

ACXIOM CORP
Form 10-K
May 28, 2014

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014

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 0-13163

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

DELAWARE
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation
or Organization)

71-0581897
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

P.O. Box 8180, 601 E. Third Street,
Little Rock, Arkansas
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

72201
(Zip Code)

(501) 342-1000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value	The NASDAQ Global Select Market

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the

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Exchange Act.

Yes []

No [X]

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 [X]

No []

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.10 par value per share, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market was approximately \$1,794,901,680. (For purposes of determination of the above stated amount only, all directors, executive officers and 10% or more shareholders of the registrant are presumed to be affiliates.)

The number of shares of Common Stock, \$.10 par value per share, outstanding as of May 23, 2014, was 76,955,136.

Table of Contents	Page
<u>Documents Incorporated by Reference</u>	<u>4</u>
Part I	
<u>Availability of SEC Filings and Corporate Governance Information; Cautionary Statements</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>25</u>
Part II	
<u>Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Item 9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	<u>29</u>
Part III	
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>31</u>

<u>Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	<u>31</u>
Part IV	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>31</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>--35</u>
<u>Financial Supplement</u>	<u>F-1 – F-60</u>

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (“2014 Proxy Statement”) of Acxiom Corporation (“Acxiom,” the “Company,” “we” or “us”) are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

PART I

AVAILABILITY OF SEC FILINGS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

Our website address is www.acxiom.com, where copies of documents which we have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) may be obtained free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed electronically. Included among those documents are our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”). Copies may also be obtained through the SEC’s EDGAR site, or by sending a written request for copies to Acxiom Investor Relations, 601 East Third Street, P.O. Box 8190, Little Rock, AR 72203-8190. Copies of all of our SEC filings were available on our website during the past fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K. In addition, at the “Corporate Governance” section of our website, we have posted copies of our Corporate Governance Principles, the charters for the Audit/Finance, Compensation, Executive, Governance/Nominating, and Technology & Innovation Committees of the Board of Directors, the codes of ethics applicable to directors, financial personnel and all employees, and other information relating to the governance of the Company. Although referenced herein, information contained on or connected to our corporate website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report on Form 10-K and should not be considered part of this report or any other filing we make with the SEC.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS RELEVANT TO FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including, without limitation, the items set forth on pages F-3 – F-21 in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, contains and may incorporate by reference certain statements that may be deemed to be “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended (the “PSLRA”), and that are intended to enjoy the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided by the PSLRA. These statements, which are not statements of historical fact, may contain estimates, assumptions, projections and/or expectations regarding the Company’s financial position, results of operations, market position, product development, growth opportunities, economic conditions, and other similar forecasts and statements of expectation. Forward-looking statements are often identified by words or phrases such as “anticipate,” “estimate,” “plan,” “expect,” “believe,” “intend,” “foresee,” and similar words or phrases. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of factors and uncertainties that could cause the Company’s actual results and experiences to differ materially from the anticipated results and expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements may include but are not limited to the following:

- management’s expectations about the macro economy;
- statements containing a projection of revenues, income (loss), earnings (loss) per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure, or other financial items;
- statements of the plans and objectives of management for future operations, including, but not limited to, those statements contained under the heading “Acxiom’s Growth Strategy” in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form

10-K;

- statements of future economic performance, including, but not limited to, those statements contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K;
 - statements containing any assumptions underlying or relating to any of the above statements; and
 - statements containing a projection or estimate.

4

Among the factors that may cause actual results and expectations to differ from anticipated results and expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are the following:

- the risk factors described in Part I, “Item 1A. Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the SEC;
- the possibility that in the event a change of control of the Company is sought that certain clients may attempt to invoke provisions in their contracts resulting in a decline in revenue and profit;
 - the possibility that the integration of acquired businesses may not be as successful as planned;
- the possibility that the fair value of certain of our assets may not be equal to the carrying value of those assets now or in future time periods;
 - the possibility that sales cycles may lengthen;
 - the possibility that we will not be able to properly motivate our sales force or other associates;
 - the possibility that we may not be able to attract and retain qualified technical and leadership associates, or that we may lose key associates to other organizations;
 - the possibility that we may be unable to quickly and seamlessly integrate our new executive officers;
 - the possibility that we will not be able to continue to receive credit upon satisfactory terms and conditions;
- the possibility that competent, competitive products, technologies or services will be introduced into the marketplace by other companies;
- the possibility that there will be changes in consumer or business information industries and markets that negatively impact the Company;
- the possibility that we will not be able to protect proprietary information and technology or to obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms;
- the possibility that there will be changes in the legislative, accounting, regulatory and consumer environments affecting our business, including but not limited to litigation, legislation, regulations and customs relating to our ability to collect, manage, aggregate and use data;
- the possibility that data suppliers might withdraw data from us, leading to our inability to provide certain products and services;
- the possibility that we may enter into short-term contracts which would affect the predictability of our revenues;
 - the possibility that the amount of ad hoc, volume-based and project work will not be as expected;
- the possibility that we may experience a loss of data center capacity or interruption of telecommunication links or power sources;
-

the possibility that we may experience failures or breaches of our network and data security systems, leading to potential adverse publicity, negative customer reaction, or liability to third parties;

- the possibility that our clients may cancel or modify their agreements with us;
- the possibility that we will not successfully complete customer contract requirements on time or meet the service levels specified in the contracts, which may result in contract penalties or lost revenue;
- the possibility that we experience processing errors which result in credits to customers, re-performance of services or payment of damages to customers; and
 - general and global negative economic conditions.

With respect to the provision of products or services outside our primary base of operations in the United States, all of the above factors apply, along with the difficulty of doing business in numerous sovereign jurisdictions due to differences in scale, competition, culture, laws and regulations.

Other factors are detailed from time to time in periodic reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. The Company believes that we have the product and technology offerings, facilities, associates and competitive and financial resources for continued business success, but future revenues, costs, margins and profits are all influenced by a number of factors, including those discussed above, all of which are inherently difficult to forecast.

In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the Company cautions readers not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements based on the occurrence of future events, the receipt of new information or otherwise.

Item 1. Business

Acxiom is an enterprise data, analytics and software-as-a-service company. For over 40 years, Acxiom has been an innovator in harnessing the powerful potential of data to strengthen connections between people, businesses and their partners. We focus on creating better connections that enable better living for people and better results for the businesses who serve them.

Founded in 1969 in Conway, Arkansas, we serve clients around the world from locations in the United States, Europe, South America and the Asia-Pacific region. Our client list includes many of the largest organizations in these regions across most major industry verticals, including but not limited to financial, insurance and investment services, automotive, retail, telecommunications, high tech, healthcare, travel, entertainment, non-profit and government.

We excel in relationships with organizations that view the activation, management, and application of data as an integral component of their business decision-making processes. We help these clients with and generate our revenue from the following categories of services, aligned consistently with the Company's long-term strategy: Marketing and data services, IT Infrastructure management, and Other services.

- Marketing and data services is our largest business segment. In this business, we help our clients: connect and analyze online, offline, customer and partner data to help organizations better know their customers; connect and personalize customer experiences – across channels and partners, and over time – to help organizations better engage their customers; connect partners via a “safe haven” (a privacy-compliant environment that allows advertisers and partners to responsibly shield sensitive information across multiple media channels); manage their audience distribution to optimize media spend and provide consumers with better experiences and access to the things that matter most to them. This focus is grounded in our belief that better connections enable marketing that is more effective, drives greater customer value and improves margins. The range of capabilities we provide includes: data sourcing; data activation via analytics, integration and enhancement; the building and managing of customer marketing databases; partner integration; and the application of insights to the range of business applications that our clients' value. Also included within Marketing and data services is the execution of e-mail and mobile marketing campaigns for our clients. Our offerings span technology, applications and tools, analytics and consulting.
- Our IT Infrastructure management segment provides mainframe, server hosting and cloud computing services. We have unique experience hosting complex, processing-intensive database environments and maintaining a highly

secure IT environment.

- The Other services segment includes our U.K. fulfillment business – providing outsourced call-center operations e-mail fulfillment.

6

Market Growth Drivers

Empowered consumers have virtually unlimited choices and information creating new opportunities for engagement and value. But today's technologically advanced communications can be disruptive to consumers' loyalty and brands' profit margin performance. In response, we believe organizations need to develop and control insight about their customers. They need multidimensional insight – intelligence refined across all relevant data signals – and an audience operating system to activate and evaluate the signals at scale.

Looking forward, these global issues and challenges provide Acxiom with multiple growth opportunities:

- **Big Data Challenges** – Organizations will likely continue to struggle with the management, activation and retrieval of data across customer engagement channels. Managing increasing data volume, velocity, veracity and variety is affecting all parts of the business world.
- **Analytical & Consumer Insight Needs** – In addition to managing the data, we believe organizations will be challenged by an increasing demand for business intelligence requiring marketers and business analysts to transform huge stores of structured and unstructured data into insight for operational decision making.
 - **Consumer Driven Engagement Model** – Consumer empowerment is changing the way marketers engage and disrupting entire business and industry models. Technologies enable individuals to better choose, receive and reject information across all channels of communication, from search engines to blogs to social networking and addressable TV.
- **Global** – While the highest absolute advertising spend is in the U.S., we see higher projected growth rates in advertising spend in four other top ten markets.
- **Partner Ecosystems** – The classic agency interaction and media buying models are long gone. Collaboration across the lines of online and offline data, media options, insight, real-time decisioning, recognition, consumer autonomy and privacy – done in a cohesive, efficient fashion – is a necessity for many businesses.
- **Privacy & Compliance** – Diligence in the areas of consumer privacy and security is and will continue to be paramount. Threats are increasing, and new demands are coming from government agencies and consumer advocacy groups across the world. These factors increase the liability every company faces when managing consumer data, thus driving the demand for data, insight and recognition services.

Acxiom's Growth Strategy

While the terms “big data” and “data management platforms” or “DMPs” have recently become more common, for over 40 years Acxiom has been a thought leader and innovator in solving large-scale data problems and improving marketing results through high-performance, highly scalable, highly secured and privacy-compliant marketing solutions. Our growth strategy is focused upon:

1. **Delivering Innovation** – We are investing in product innovation that enables one-to-one marketing at scale with privacy compliance. In response to what we view as the market's needs, we are investing in, (a) improving the quality and usability of data, (b) transforming data into insights, and (c) Audience Operating System®, which connects data, experiences and partners. We believe these innovations are meaningful both to existing and new clients and partners.
- 2.

