Pandora account, our listeners must provide the following information: age, gender, zip code and e-mail address. Listeners must also provide their credit card or debit card numbers and other billing information in connection with additional service offerings. We also may collect information from our listeners when they enter information on their profile page, post comments on other listeners' pages, use other community or social networking features that are part of our service, participate in polls or contests or sign up to receive e-mail newsletters. Further, we and third parties use tracking technologies, including cookies and related technologies, to help us manage and track our listeners' interactions with our service and deliver relevant advertising. Third parties may, without our knowledge or consent, illegally obtain, transmit or utilize our listeners' personally identifiable information, or data associated with particular users or devices.

Various federal and state laws and regulations govern the collection, use, retention, sharing and security of the data we receive from and about our listeners. Privacy groups and government bodies have increasingly scrutinized the ways in which companies link personal identities and data associated with particular users or devices with data collected through the internet, and we expect such scrutiny to continue to increase. Alleged violations of laws and regulations relating to privacy and data security, and any relevant claims, may expose us to potential liability and may require us to expend significant resources in responding to and defending such allegations and claims. For example, in late 2010 through late 2011, we were named as a defendant in several class action lawsuits alleging, among other things, violations of computer fraud, computer trespass and privacy laws. In addition, in early 2011, we were served with a subpoena to produce documents in connection with a federal grand jury, which we believe was convened to investigate the information sharing processes of certain popular applications that run on the Apple and Android mobile platforms. We complied with the subpoena, and have received no further communication from the agencies conducting the investigation. Claims or allegations that we have violated laws and regulations relating to privacy and data security have resulted and could in the future result in negative publicity and a loss of confidence in us by our listeners and our advertisers, and may subject us to fines by credit card companies and loss of our ability to accept credit and debit card payments.

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Existing privacy-related laws and regulations are evolving and subject to potentially differing interpretations, and various federal and state legislative and regulatory bodies may expand current or enact new laws regarding privacy and data security-related matters. We may find it necessary or desirable to join self-regulatory bodies or other privacy-related organizations that require compliance with their rules pertaining to privacy and data security. We also may be bound by contractual obligations that limit our ability to collect, use, disclose, and leverage listener data and to derive economic value from it. New laws, amendments to or re-interpretations of existing laws, rules of self-regulatory bodies, industry standards and contractual obligations, as well as changes in our listeners' expectations and demands regarding privacy and data security, may limit our ability to collect, use, and disclose, and to leverage and derive economic value from listener data. We may also be required to expend significant resources to adapt to these changes and to develop new ways to deliver relevant advertising or otherwise provide value to our advertisers. In particular, government regulators have proposed do not track mechanisms, and requirements that users affirmatively opt-in to certain types of data collection that, if enacted into law or adopted by self-regulatory bodies or as part of industry standards, could significantly hinder our ability to collect and use data relating to listeners. Restrictions on our ability to collect, access and harness listener data, or to use or disclose listener data or any profiles that we develop using such data, would in turn limit our ability to stream personalized music content to our listeners and offer targeted advertising opportunities to our advertising customers, each of which are critical to the success of our business.

We have incurred, and will continue to incur, expenses to comply with privacy and security standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, self-regulatory bodies, industry standards and contractual obligations. Increased regulation of data utilization and distribution practices, including self-regulation and industry standards, could increase our cost of operation, limit our ability to grow our operations or otherwise adversely affect our business.

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If our security systems are breached, we may face civil liability and public perception of our security measures could be diminished, either of which would negatively affect our ability to attract listeners and advertisers.

Techniques used to gain unauthorized access are constantly evolving, and we may be unable to anticipate or prevent unauthorized access to data pertaining to our listeners, including credit card and debit card information and other personally identifiable information. Like all internet services, our service, which is supported by our own systems and those of third-party vendors, is vulnerable to computer viruses, internet worms, break-ins, phishing attacks, attempts to overload servers with denial-of-service, attempts to access our servers to stream music or acquire playlists, or other attacks and similar disruptions from unauthorized use of our and third-party vendor computer systems, any of which could lead to system interruptions, delays, or shutdowns, causing loss of critical data or the unauthorized access to personally identifiable information. If an actual or perceived breach of security occurs of our systems or a vendor's systems, we may face civil liability and public perception of our security measures could be diminished, either of which would negatively affect our ability to attract listeners, which in turn would harm our efforts to attract and retain advertisers. We also would be required to expend significant resources to mitigate the breach of security and to address related matters. Unauthorized access to music or playlists would potentially create additional royalty obligations with no corresponding revenue.

We cannot control the actions of third parties who may have access to the listener data we collect. The integration of the Pandora service with applications provided by third parties represents a significant growth opportunity for us, but we may not be able to control such third parties' use of listeners' data, ensure their compliance with the terms of our privacy policies, or prevent unauthorized access to, or use or disclosure of, listener information, any of which could hinder or prevent our efforts with respect to growth opportunity. In addition, these third party vendors may become the victim of security breaches, or have practices that may result in a breach and we may be responsible for those third party acts or failures to act.

Any failure, or perceived failure, by us to maintain the security of data relating to our listeners and employees, to comply with our posted privacy policy, laws and regulations, rules of self-regulatory organizations, industry standards, and contractual provisions to which we may be bound, could result in the loss of confidence in us, or result in actions against us by governmental entities or others, all of which could result in litigation and financial losses, and could potentially cause us to lose listeners, advertisers, revenue, and employees.

Our success depends upon the continued acceptance of online advertising as an alternative or supplement to offline advertising.

The percentage of the advertising market allocated to online advertising lags the percentage of consumer offline consumption by a significant degree. Growth of our business will depend in large part on the reduction or elimination of this gap between online and offline advertising spending, which may not happen. Many advertisers still have limited experience with online advertising and may continue to devote significant portions of their advertising budgets to traditional, offline advertising media. Accordingly, we continue to compete for advertising dollars with traditional media, including broadcast radio.

Although advertisers as a whole are spending an increasing amount of their overall advertising budget on online advertising, we face a number of challenges in growing our advertising revenue. We compete for advertising dollars with significantly larger and more established online marketing and media companies such as Facebook, Google, MSN and Yahoo!. We believe that the continued growth and acceptance of our online advertising products will depend on the perceived effectiveness and the acceptance of online advertising models generally, which is outside of our control. Any lack of growth in the market for online advertising could result in reduced revenue or increased marketing expenses, which would harm our operating results and financial condition.

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

In June 2011, our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-172215) was declared effective for IPO. There have been no changes regarding the use of proceeds from our IPO from the disclosure in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		Filing Date	Filed By	Filed Herewith
			File No.	Exhibit			
10.22	Transition Agreement with Steven Cakebread, dated August 29, 2012						X
31.01	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act						X
31.02	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act						X
32.01	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act						X
101	Interactive Data Files Pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T: (i) Condensed Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2012 and January 31, 2012, (ii) Condensed Statements of Operations for the Three Months and Nine Months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, (iii) Condensed Statements of Comprehensive Loss for the Three and Nine Months Ended October 31, 2012 and 2011, (iv) Condensed Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months ended October 31, 2012 and 2011 and (v) Notes to Condensed Financial Statements						X

Indicates management contract or compensatory plan.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Pandora Media, Inc. has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PANDORA MEDIA, INC.

Date: December 6, 2012

By:

/s/ Steven Cakebread
Steven Cakebread
Executive Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

(Duly Authorized Officer and Principal Financial and
Accounting Officer)