Enabling Great Results For Our Clients – We are committed to continuous improvement in client relationship-building, strong execution, and creating a steady stream of ideas that advance our clients' business.

3. Building a Better Business – We are focused on operational excellence by improving tools, processes and resource allocation. We are reinventing our culture around “PACT” – Passion, Accountability, Creativity and Teamwork – in order to achieve a high performance organization.
4. Assessing Our Business Through a Portfolio Approach – We intend to continue to make our business segments operationally independent to further our goals of simplicity, efficiency and accountability.

Our Competitive Strengths

Our competitive strengths include:

- Strong Client Relationships – We have relationships with 47 of the Fortune 100 companies and the business-to-consumer marketing leaders in key industries, including financial services, retail, telecommunications, media, insurance, health care, automotive, technology, and travel and entertainment.
- Security and Privacy – As noted above, we utilize a “safe haven,” a privacy-compliant environment that allows advertisers and partners to responsibly shield sensitive information across multiple media channels. We have expertise in unifying datasets to connect the online and offline world and facilitate sharing between trusted partners in ways that protect consumers and form seamless bridges between traditional channels/media and constantly evolving new ones. We created a Chief Privacy Officer role in 1991, focused on the protection and responsible use of consumer data.
- Expertise in Big Data – We are currently maintaining approximately 15,000 databases for 7,000 clients around the world, executing more than 1 trillion global data transactions per week.
- Breadth and Depth of Privacy-Compliant Consumer Data – For over 40 years, Acxiom has been an innovator in every important source and use of data for marketing. We know data’s intricacies and how to responsibly leverage them.

At a more granular level, our capabilities include:

- Data and Insight
 - o Multi-sourced insight into approximately 700 million consumers worldwide
 - o Over 3,000 propensities for nearly every U.S. consumer
- Partner and Consumer Connections
 - o Can responsibly reach nearly 1 billion addresses across a wide range of media and partners
- o Have adopted a channel and media neutral model focused on utilizing a broad array of data – client data, partner data and external data – to help our clients solve for customer value
 - Enterprise Data Management, Data Quality and Recognition
 - o Manage over 15,000 databases and process roughly 13 trillion transactions per quarter for clients
 - o Manage over 2.5 billion customer relationships and maintain over 3.7 billion prospect records for our clients
 - o Perform nearly 11 trillion consumer record updates per year (including updates to an estimated 25 trillion individual fields or elements within those records)

- Strategy, Analytics and Cross-Channel Enablement
 - o Perform due diligence on all external sources of data which includes data from hundreds of offline sources and data from thousands of websites per year
 - o Execute over 800 strategy and analytics projects per year

Privacy Considerations

The growth of the online advertising and e-commerce industries are converging, with consumers expecting a seamless experience across all channels, in real time. This challenges marketing organizations to balance the deluge of data and demands of the consumer with responsible, privacy-compliant methods of managing data internally and with advertising technology intermediaries.

We have policies governing Acxiom's use of data that we believe reflect leading best practices and actively promote a set of effective privacy guidelines for direct marketing via all channels of addressable media, e-commerce, risk management and information industries as a whole. We are certified under the European Union Safe Harbor and contractually comply with other international data protection requirements to ensure the continued ability to process information across borders. We have a dedicated team in place to oversee our compliance with the privacy regulations that govern our business activities in the various countries in which we operate.

The U.S. Congress continues to debate privacy legislation, and there are many different types of privacy legislation pending at the state level. In all of the non-U.S. locations in which we do business, laws and regulations governing the collection and use of personal data either exist or are being contemplated.

We expect the trend of enacting and revising data protection laws to continue and that new and expanded privacy legislation in various forms will be implemented in the U.S. and in other countries around the globe. We are supportive of legislation that codifies the current industry guidelines of meaningful transparency for the individual and appropriate choices regarding whether information related to that individual is shared with independent third parties for marketing purposes. We also support legislation requiring all custodians of sensitive information to deploy reasonable information security safeguards to protect that information.

Clients

Our client base consists primarily of Fortune 1000 companies and organizations in the financial services, insurance, information services, direct marketing, retail, consumer packaged goods, technology, automotive, healthcare, travel and communications industries as well as in non-profit and the government sectors. We seek to maintain long-term relationships with our clients, many of which typically operate under contracts with initial terms of at least two years. We have historically experienced high retention rates among our clients.

Our ten largest clients represented approximately 38% of our revenue in fiscal year 2014 but no single client accounted for more than 10% of our revenues as a whole.

Sales and Marketing

The process of buying marketing services has become more complex and therefore requires a more collaborative decision process between client and provider. As such, our approach to sales and marketing is strategy-led and

client-intimate. Utilizing a proprietary maturity model, we employ both a diagnostic approach, guided by gaps between a client's current and desired state, and a prescriptive approach, focused on proven solutions and approaches to close those gaps.

Our Global Client Services organization focuses on new business development across all markets – sales to new clients and sales of new lines of business to existing clients, as well as revenue growth within existing accounts. We organize our client relationships around industry verticals, as we believe that understanding and speaking to the nuances of each industry is the most effective way to positively impact our clients' businesses.

Our partner organization focuses on enabling key media partners, agencies and software providers who can help drive value for our clients or who benefit from using Acxiom for data, analytics and audience management.

The focus of our marketing efforts is to disseminate our thought leadership. We do this by promoting topical points of view across multiple touch points and by fueling our sales efforts with prescriptive insights.

Research and Development

Consistent with the plan announced in fiscal 2012, the Company significantly increased the level of product investment in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2014. Total engineering investment (research and development expense plus capitalization of software) was \$48.1 million in fiscal 2014, compared to \$31.6 million in fiscal 2013 and \$10.8 million in 2012. Management expects to maintain an increased emphasis on product development during fiscal 2015.

Business Segments

We report segment information consistent with the way we internally disaggregate our operations to assess performance and to allocate resources. We regularly review our segments and the approach used by management to evaluate performance and allocate resources.

Our business segments consist of Marketing and data services, IT Infrastructure management, and Other services. During fiscal 2014 the Company realigned its business segments to better reflect the way management assesses the business. The E-mail fulfillment business was moved from the Other services segment to the Marketing and data services segment. The Marketing and data services segment now includes our global lines of business for Customer Data Integration (CDI), Consumer Insight Solutions, the Marketing Management Services (including the Audience Operating System) and E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services. The IT Infrastructure management segment develops and delivers IT outsourcing and transformational solutions. The Other services segment now consists solely of the U.K. fulfillment business.

We evaluate performance of the segments based on segment operating income, which excludes certain impairments, gains, losses and other items, as well as certain business separation expenses. Information concerning the financial results of our fiscal year 2014 business segments is included in note 17 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which are attached to this Annual Report as part of the Financial Supplement.

Financial information about geographic areas in which we operate, including revenues generated in foreign regions and long-lived assets located in foreign regions, is set forth in note 15, "Foreign Operations" of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which is attached to this Annual Report as part of the Financial Supplement.

Competition

Marketing and Data Services – We believe that we are a global leader in marketing and data services. Our traditional competitors for data and marketing services have been database marketing services providers. We find that the competitive landscape is becoming more complex and now includes a range of players. Our primary competitors tend to be database marketing services providers, data management platforms or "DMPs," data companies and data distributors. In-house IT departments provide a secondary source of competition for portions of our offerings. Other types of companies such as technology consultants, business process outsourcers, analytics consultants, and management consultants, participate to a lesser extent in portions of our market space.

Different types of competitors have different core competencies and assets that they bring to bear. We compete for both broad-based and specific solutions. Our competitors can vary depending on the type of solution we are competing for. Generally, competition is based on the quality and reliability of the offering, whether the strategy will deliver the desired business results for the client, historical success and market presence. Competition for more

granular offerings is based on variables that are more specific. With regard to products in our core data services business, for example, we compete with two types of firms: data providers and list providers. Competition is based on the quality and comprehensiveness of the information provided, the ability to deliver the information in products and formats that our clients need, and, to a lesser extent, pricing.

Competition in our e-mail fulfillment business comes from a range of stand-alone email service providers as well as traditional marketing services providers with proprietary email platforms. Competition is based on a number of factors including complexity of email program, agency services requirements, quality and differentiation of the platform offering, desired integration with a client's marketing database, price, and the client's alignment with Acxiom's strategy.

In local markets outside the United States, we face both global players as well as local market players. Local market players vary between those offering a range of services and those who may compete with Acxiom in more limited areas, such as for data products or data integration services. We continue to focus on levers to increase our competitiveness and believe that investing in the product and technology platform of our marketing and data services business is a key to our continued success. Further, we believe that enabling a broad partner ecosystem will help us to continue to provide competitive differentiation.

IT Infrastructure Management – In the IT Infrastructure Management market, we compete with managed IT and full service cloud providers, where competition is grounded in technical expertise and innovation, financial stability, past experience with the provider, marketplace reputation, cultural fit, scale, quality and reliability of services, project management capabilities, processing environments and price.

Other Services – Competition for our U.K. fulfillment business comes from both in-house call centers as well as from other out-sourced call centers. Competition is based primarily on range of offering, reliability, agility/responsiveness to client needs and price.

Maintaining technological competitiveness in our data products, processing functionality, software systems and services is key to our continued success. Our ability to continually improve our current processes and to develop and introduce new products and services is essential in order to maintain our competitive position and meet the increasingly sophisticated requirements of our clients. If we fail to do so, we could lose clients to current or future competitors, which could result in decreased revenues, net income and earnings per share.

Our industry has experienced a variety of business combinations. The possibility of the consolidation or merger of companies who might combine forces to provide multiple services to the marketplace in which we compete could result in increased price competition for us which would negatively affect our business results. We currently compete against numerous providers in several separate market spaces. Since we offer a larger variety of services than many of our current competitors, we have been able to successfully compete against them. However, the dynamics of the marketplace could be significantly altered if some providers were to combine with each other to provide a wider variety of services.

The complexity and uncertainty regarding the development of new technologies affect our business greatly, as does the loss of market share through competition, or the extent and timing of market acceptance of innovative products and technology. We are also potentially affected by:

- Longer sales cycles for our solutions due to the nature of that technology as an enterprise-wide solution;
- The introduction of competent, competitive products or technologies by other companies;
-

The ability to protect our proprietary information and technology or to obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms; and

- The impact of changing legislative, judicial, accounting, regulatory, cultural and consumer environments in the geographies where our products and services are deployed.

Further discussion of factors that could affect our competitive position are discussed in “Item 1A. Risk Factors” below.

Seasonality and Inflation

Historically, our marketing and data services business has experienced the lowest revenue in the first quarter of each fiscal year. In order to minimize the impact of these fluctuations, we continue to pursue long-term contracts with more stable revenue.

Although we cannot accurately determine the amounts attributable to inflation, we are affected by inflation through increased costs of compensation and other operating expenses. If inflation were to increase over the low levels of recent years, the impact in the short run would be to cause an increase in costs, which we would attempt to pass on to clients, although there is no assurance we would be able to do so. Generally, the effects of inflation in recent years have been offset by technological advances, economies of scale and other operational efficiencies.

Pricing

Given the diverse nature of the markets and industries in which our clients operate, we deploy a number of pricing techniques designed to yield acceptable margins and returns on invested capital. In our top-tier markets, a substantial portion of Acxiom’s revenue is generated from highly customized, outsourced solutions in which prices are dictated by the scope, complexity, nature of assets deployed and service levels required for the individual client engagements. For mid-tier markets, Acxiom offers pre-packaged or standard solutions for which prices are driven by standard rates applied to the volumes and frequencies of client inputs and outputs. Some product offerings, such as consumer data or data hygiene, are priced under a transactional model and others are priced under a subscription or license model. Acxiom’s consulting and analytical services are typically priced per engagement, using a professional services model or on a fee-per-model basis.

Employees

Acxiom employs approximately 5,555 employees (associates) worldwide. No U.S. associates are represented by a labor union or are the subject of a collective bargaining agreement. To the best of management’s knowledge, approximately 20 associates are elected members of work councils or trade unions representing Acxiom associates in the European Union. Acxiom has never experienced a work stoppage, and we believe that our employee relations are good.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Acxiom’s executive officers, their current positions, ages and business experience are listed below. They are elected by the board of directors annually or as necessary to fill vacancies or to fill new positions. There are no family relationships among any of the officers or directors of the Company.

Scott E. Howe, age 46, joined the Company in 2011 as its chief executive officer and president. He currently serves on and chairs the Executive Committee of the Board. Prior to joining Acxiom, he served as corporate vice president of Microsoft Advertising Business Group from 2007 – 2010. In this role, he managed a multi-billion dollar business encompassing all emerging businesses related to online advertising, including search, display, ad networks, in-game, mobile, digital cable and a variety of enterprise software applications. In 2010 he co-founded and served as interim CEO and president of King of the Web, Inc., a portfolio of online game shows. Mr. Howe was employed from 1999 -

2007 as an executive and later as a corporate officer at aQuantive, Inc. where he managed three lines of business, including Avenue AI Razorfish (a leading Seattle-based global consultancy in digital marketing and technology), DRIVE Performance Media (now Microsoft Media Network), and Atlas International (one of the top two applications for enterprise software for advertising). Earlier in his career, he was with The Boston Consulting Group and Kidder,

Peabody & Company, Inc. He serves as a director of Blue Nile, Inc. (NASDAQ: NILE), a leading online retailer of diamonds and fine jewelry, and of the Center for Medical Weight Loss. Mr. Howe served as a director of Geeknet (NASDAQ: GKNT) from 2007 – 2010 and is a former director of the Internet Advertising Bureau (IAB) and Turn, Inc, a digital advertising company. He is a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton University, where he earned a degree in economics, and he holds an MBA from Harvard University.

Warren C. Jenson, age 57, is the Company's Chief Financial Officer & Executive Vice President. He joined Acxiom in 2012 and is responsible for all aspects of Acxiom's financial management. Prior to joining Acxiom, he served as COO at Silver Spring Networks, a successful start-up specializing in smart grid networking technology, where he had responsibility for the company's service delivery, operations and manufacturing organizations. From 2002 - 2008 he was CFO at Electronic Arts Inc., a leading global interactive entertainment software company. He has more than 30 years of experience in operational finance and has been CFO of some of the most important success stories of the last two decades including Amazon.com, NBC and Electronic Arts. In addition, he was twice designated one of the "Best CFOs in America" by Institutional Investor magazine, and he was also honored as Bay Area Venture CFO of the Year in 2010. He also has significant experience in mergers, acquisitions and in the development and formulation of strategic partnerships. His board experience includes Digital Globe (NYSE: DIG), Tapjoy, Intematix, California State Summer School of the Arts, and Marshall School of Business at the University of Southern California. Mr. Jenson received both an undergraduate degree in Accounting and a Master of Accountancy from Brigham Young University.

Nada C. Stirratt, age 48, is the Company's Chief Revenue Officer & Executive Vice President. She joined Acxiom in 2012 and is responsible for leading Global Client Services, which includes sales, account management, delivery, operations and consulting across the globe. Prior to joining Acxiom, she served for two years as chief revenue officer at MySpace, where she led global sales, strategy and advertising operations. Previously, Ms. Stirratt served for three years as executive vice president of digital advertising at MTV Networks, where she successfully led the company's aggressive expansion into the digital advertising arena across all properties, overseeing advertising sales, strategy and operations. Earlier in her career, she was senior vice president and general manager of advertising sales at Advertising.com and also held senior positions with some of the world's most well-known brands, including AOL, Moviefone, Hearst Publications and Condé Nast. Ms. Stirratt holds a bachelor's degree in advertising from the University of Illinois.

Philip L. Mui, age 42, is the Company's Chief Product and Engineering Officer & Executive Vice President. He joined Acxiom in 2012 and is responsible for leading the strategic direction, development and management of Acxiom's global product management and engineering functions. He also has a decisive role in guiding Acxiom's renewed investment in research and development. Before joining Acxiom, he was employed by Google for over six years, most recently as group product manager for Google Analytics. He also led the development of an annotation infrastructure that underlies Google+, Google Maps Reviews and Ratings, and Google Bookmarks, among other Google products. Prior to Google, he served in leadership or engineering roles at Stanford Functional Genomics Facility, Oracle Corporation, Microsoft Corporation, Lycos Inc., and a London-based display ads startup. Dr. Mui has a Ph.D., M.Eng., and S.B. (EECS) from MIT where he was a Whitaker Fellow, Harvard/MIT Health Sciences and Technology Fellow, and National Institute of Health/NLM Fellow. He also has an M.Phil. (Management) from Oxford University where he was a Marshall Scholar.

Jerry C. Jones, age 58, is the Company's Chief Ethics and Legal Officer, Executive Vice President & Assistant Secretary. He joined Acxiom in 1999, oversees legal and privacy matters and assists in the strategy and execution of mergers and alliances and the Company's strategic initiatives. Prior to joining Acxiom, he was employed for 19 years as an attorney with the Rose Law Firm in Little Rock, Arkansas, representing a broad range of business interests. He is a member of the board of directors of Agilysys, Inc. (NASD: AGYS), a leading developer and marketer of proprietary enterprise software, services and solutions to the hospitality and retail industries, where he serves as chair of the Audit Committee and is a member of the Nominating and Governance Committee. He also serves on the University of Arkansas at Little Rock Board of Visitors, and is a co-founder of uhire U.S. He is a Special Advisor to

the Club de Madrid, an organization comprised of 93 former Presidents and Prime Ministers of 62 democratic countries. He was a member of the board of directors of Entrust, Inc. until it was purchased by private investors in 2009 and is former chairman of the board of the Arkansas Virtual Academy. Mr. Jones holds a juris doctorate degree and a bachelor's degree in public administration from the University of Arkansas.

Jennifer B. Compton, age 41, is the Company's Senior Vice President – Human Resources. Ms. Compton leads strategic planning and execution in all areas of human resources, including organizational development and effectiveness, talent acquisition, talent management and employee relations. She joined Acxiom in 2000 as a corporate attorney for employment matters, having most recently served as Vice President of Human Resources and Director of Employment Compliance until her promotion to Senior Vice President – Human Resources in November 2012. Before joining Acxiom, she was counsel for Fairfield Communities, Inc. in Little Rock, Arkansas, where she was responsible for regulatory and employment compliance. Ms. Compton graduated summa cum laude with a bachelor's degree in psychology from the University of Arkansas and with high honors from the University of Arkansas School of Law. She is a licensed attorney in the state of Arkansas.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risks described below could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of future operations.

If the Company's leadership is unsuccessful in implementing our business strategy or if our new investments and business initiatives are not successful, the Company's financial condition could be adversely affected.

Since 2011, we have experienced significant changes in our executive leadership, including the appointment of Chief Executive Officer Scott Howe, Chief Financial Officer Warren Jenson, Chief Revenue Officer Nada Stirratt, and Chief Product and Engineering Officer Phil Mui. Under the Company's executive leadership, we launched an aggressive growth strategy that includes, among other things, accelerated investment in product development, which began in fiscal 2013 and continued in fiscal 2014. See "Item 1. Business" and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in this Form 10-K. These investments in product development, however, may not lead to increased revenue and profitability as we may not be successful in deploying our new products and services. If the Company is not successful in creating value from these investments, the investments and lack of new product sales could have a negative impact on the Company's operating results and financial condition.

Failure to keep up with rapidly changing technologies and marketing practices could cause our products and services to become less competitive or obsolete, which could result in loss of market share and decreased revenues and net income.

Advances in information technology are changing the way our clients use and purchase information products and services. Maintaining the technological competitiveness of our data products, processing functionality, software systems and services is key to our continued success. However, the complexity and uncertainty regarding the development of new technologies and the extent and timing of market acceptance of innovative products and services create difficulties in maintaining this competitiveness. Without the timely introduction of new products, services and enhancements, our products and services will become technologically or commercially obsolete over time, in which case our revenue and operating results would suffer.

Consumer needs and the business information industry as a whole are in a constant state of change. For example, in recent years, we have seen a decline in the use of direct mail marketing and an increase in the use of alternative marketing channels such as online advertising. Our ability to continually improve our current processes and products in response to changes in technology and to develop new products and services are essential in maintaining our competitive position, preserving our market share and meeting the increasingly sophisticated requirements of our clients. If we fail to enhance our current products and services or fail to develop new products in light of emerging technologies and industry standards, we could lose clients to current or future competitors, which could result in impairment of our growth prospects, loss of market share and decreased revenues.

A significant breach of the confidentiality of the information we hold or of the security of our computer systems could be detrimental to our business, reputation and results of operations.

Our business requires the storage, transmission and utilization of personally identifiable data, much of which must be maintained on a confidential basis. Although we have extensive physical and cyber security and associated procedures, our databases have in the past been and in the future may be subject to unauthorized access by third parties. In recent years there has been an increasing number of high profile security breaches at other companies, and government agencies and security experts have warned about the growing risks of hackers, cyber criminals and other potential attacks targeting information technology systems. Such third parties could attempt to gain entry to our systems for the purpose of stealing data or disrupting the systems. We believe we have taken adequate measures to protect our systems from intrusion, but we cannot be certain that advances in criminal capabilities, discovery of new vulnerabilities in our systems and attempts to exploit those vulnerabilities, physical system or facility break-ins and data thefts or other developments will not compromise or breach the technology protecting our systems and the information we possess. Furthermore, we face increasing cyber security risks as we receive and collect data from new sources, such as social media, and as we and our customers continue to develop and operate in cloud-based information technology environments. In the event that our protection efforts are unsuccessful and we experience an unauthorized disclosure of confidential information or the security of such information or our systems are compromised, we could suffer substantial harm. Such a security breach could result in operation disruptions that impair our ability to meet our clients' requirements, which could result in decreased revenues. Also, our reputation could suffer irreparable harm, causing our current and prospective clients to reject our products and services in the future and deterring data suppliers from supplying us data. Further, we could be forced to expend significant Company resources in response to a security breach, including repairing system damage, increasing cyber security protection costs by deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, and litigating and resolving legal claims, all of which could divert the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations. In any event, a significant security breach could materially harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our customers, suppliers and other partners are primarily responsible for the security of their information technology environments, and we rely heavily on them and other third parties to supply clean data content and/or to utilize our products and services in a secure manner. All of these third parties also face risks relating to cyber security, which could disrupt their businesses and therefore materially impact ours. While we provide guidance and specific requirements in some cases, we do not directly control any of such parties' cyber security operations, or the amount of investment they place in guarding against cyber security threats. Accordingly, we are subject to any flaw in or breaches to their systems, which could materially impact our business, operations and financial results.

Changes in legislative, judicial, regulatory, or cultural environments relating to information collection and use may limit our ability to collect and use data. Such developments could cause revenues to decline, increase the cost and availability of data and adversely affect the demand for our products and services.

In the U.S., both Congress and the legislatures of various states have recently focused their attention on matters concerning the collection and use of consumer data. Restrictions are often placed on the use of data upon the occurrence of unanticipated events that rapidly drive the adoption of legislation or regulation. Restrictions could be placed upon the collection, management, aggregation and use of information, which could result in a material increase in the cost of collecting certain kinds of data. In all of the non-U.S. locations in which we do business, legislation restricting the collection and use of personal data already exists or is presently contemplated. For example, new data protection regulations currently being considered by the European Union ("EU") legislative bodies propose more stringent operational requirements for entities processing personal information, such as stronger safeguards for data transfers to non-EU countries, reliance on express consent from data subjects (as opposed to assumed or implied consent), a right to require data processors to delete personal data, and stronger enforcement authorities and mechanisms. In the U.S., non-sensitive data about a consumer is generally usable under current rules and regulations so long as the person does not affirmatively "opt-out" of the collection of such data. In Europe the reverse is true. If the European model were to be adopted in the U.S., less data would be available and the cost of data would be higher. Decreased availability and increased costs of information could adversely affect our ability to meet our clients'

requirements and could result in decreased revenues.

Unfavorable publicity and negative public perception about our industry could adversely affect our business and operating results.

With the growth of online advertising and e-commerce, there is increasing awareness and concern among the general public, privacy advocates, mainstream media, governmental bodies and others regarding marketing and privacy matters, particularly as they relate to individual privacy interests and the global reach of the online marketplace. See “Item 1. Business – Privacy Considerations” in this Form 10-K. Any unfavorable publicity or negative public

perception about us, our industry or even our competitors can affect our business and results of operations. For example, in recent years, consumer advocates, mainstream media and elected officials have increasingly and publicly criticized the data and marketing industry for its collection, storage and use of personal data. This public scrutiny may lead to general distrust of our industry, consumer reluctance to share and permit use of personal data and increased consumer opt-out rates, any of which could negatively influence, change or reduce our current and prospective clients' demand for our products and services and adversely affect our business and operating results.

Industry consolidations may increase competition for our products and services, which could negatively impact our financial condition and operating results.

We compete against numerous providers of products and services in several separate markets. See "Item 1. Business - Competition" in this Form 10-K. Since we offer a larger variety of products and services than many of these competitors, we have been able to successfully compete. However, the dynamics of the marketplace would be significantly altered if several of these providers were to combine with each other to offer a wider variety of products and services that more directly compete with our portfolio of products and services. If our competitors were to combine forces to create a single-source provider of multiple products and services to the markets in which we compete, we could experience increased price competition, lower demand for our products and services, and loss of market share, each of which could negatively affect our operating results.

Significant system disruptions, loss of data center capacity or interruption of telecommunication links could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business is heavily dependent upon highly complex data processing capability. Our ability to protect our data centers against damage or interruption from fire, flood, tornadoes, power loss, telecommunications or equipment failure or other disasters and events beyond our control is critical to our continued success. The online services we provide are dependent on links to telecommunication providers. We believe we have taken reasonable precautions to protect our data centers and telecommunication links from events that could interrupt our operations. Any damage to our data centers or any failure of our telecommunications links that causes loss of data center capacity or otherwise causes interruptions in our operations, however, could materially adversely affect our ability to quickly and effectively respond to our clients' requirements, which could result in loss of their confidence, adversely impact our ability to attract new clients and force us to expend significant Company resources to repair the damage. Such events could result in decreased revenues, net income, and earnings per share.

Each of our business segments is subject to substantial competition from a diverse group of competitors. New products and pricing strategies introduced by these competitors in the markets where our products and services are offered could decrease our market share or cause us to lower our prices in a manner that reduces our operating margin and the profitability of our products.

Each of our business segments faces significant competition in all of its offerings and within each of its markets. See "Item 1. Business - Competition" in this Form 10-K. Our competitors for Marketing and data services include database marketing services providers, DMPs (Data Management Platforms), data companies and data distributors, some of whom may have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing or other resources allocated to serving customers. Other types of companies such as technology consultants, business process outsourcers, analytics consultants and management consultants participate to a lesser extent in portions of our market space. Additionally, we compete with the in-house IT departments of some of our existing and prospective clients that have developed or are developing the in-house capacity to perform the services we provide. Our competitors for IT Infrastructure management include managed IT and full-service cloud providers, and our competitors for Other services include in-house call centers and other outsourced call centers. Maintaining technological competitiveness in our data products, processing functionality, software systems and services, continually improving our current processes, and developing and introducing new products and services are necessary to maintain our competitive position. If we fail

to do so, we could lose clients to current or future competitors, which could result in decreased revenues, net income and earnings per share.

The resources we allocate to each market in which we compete vary, as do the number and size of our competitors across these markets. These competitors may be in a better position to develop new products and pricing strategies that more quickly and effectively respond to changes in customer requirements in these markets. Some of our competitors may choose to sell products or services competitive to ours at lower prices by accepting lower margins and profitability, or may be able to sell products or services competitive to ours at lower prices given proprietary ownership of data, technical superiority or economies of scale. Such introduction of competent, competitive products, pricing strategies or other technologies by our competitors that are superior to or that achieve greater market acceptance than our products and services could adversely affect our business. In such event, we could experience a decline in market share and be forced to reduce our prices, resulting in lower profit margins for the Company.

Engagements with certain clients, particularly those with long-term, fixed price agreements, may prove to be more costly than anticipated, thereby adversely impacting future operating results.

The pricing and other terms of our client contracts, particularly our long-term IT Infrastructure management agreements, are based on estimates and assumptions we make at the time we enter into these contracts. These estimates reflect our best judgments regarding the nature of the engagement and our expected costs to provide the contracted services and could differ from actual results. Any increased or unexpected costs or unanticipated delays in connection with the performance of these engagements, including delays caused by factors outside our control, could make these contracts less profitable or unprofitable, which would have an adverse effect on our profit margin. Our exposure to this risk increases generally in proportion to the scope of the client contract and is higher in the early stages of such a contract. In addition, a majority of our IT infrastructure management contracts contain some fixed-price, incentive-based or other pricing terms that condition our fee on our ability to meet defined goals. Our failure to meet a client's expectations in any type of contract may result in an unprofitable engagement, which could adversely affect our operating results and result in future rejection of our products and services by current and prospective clients.

The failure to recruit and retain qualified personnel could hinder our ability to successfully manage our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and operating results.

Our growth strategy and future success depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain technical, client services, sales, consulting, research and development, marketing, administrative and management personnel. The complexity of our data products, processing functionality, software systems and services requires highly trained professionals. While we presently have a sophisticated, dedicated and experienced team of associates who have a deep understanding of our business and in many cases have been with Acxiom for decades, the labor market for these individuals has historically been very competitive due to the limited number of people available with the necessary technical skills and understanding, compensation strategies, general economic conditions and various other factors. As the business information and marketing industries continue to become more technologically advanced, we anticipate increased competition for qualified personnel. The loss or prolonged absence of the services of highly trained personnel like the Company's current team of associates, or the inability to recruit and retain additional, qualified associates, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or operating results.

Additionally, in recent years, we experienced significant changes in our executive leadership, including the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Revenue Officer and Chief Product and Engineering Officer. Continuing or unexpected turnover in key leadership positions within the Company may adversely impact our ability to manage the Company efficiently and effectively, could be disruptive and distracting to management and may lead to additional departures of existing personnel, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial results and internal controls over financial reporting.

Processing errors or delays in completing service level requirements could result in loss of client confidence, harm to our reputation and negative financial consequences.

Processing errors, or significant errors and defects in our products, can be harmful to our business and result in increases in operating costs. Such errors may result in the issuance of credits to clients, re-performance of work, payment of damages, future rejection of our products and services by current and prospective clients and irreparable harm to our reputation. Likewise, the failure to meet contractual service level requirements or to meet specified goals within contractual timeframes could result in monetary penalties or lost revenue. Taken together, these issues could result in loss of revenue and decreases in profit margins as service and support costs increase.

Data suppliers may withdraw data that we have previously collected or withhold data from us in the future, leading to our inability to provide products and services to our clients which could lead to a decrease in revenue and loss of client confidence.

Much of the data that we use is either purchased or licensed from third-party data suppliers, and we are dependent upon our ability to obtain necessary data licenses on commercially reasonable terms. We compile the remainder of the data that we use from public record sources. We could suffer material adverse consequences if our data suppliers were to withhold their data from us, which could occur either because we fail to maintain sufficient relationships with the suppliers or if they decline to provide (or are prohibited from providing) such data to us due to legal, contractual, privacy, competition or other economic concerns. For example, data suppliers could withhold their data from us if there is a competitive reason to do so, if we breach our contract with a supplier, if they are acquired by one of our competitors, if legislation is passed restricting the use of the data they provide, or if judicial interpretations are issued restricting use of such data. Additionally, we could terminate relationships with our data suppliers if they fail to adhere to our data quality standards. If a substantial number of data suppliers were to withdraw or withhold their data from us, our ability to provide products and services to our clients could be materially adversely impacted, which could result in decreased revenues, net income and earnings per share.

A failure in the integrity or a reduction in the quality of our data could harm our brand and result in a loss of revenue and an increase in legal claims.

The reliability of our solutions is dependent upon the integrity and quality of the data in our database. A failure in the integrity of our database, whether inadvertently or through the actions of a third party, or a reduction in the quality of our data could harm us by exposing us to client or third-party claims or by causing a loss of client confidence in our solutions. We may experience an increase in risks to the integrity of our database and quality of our data as we move toward real-time, anonymous, consumer-powered data through our Enterprise Data Management Platform. We must continue to invest in our database to improve and maintain the quality, timeliness and coverage of the data if we are to maintain our competitive position and retain our clients' confidence. Failure to do so could result in significant harm to our reputation and growth prospects, as well as a loss of revenue.

The loss of a contract upon which we rely for a significant portion of our revenues could adversely affect our operating results.

Our ten largest clients represented approximately 38% of our revenue in fiscal year 2014, but no single client accounted for more than 10% of the revenues of the Company as a whole. The loss of, or decrease in revenue from, any of our significant clients for any reason could have a material adverse effect on our revenue and operating results.

While a significant amount of our total revenue is currently derived from clients who have long-term contracts (defined as contracts with initial terms of two years or more), these contracts have been entered into at various times, and some of them are in the latter part of their terms and are approaching their originally scheduled expiration dates. In addition, many of these contracts contain provisions allowing the client to terminate prior to the end of the term upon giving advance notice. Even if renewed by these clients, the terms of the renewal contracts may not have a term as long as, or may otherwise be on terms less favorable than, the original contract. Revenue from clients with long-term contracts is not necessarily "fixed" or guaranteed as portions of the revenue from these clients is volume-driven or project-related. With respect to the portion of our business that is not under long-term contract, revenues are even less predictable and are almost completely volume-driven or project-related. Therefore, we must engage in continual sales efforts to maintain revenue stability and future growth with all of our clients or our operating results will suffer. If a significant client fails to renew a contract, or renews the contract on terms less favorable to us than before, our business could be negatively impacted if additional business were not obtained to replace or supplement that which was lost.

Acquisition and divestiture activities may disrupt our ongoing business and may involve increased expenses, and we may not realize the financial and strategic goals contemplated at the time of a transaction, all of which could adversely affect our business and growth prospects.

Historically, we have engaged in acquisitions to grow our business. To the extent we find suitable and attractive acquisition candidates and business opportunities in the future, we may continue to acquire other complementary businesses, products and technologies and enter into joint ventures or similar strategic relationships. While we believe we will be able to successfully integrate newly acquired businesses into our existing operations, there is no certainty that future acquisitions or alliances will be consummated on acceptable terms or that we will be able to integrate successfully the services, content, products and personnel of any such transaction into our operations. In addition, any future acquisitions, joint ventures or similar relationships may cause a disruption in our ongoing business and distract our management. Further, we may be unable to realize the revenue improvements, cost savings and other intended benefits of any such transaction. The occurrence of any of these events could result in decreased revenues, net income and earnings per share.

We have also divested assets in the past and may do so again in the future. As with acquisitions, divestitures involve significant risks and uncertainties, such as:

- disruption of our ongoing business
- reductions of our revenues or earnings per share
 - unanticipated liabilities, legal risks and costs
 - the potential loss of key personnel
- distraction of management from our ongoing business
- impairment of relationships with employees and clients as a result of migrating a business to new owners.

Because acquisitions and divestitures are inherently risky, transactions we undertake may not be successful and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Our balance sheet includes significant amounts of goodwill, and we have experienced goodwill impairment charges in the past. The impairment of a significant portion of this asset would negatively affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Goodwill is a significant portion of our total assets. Goodwill accounted for approximately 27% of the total assets on our balance sheet as of March 31, 2014. We may not realize the full carrying value of our goodwill. Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on an annual basis in the first quarter of the Company's fiscal year and between annual tests if an event occurs or changes in circumstances suggest a potential decline in the fair value of goodwill. A significant amount of judgment is involved in determining if an indicator or change in circumstances relating to impairment has occurred. If testing indicates that impairment has occurred, we would be required to write off the impaired portion of goodwill, resulting in a charge to our earnings. An impairment of a significant portion of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Our business is directly dependent upon and correlates closely to the marketing levels and ongoing business activities of our existing clients. If material adverse developments in domestic and global economic and market conditions adversely affect our clients' businesses, our business and results of operations could equally suffer.

We serve clients around the world from locations in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, South America and the United States. Our client list includes many of the largest organizations in these regions across most major industry verticals, including but not limited to financial, insurance and investment services, automotive, retail, telecommunications, high tech, healthcare, travel, entertainment, non-profit and government. Our results of operations are affected directly by the level of business activity of our clients, which in turn is affected by the level of economic activity in the industries and markets that they serve. Future widespread economic slowdowns in any of these markets, particularly in the United States, may negatively affect the businesses, purchasing decisions and spending of our clients and prospective clients, which could result in reductions in our existing business as well as our new business development. In the event of such widespread economic downturn, we will likely experience a

reduction in current projects, longer sales cycles, deferral or delay of purchase commitments for our data products, processing functionality, software systems and services, and increased price competition, all of which could adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

Our operations outside the U.S. are subject to risks that may harm the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

During the last fiscal year, we received approximately 13% of our revenues from business outside the United States. The cost of executing our business plan in non-U.S. locations is increasingly expensive. In those non-U.S. locations where legislation restricting the collection and use of personal data currently exists, less data is available and at a much higher cost. In some foreign markets, the types of products and services we offer have not been generally available and thus are not fully understood by prospective clients. Upon entering these markets, we have to educate and condition the markets, increasing the cost and difficulty of successfully executing our business plan in these markets. Additionally, each of our foreign locations is generally expected to fund its own operations and cash flows, although periodically funds may be loaned or invested from the U.S. to the foreign subsidiaries. As a result of such loan or investment, exchange rate movements of foreign currencies may have an impact on our future costs of, or future cash flows from, foreign investments. We have not entered into any foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments to hedge the effects of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Additional risks inherent in our non-U.S. business activities generally include, among others, potentially longer accounts receivable payment cycles, the costs and difficulties of managing international operations, potentially adverse tax consequences, and greater difficulty enforcing intellectual property rights. The various risks which are inherent in doing business in the U.S. are also generally applicable to doing business outside of the U.S., but such risks may be exaggerated by factors normally associated with international operations, such as differences in culture, laws and regulations, especially restrictions on collection, management, aggregation and use of information. Failure to effectively manage the risks facing our non-U.S. business activities could materially adversely affect our operating results.

In addition, when operating in foreign jurisdictions, we must comply with complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.K. Bribery Act and other local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to government officials, as well as anti-competition regulations. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines and penalties, criminal sanctions, restrictions on our business conduct and on our ability to offer our products and services in one or more countries. Such violations could also adversely affect our reputation with existing and prospective clients, which could negatively impact our operating results and growth prospects.

Our products and services have long and variable sales cycles due to their nature as enterprise-wide solutions. Failure to accurately predict these sales cycles could impair our ability to forecast operating results, which could result in a decline in the market value of our stock.

When purchasing our products and services, our clients and prospects are often faced with a significant commitment of capital, the need to integrate new software and/or hardware platforms across multiple business units and other changes in company-wide operational procedures, all of which result in cautious deliberation and evaluation by prospective clients, longer sales cycles and delays in completing transactions. Additional delays result from the significant up-front expenses and substantial time, effort and other resources necessary of our clients to implement our solutions. For example, depending on the size of a prospective client's business and its needs, a sales cycle can range from two weeks to nine months. Because of these longer sales cycles, revenues and operating results may vary significantly from period to period. As a result, it is often difficult to accurately forecast our revenues on a quarterly basis as it is not always possible for us to predict the quarter in which sales will actually be completed. This difficulty in predicting revenue, combined with the revenue fluctuations we may experience from quarter to quarter, can adversely affect and cause substantial fluctuations in our stock price.

Third parties may claim that we are infringing their intellectual property and we could suffer significant litigation or licensing expenses or be prevented from selling products or services. Additionally, third parties may infringe our intellectual property and we may suffer competitive injury or expend significant resources enforcing our rights.

As our business is focused on data-driven results and analytics, we rely heavily on proprietary information technology, processes and other protectable intellectual property rights. From time to time, third parties may claim that one or more of our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights. We analyze and take action in response to such claims on a case-by-case basis. Any dispute or litigation regarding patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming due to the complexity of our technology and the uncertainty of intellectual property litigation, which could divert the attention of our management and key personnel away from our business operations. A claim of intellectual property infringement could force us to enter into a costly or restrictive license agreement, which might not be available under acceptable terms or at all, or could subject us to significant damages or to an injunction against development and sale of certain of our products or services.

Our proprietary portfolio is comprised of various intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, database rights, source code, trademarks, trade secrets, know-how, confidentiality provisions and licensing arrangements. The extent to which such rights can be protected varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. If we do not enforce our intellectual property rights vigorously and successfully, our competitive position may suffer which could harm our operating results.

Our brand and reputation are key assets and competitive strengths of our Company, and our business may be adversely affected if events occur that could cause us to be negatively perceived in the marketplace.

For over 40 years Acxiom has been a thought leader and innovator in solving large-scale data problems and improving marketing results through high-performance, highly scalable, highly secured and privacy-compliant marketing solutions, with a track record of building strong technology and being an innovator in the marketing services space. Our brand and reputation earned over these years are key assets of the Company. Our ability to attract and retain clients is highly dependent upon the external perceptions of our level of data quality, our ability to deliver consumer insights, our enterprise data management and analytical capabilities, the competence of our current associate team, and our ability to meet contractual service level requirements in a timely manner. Negative perceptions or publicity regarding these matters could damage our reputation with prospective clients and the public generally. Adverse developments with respect to our industry may also, by association, negatively impact our reputation, or result in higher regulatory or legislative scrutiny. Any damage to our brand or reputation could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Failure to recover significant, up-front capital investments required by certain client contracts could be harmful to the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Certain of our client contracts require significant investment in the early stages, which we expect to recover through billings over the life of the contract. These contracts may involve the construction of new computer systems and communications networks or the development and deployment of new technologies. Substantial performance risk exists in each contract with these characteristics, and some or all elements of service delivery under these contracts are dependent upon successful completion of the development, construction and deployment phases. Failure to successfully meet our contractual requirements under these contracts over their life increases the possibility that we may not recover our capital investments in these contracts. Failure to recover our capital investments could be detrimental to the profitability of the particular engagement as well as our operating results.

The decline in direct mail business could occur more rapidly than we are able to offset with new revenues from investments in new products and services, which could, in turn, negatively impact revenue, net income and profit margins.

Postal rate increases are expected to continue. The most recent increase in the U.S. was announced in September 2013 and became effective in January 2014. As postal costs continue to rise, we expect to see increased pressure on direct mailers to leverage digital and other forms of online communication and to mail fewer pieces. The concerns of direct

mailers are further exacerbated by the on-going financial struggles of the United States Postal Service (“USPS”). In recent years, the USPS has incurred significant financial losses and may, as a result, implement significant changes to the breadth or frequency of its mail delivery. In 2011, the USPS announced its plan to cut billions of dollars in operating costs by 2015 in hopes of returning to profitability. The proposed cuts have included, among other things, consolidation of the USPS’ mail processing network and changes to the USPS’ service standards for

market-dominant mail products. While the USPS announced in January 2014 that it was postponing the next phase of its network consolidation and the corresponding service standard changes, these ongoing changes are expected to increase mail processing time and slow delivery frequency, which in turn may decrease marketers and the general public's willingness to continue to use traditional mail, which may negatively impact our direct mail clients and thus the Company's revenue derived from our traditional direct marketing business. Additionally, those in the traditional direct mail business, as well as the USPS, are under growing pressure to reduce their impact on the environment. It is uncertain at this time what either marketers or the USPS will do to lessen their impact. From a postal service perspective, the actions to be taken may involve changing certain aspects of mail service that would negatively affect direct marketers. From a marketer's perspective, such actions could have the same effect as increased rates, thereby causing them to mail fewer pieces, which may negatively impact the Company's revenue derived from our traditional direct marketing business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Acxiom is headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas with additional locations around the United States. We also have operations in Europe, Asia-Pacific and South America. In general, our facilities are in good condition, and we believe that they are adequate to meet our current needs. In fiscal year 2015 we anticipate opening a new office in Austin, Texas and relocating the Foster City, California employees to a larger office in Redwood City, California. The table below sets forth the location, form of ownership and general use of our principal properties currently being used by each business segment.

Location	Held	Use	Business Segment
United States:			
Conway, Arkansas	Eleven facilities held in fee	Data center; office space	Marketing and Data Services, IT Infrastructure Management
Little Rock, Arkansas	Two buildings held in fee	Principal executive offices; office space; data center	Marketing and Data Services, IT Infrastructure Management
Foster City, California	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Downers Grove, Illinois	Lease	Data center; office space	Marketing and Data Services, IT Infrastructure Management
Southfield, Michigan	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
New York, New York	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services, IT Infrastructure Management
Memphis, Tennessee	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Nashville, Tennessee	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services

Location	Held	Use	Business Segment
Europe:			
London, England	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Normanton, England	Lease	Data center; office space	Marketing and Data Services
Sunderland, England	Two leased offices	Data center; fulfillment service center; office space; warehouse space	Marketing and Data Services; Other Services
Paris, France	Lease	Data center; office space	Marketing and Data Services
Frankfurt, Germany	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Munich, Germany	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Gdansk, Poland	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Warsaw, Poland	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Australia:			
Sydney, Australia	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
China:			
Shanghai, China	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Nantong, China	Lease	Data center; office space	Marketing and Data Services
South America:			
Porto Alegre, Brazil	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Lease	Office space	Marketing and Data Services

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various claims and legal matters that arise in the ordinary course of the business. None of these, however, are believed to be material in their nature or scope. Listed below is a matter pending against the Company and its subsidiary for which the potential exposure is considered material. While the ultimate results of this matter cannot be determined, it is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On August 16, 2012, a putative class action styled Henderson, et al. v. Acxiom Risk Mitigation, Inc., et al. was filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia against the Company, Acxiom Information Security Systems, a former subsidiary of the Company that was sold to another company in fiscal 2012, and Acxiom Risk Mitigation, Inc. (now known as Acxiom Identity Solutions, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company), a subsidiary of the Company. The action seeks to certify nationwide classes of persons who requested a consumer file from any Acxiom entity from 2007 forward; who were the subject of an Acxiom report sold to a third party that contained information not obtained directly from a governmental entity and who did not receive a timely copy of the report; who were the subject of an Acxiom report and about whom Acxiom adjudicated the hire/no hire decision on behalf of the employer; who, from 2010 forward, disputed an Acxiom report and Acxiom did not complete the investigation within 30 days; or who, from 2007 forward, were the subject of an Acxiom report for which no permissible purpose existed. The complaint alleges various violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act and seeks injunctive relief, an unspecified amount of statutory, compensatory and punitive damages, attorneys' fees and costs. The parties have reached a tentative settlement agreement and the Company has accrued \$3.7 million as its estimate of the probable loss associated with this matter. The Company believes the chances of additional loss are remote.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

The outstanding shares of Acxiom's common stock are listed and traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and trade under the symbol ACXM. The following table reflects the range of high and low sales prices of Acxiom's common stock as reported by NASDAQ Online for each quarter in fiscal 2014 and 2013.

Fiscal 2014	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	\$ 39.30	\$ 32.01
Third Quarter	38.71	28.29
Second Quarter	29.26	22.89
First Quarter	22.99	18.41
Fiscal 2013	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	20.46	\$ 16.43
Third Quarter	18.98	16.18
Second Quarter	18.99	15.13
First Quarter	15.14	12.66

Holders

As of May 23, 2014 the approximate number of record holders of the Company's common stock was 1,500.

Dividends

The Company has not paid dividends on its common stock in the past two fiscal years. The Board of Directors may consider paying dividends in the future but has no plans to pay dividends in the short term.

Performance Graph

The graph below matches Acxiom Corporation's cumulative 5-year total shareholder return on common stock with the cumulative total returns of the NASDAQ Composite index and the NASDAQ Computer & Data Processing index. The graph tracks the performance of a \$100 investment in our common stock and in each index (with the reinvestment of all dividends) from March 31, 2009 to March 31, 2014.

	3/09	3/10	3/11	3/12	3/13	3/14
Acxiom Corporation	100.00	242.43	193.92	198.38	275.68	464.80
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	158.32	185.39	210.13	226.02	296.17
NASDAQ Computer & Data Processing	100.00	158.57	176.14	199.59	205.39	288.37

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

The table below provides information regarding purchases by Acxiom of its common stock during the periods indicated.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
1/1/14 – 1/31/14	0	n/a	0	\$ 57,423,742
2/1/14 – 2/28/14	0	n/a	0	57,423,742
3/1/14 – 3/31/14	0	n/a	0	57,423,742
Total	0	n/a	0	\$ 57,423,742

The repurchases listed above were made pursuant to a repurchase program adopted by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2011. That program was subsequently modified and expanded on the following dates: December 5, 2011, May 24, 2012, February 5, 2013, and November 18, 2013. Under the modified common stock repurchase program, the Company may purchase up to \$250 million worth of its common stock through the period ending November 18, 2014. Through March 31, 2014, the Company had repurchased 12.3 million shares of its stock for \$192.6 million.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

For information pertaining to selected financial data of Acxiom, refer to page F-2 of the Financial Supplement, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The information required by this item appears in the Financial Supplement at pp. F-3 – F-21, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Acxiom's earnings are affected by changes in short-term interest rates primarily as a result of its term loan agreement and its revolving credit agreement, which bear interest at a floating rate. Acxiom currently uses an interest rate swap agreement to mitigate the interest rate risk on \$50 million of its floating-rate debt. Risk can be estimated by measuring the impact of a near-term adverse movement of one percentage point in short-term market interest rates. If short-term market interest rates increase one percentage point during the next four quarters compared to the previous four quarters, there would be no material adverse impact on Acxiom's results of operations. Acxiom has no material future earnings or cash flow expenses from changes in interest rates related to its other long-term debt obligations, as substantially all of Acxiom's remaining long-term debt instruments have fixed rates. At both March 31, 2014 and 2013, the fair value of the Company's fixed rate long-term obligations approximated carrying value.

Acxiom has a presence in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Poland, Australia, China and Brazil. In general, each of the foreign locations is expected to fund its own operations and cash flows, although funds may be loaned or invested from the U.S. to the foreign subsidiaries. Therefore, exchange rate movements of foreign currencies may have an impact on Acxiom's future costs or on future cash flows from foreign investments. Acxiom has not entered into any foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments to hedge the effects of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements required by this item appear in the Financial Supplement at pp. F-23 – F-59, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and President (our principal executive officer) and our Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President (our principal financial and accounting officer), evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial and accounting officer concluded that as of March 31, 2014, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management's report on Acxiom's internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), and the related report of Acxiom's independent public accounting firm, are included in the Financial Supplement on pages F-22 and F-24, respectively, and are incorporated by reference.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Please see the information concerning our executive officers contained in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant" which is included there pursuant to Instruction 3 to Item 401(b) of the SEC's Regulation S-K.

The Acxiom Board of Directors has adopted a code of ethics applicable to our principal executive, financial and accounting officers and all other persons performing similar functions. A copy of this code of ethics is posted on Acxiom's website at www.acxiom.com under the Corporate Governance section of the site. The remaining information required by this item appears under the captions "Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" in Acxiom's 2014 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item appears under the heading “Executive Compensation” in Acxiom's 2014 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table contains information about our common stock which may be issued upon the exercise of options under our existing equity compensation plans as of the end of fiscal 2013 (March 31, 2013):

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	4,317,4121	\$20.63	4,999,457
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	221,1062	13.74	47,500
Total	4,538,518	\$20.30	5,046,957

- 1 This figure represents stock options issued under shareholder-approved stock option plans, of which 3,669 options were assumed in connection with our acquisitions of Digital Impact, Inc. in 2006.
- 2 Issued pursuant to the Company's 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan described below, which does not require shareholder approval under the exception provided for in NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5635(c)(4).

Equity Compensation Plan Not Approved By Security Holders

The Company adopted the 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (the “2011 Plan”) for the purpose of making equity grants to induce new key executives to join the Company. The awards that may be made under the 2011 Plan include stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, RSU awards, performance awards, or other stock unit awards. In order to receive such an award, a person must be newly employed with the Company with the award being provided as an inducement material to their employment, provided the award is first properly approved by the board of directors or an independent committee of the board. The board of directors

and its compensation committee are the administrators of the 2011 Plan, and as such, determine all matters relating to awards granted under the 2011 Plan, including the eligible recipients, whether and to what extent awards are to be granted, the number of shares to be covered by each grant and the terms and conditions of the awards. The 2011 Plan has not been approved by the Company's shareholders.

The remaining information required by this item appears under the heading "Stock Ownership" in Acxiom's 2014 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item appears under the headings “Related-Party Transactions” and “Corporate Governance - Board and Committee Matters” in Acxiom's 2014 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item appears under the heading “Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accountant - Fees Billed for Services Rendered by Independent Auditor” in Acxiom's 2014 Proxy Statement, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

1. Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements of the registrant and its subsidiaries included in the Financial Supplement and the Independent Auditors' Reports thereof are attached hereto. Page references are to page numbers in the Financial Supplement.

	Page
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-23 - F-24
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013	F-25
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-26
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012	F-27

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-28
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-29 - F-30
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-31 - F-60

2. Financial Statement Schedules.

All schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or not required or because the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits.

The following exhibits are filed with this report or are incorporated by reference to previously filed material:

Exhibit No.

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (previously filed as Exhibit 3(i) to Acxiom Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1996, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws (previously filed on August 20, 2012, as Exhibit 3(a) to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.1 2005 Stock Purchase Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed as Appendix B to Acxiom Corporation's Proxy Statement dated June 24, 2005, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.2 Amended and Restated Key Associate Stock Option Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed as Exhibit 10(e) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2000, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.3 Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Acxiom Corporation's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.4 Acxiom Corporation U.K. Share Option Scheme (previously filed as Exhibit 10(f) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1997, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.5 2010 Executive Cash Incentive Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed as Exhibit 10(g) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.6 2010 Executive Officer Severance Policy, as amended (previously filed on May 27, 2014, as Exhibit 10.2 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.7 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed on July 27, 2011, as Exhibit 10.2 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.8 Form of Performance Unit Award Agreement under the 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed on July 27, 2011, as Exhibit 10.3 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.9

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Form of Stock Option Grant Agreement under the 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed on July 27, 2011, as Exhibit 10.4 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)

- 10.10 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2011 Nonqualified Equity Compensation Plan of Acxiom Corporation (previously filed on July 27, 2011, as Exhibit 10.5 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.11 General Electric Capital Corporation Master Lease Agreement, dated as of September 30, 1999 (previously filed as Exhibit 10(m) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2001, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.12 Amendment to General Electric Capital Corporation Master Lease Agreement dated as of December 6, 2002 (previously filed as Exhibit 10 (j) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.13 Fifth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of October 9, 2013, among Acxiom Corporation, a Delaware corporation, the lenders party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (previously filed on October 15, 2013, as Exhibit 10.1 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.14 Assignment of Head Lease dated as of February 10, 2003, by and between Wells Fargo Bank Northwest, National Association, as Owner Trustee under the AC Trust 2001-1 ("Assignor") and Acxiom Corporation, assigning all of Assignor's rights, title and interest in that certain Head Lease Agreement dated as of May 1, 2000, between the City of Little Rock, AR and Assignor, each relating to the lease of an office building in downtown Little Rock which was previously financed pursuant to a terminated synthetic real estate facility (previously filed as Exhibit 10 (l) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2003, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.15 Employment Agreement by and between Acxiom Corporation and Scott E. Howe dated as of July 26, 2011 (previously filed on July 27, 2011 as Exhibit 10.1 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.16 Employment Agreement by and between Acxiom Corporation and Scott E. Howe dated as of July 26, 2014 (previously filed on May 27, 2014 as Exhibit 10.1 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.17 Employment Agreement by and between Acxiom Corporation and Warren C. Jenson dated as of January 11, 2012 (previously filed on January 11, 2012 as Exhibit 10.1 to Acxiom Corporation's Current Report on Form 8-K, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.18 Employment Offer Letter dated January 30, 2012, between Acxiom Corporation and Nada C. Stirratt (previously filed as Exhibit 10.23 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.19 Employment Offer Letter dated April 19, 2012, between Acxiom Corporation and Philip L. Mui (previously filed as Exhibit 10.24 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.20 Deferred Compensation Plan between Acxiom Corporation and Philip L. Mui dated as of March 31, 2014
- 10.21 Form of director indemnity agreement (previously filed as Exhibit 10(x) to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)

- 10.22 Form of officer and director indemnity agreement (previously filed as Appendix C to Acxiom Corporation's Proxy Statement dated January 22, 1987, Commission File No. 0-13163, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.23 Acxiom Corporation Non-Qualified Deferral Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2009 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.27 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)

- 10.24 First Amendment to the Acxiom Corporation Non-Qualified Deferral Plan, effective July 1, 2009 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.28 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.25 Acxiom Corporation Non-Qualified Matching Contribution Plan, amended and restated effective January 1, 2009 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.29 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.26 First Amendment to the Acxiom Corporation Non-Qualified Matching Contribution Plan, effective July 1, 2009 (previously filed as Exhibit 10.30 to Acxiom Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, and incorporated herein by reference)
- 21 Subsidiaries of Acxiom Corporation
- 23 Consent of KPMG LLP
- 24 Powers of Attorney
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 101 The following financial information from our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012; and (vi) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ACXIOM CORPORATION

Date: May 28, 2014
By: /s/Warren C. Jenson

Warren C. Jenson
Chief Financial Officer & Executive Vice President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature

John L. Battelle*	Director	May 28, 2014
John L. Battelle		
Timothy R. Cadogan*	Director	May 28, 2014
Timothy R. Cadogan		
William T. Dillard II*	Director	May 28, 2014
William T. Dillard II		
Richard P. Fox*	Director	May 28, 2014
Richard P. Fox		
Jerry D. Gramaglia*	Director (Non-Executive Chairman of the Board)	May 28, 2014
Jerry D. Gramaglia		
Ann Die Hasselmo*	Director	May 28, 2014
Ann Die Hasselmo		
William J. Henderson*	Director	May 28, 2014
William J. Henderson		
Scott E. Howe*	Director, CEO & President (principal executive officer)	May 28, 2014
Scott E. Howe		
Clark M. Kokich*	Director	May 28, 2014
Clark M. Kokich		
/s/Warren C. Jenson	Chief Financial Officer & Executive Vice President (principal financial and accounting)	May 28, 2014

officer)
Warren C. Jenson

*By:
Catherine L. Hughes
Attorney-in-Fact

/s/ Catherine L. Hughes

ACXIOM CORPORATION
INDEX TO FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT
TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

Selected Financial Data	F-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	F-3
Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting	F-22
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-23
Annual Financial Statements:	
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2014 and 2013	F-25
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-26
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-27
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-28
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012	F-29
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	F-31

ACXIOM CORPORATION
SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA
(In thousands, except per share data)

Years ended March 31,	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Statement of operations data:					
Revenue	\$1,097,545	\$1,099,359	\$1,130,624	\$1,113,755	\$1,063,598
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$37,617	\$(31,838)	\$43,427
Net earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	33,899	3,396	732
Net earnings (loss)	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$71,516	\$(28,442)	\$44,159
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Acxiom	\$8,863	\$57,607	\$77,263	\$(23,147)	\$44,549
Basic earnings (loss) per share:					
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.76	\$0.47	\$(0.40)	\$0.55
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	0.43	0.04	0.01
Net earnings (loss)	\$0.12	\$0.76	\$0.90	\$(0.36)	\$0.56
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Acxiom	\$0.12	\$0.77	\$0.97	\$(0.29)	\$0.56
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:					
Net earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.11	\$0.75	\$0.47	\$(0.40)	\$0.54
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	0.42	0.04	0.01
Net earnings (loss)	\$0.11	\$0.75	\$0.89	\$(0.36)	\$0.55
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Acxiom	\$0.12	\$0.75	\$0.96	\$(0.29)	\$0.56
Cash dividend per common share	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
As of March 31,	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Balance sheet data:					
Current assets	\$665,525	\$461,096	\$472,005	\$480,276	\$458,705
Current liabilities	\$249,469	\$224,576	\$256,401	\$229,494	\$255,056
Total assets	\$1,323,301	\$1,187,706	\$1,232,777	\$1,306,625	\$1,363,420
Long-term debt, excluding current installments	\$289,043	\$237,400	\$251,886	\$394,260	\$458,629
Total equity	\$682,857	\$619,368	\$611,855	\$591,033	\$578,497

The selected financial data for the periods reported above has been derived from the consolidated financial statements. This information should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the historical financial statements and related notes. Previously reported amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation in the current year. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected in any future period.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Introduction and Overview

Acxiom is an enterprise data, analytics and software-as-a-service company. For over 40 years, Acxiom has been an innovator in harnessing the powerful potential of data to strengthen connections between people, businesses and their partners. We focus on creating better connections that enable better living for people and better results for the businesses who serve them.

Founded in 1969, Acxiom is headquartered in Little Rock, Arkansas, USA and serves clients around the world from locations in the United States, Europe, South America and the Asia-Pacific region.

During fiscal 2014, the Company realigned its business segments to better reflect the way management assesses the business. The e-mail fulfillment business was moved from the Other services segment to the Marketing and data services segment. Our business segments consist of Marketing and data services, IT Infrastructure management, and Other services. The Marketing and data services segment includes the Company's global lines of business for Customer Data Integration (CDI), Consumer Insight Solutions, Marketing Management Services (including the Audience Operating System), and E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services. The IT Infrastructure management segment develops and delivers IT outsourcing and transformational solutions. The Other services segment now consists solely of the UK fulfillment business. The results of all prior periods reported are adjusted to reflect segment reporting on a consistent basis. The segment results do not include any inter-company transactions. Additionally, items reported as impairment expense or gains, losses, and other items, net on the consolidated statement of operations as well as selling, general and administrative costs associated with separating the Marketing and data services and IT Infrastructure businesses are excluded from segment results.

During fiscal 2012 we announced the sale of our background screening unit, Acxiom Information Security Systems (AISS). This transaction closed on February 1, 2012. AISS results are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations. Revenue and expenses related to discontinued operations as well as the gain from sale of the business are presented together, net of tax, in the statement of operations for all periods presented. Unless otherwise indicated, we refer to captions such as revenues, earnings, and earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to the Company simply as "revenues", "earnings", and "earnings per share" throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis. Similarly, discussion of other matters in our consolidated financial statements relates to continuing operations unless otherwise indicated.

As announced in fiscal 2012 we continue to significantly invest in product innovation which management believes will help drive revenue growth for fiscal 2015 and beyond. The Company launched the Acxiom Audience Operating System (AOS) on September 24, 2013. The AOS is an innovative new technology that powers more effective marketing decisions through better data, valuable insights and powerful applications. It presents marketers with a comprehensive view of their audiences and allows one-to-one marketing capabilities at scale across all channels and devices. The Company also recently launched a new consumer portal, AboutTheData.com, which is the first online consumer portal which allows individuals to view and update marketing data that Acxiom's clients use for digital marketing.

In fiscal 2014 we substantially completed the internal separation of our Marketing and data services unit from our IT Infrastructure management services unit and are now focused on the continued growth of Marketing and data services.

A summary of the most recently completed fiscal year is presented below.

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- Revenue of \$1.098 billion, which is flat compared to \$1.099 billion in the prior fiscal year.
- Income from operations was \$48.3 million compared to \$102.7 million in the prior fiscal year.
- Total operating expenses were \$1,049 million compared to \$997 million in the prior fiscal year.
- The Company recorded \$28.8 million in impairment charges related to goodwill and certain other long-lived assets related to the European Marketing and data services reporting unit and the Other services reporting unit.
- The Company recorded \$22.1 million of legal accruals and restructuring charges and adjustments in gains, losses and other items, net.
- Operating expenses include \$14.0 million of separation and transformation costs associated with separating the Marketing and data services and IT Infrastructure management businesses.
- Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations was \$0.12 compared to \$0.75 in the prior fiscal year.
 - Operating cash flow was \$165.0 million compared to \$150.1 million in the prior fiscal year.

F-3

- The Company refinanced its debt facility to consist of a \$300 million term loan and a \$300 million revolving credit facility.
 - The Company acquired \$52.7 million of its stock as part of a stock repurchase program.
 - The Company acquired the remaining noncontrolling interest in Acxiom Brazil for \$0.6 million.

The summary above is intended to identify to the reader some of the more significant events and transactions of the Company during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014. However, this summary is not intended to be a full discussion of the Company's 2014 fiscal year. This summary should be read in conjunction with the following discussion of Results of Operations and Capital Resources and Liquidity and with the Company's consolidated financial statements and footnotes accompanying this report.

Recent Developments

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the Company announced its intent to acquire privately-held LiveRamp, Inc., a leading service provider for onboarding customer data into digital marketing applications, for approximately \$310 million in cash. The transaction, which is subject to customary closing conditions, is expected to close mid-summer.

Results of Operations

A summary of selected financial information for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014 is presented below (dollars in millions, except per share amounts):

	2014	2013	2012	% Change 2014-2013		% Change 2013-2012	
Revenues	\$1,097.5	\$1,099.4	\$1,130.6	-		(3)%
Total operating costs and expenses	1,049.2	996.7	1,045.0	5	%	(5)
Income from operations	\$48.3	\$102.7	\$85.6	(53)%	20	%
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Acxiom stockholders	\$0.12	\$0.75	\$0.96	(84)%	(22)%

Revenues

The following table presents the Company's revenue for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

	2014	2013	2012	% Change 2014-2013		% Change 2013-2012	
Revenues							
Marketing and data services	\$805.1	\$788.7	\$798.8	2	%	(1)%
IT Infrastructure management services	257.1	275.5	291.5	(7)	(6)
Other services	35.3	35.2	40.3	-		(13)
Total revenues	\$1,097.5	\$1,099.4	\$1,130.6	-		(3)%

Total revenue remained relatively flat at \$1,097.5 million in fiscal 2014, a \$1.8 million decrease from fiscal 2013. Revenue in fiscal 2014 was impacted by an \$18.3 million decrease in the IT Infrastructure management services segment which was partially offset by a \$16.4 million increase in the Marketing and data services segment.

Total revenue decreased 2.8%, or \$31.3 million, to \$1,099.4 million in fiscal 2013. Revenue in fiscal 2012 included \$1.3 million related to the disposed MENA operations. Excluding the impact of the disposed operation and the unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of \$4.1 million, revenue decreased 2.3% in fiscal 2013.

Marketing and data services (MDS) revenue increased \$16.4 million, or 2.1%, to \$805.1 million in fiscal 2014. On a geographic basis, International MDS revenue decreased \$1.2 million, or 1.1%, and U.S. MDS revenue increased \$17.6 million, or 2.6%. International MDS revenue decreased \$2.4 million in Europe and Australia primarily due to decreased revenue volumes from existing customers and lost business, partially offset by revenue increases in China. The increase in U.S. MDS revenue primarily resulted from increases in business activity in the Financial Services (\$6.9 million), Retail (\$7.7 million), and Technology (\$6.6 million) industries, partially offset by volume and project revenue decreases in the Information Management and Automotive industries.

By lines of business, MDS revenue increases in fiscal 2014 in Marketing Management (\$25.7 million, or 7.8%) and Consumer Insight Solutions (\$3.4 million, or 1.6%) were partially offset by decreases in CDI (\$8.3 million, or 6.8%) and E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services (\$5.0 million, or 6.6%). The CDI revenue decrease primarily resulted from lower project revenue in the U.S., Brazil, and Australia. The E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services revenue decrease primarily resulted from lost business. The increase in Marketing Management resulted primarily from revenue increases from existing customers and new business that was closed in fiscal 2013. Marketing Management also benefitted from hardware sales and contract termination fees of approximately \$7.5 million.

MDS revenue decreased \$10.1 million, or 1.3%, to \$788.7 million in fiscal 2013. On a geographic basis, International MDS revenue decreased \$16.5 million, or 12.7%, and U.S. MDS revenue increased \$6.4 million, or 1.0%. Excluding the impact of unfavorable foreign currency translation, International MDS revenue decreased \$12.9 million primarily due to decreased revenue volumes from existing customers and lost business in Europe and Australia. The increase in U.S. MDS revenue primarily resulted from new business and one-time project revenues in the Financial Services, Technology, and Travel industries offset by a \$9.5 million revenue decrease in the Healthcare industry resulting from the termination of a contract.

By lines of business, the MDS revenue increase in fiscal 2013 in Marketing Management (\$12.4 million, or 3.8%) was offset by decreases in CDI and Consumer Insight Solutions (\$16.4 million, or 4.7%) and Email Fulfillment and Agency Services (\$6.7 million, or 8.1%). The CDI revenue decrease resulted from the expiration of a Healthcare industry contract. The Consumer Insight Solutions revenue decline resulted from decreases in Europe and Australia. E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services were impacted by a lost contract.

IT Infrastructure management services (IM) revenue decreased \$18.3 million, or 6.7%, to \$257.1 million in fiscal 2014. The IM revenue decrease primarily resulted from decreases in project revenue from existing customers and contract losses. The decrease was partially offset by \$6.0 million of contract termination fees.

IM revenue decreased \$16.0 million, or 5.5%, to \$275.5 million in fiscal 2013. IM revenue decreased \$15.6 million as a result of the loss of a large contract during the third quarter of fiscal 2012. IM revenue also decreased from a contract renegotiation and lower project work with existing customers during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013.

During the past year, the Company has received notices of termination from five existing customers in the IM segment. These customers represented approximately \$69 million in revenue in fiscal 2014. The Company expects to recognize revenue of approximately \$9 million from these contracts in fiscal 2015.

Other services (OS) revenue remained relatively flat at \$35.3 million in fiscal 2014, a \$0.1 million increase from fiscal 2013. Revenue in the UK fulfillment operation increased \$4.1 million from new business but was substantially offset by a \$3.9 million revenue decrease resulting from the Company transitioning U.S. Risk customers to a third-party partner as part of the plan to exit that line of business.

OS revenue decreased \$5.2 million, or 12.8%, to \$35.2 million in fiscal 2013. Excluding the impact of the MENA disposal in fiscal 2012, OS revenue decreased approximately \$3.8 million. The Company transitioned Risk customers to a third-party partner as part of the plan to exit that line of business, resulting in a \$5.9 million revenue decrease. The decrease was partially offset by a \$2.1 million increase in UK fulfillment operation revenue from new business.

Operating Costs and Expenses

The following table presents the Company's operating costs and expenses for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014 (dollars in millions):

				% Change	% Change
	2014	2013	2012	2014-2013	2013-2012

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Cost of revenue	\$829.0	\$840.7	\$857.5	(1)%	(2)%
Selling, general and administrative	169.3	154.0	157.1	10		(2)
Impairment of goodwill and other assets	28.8	-	17.8	100		(100)
Gains, losses and other items, net	22.1	2.0	12.6	988		(84)
Total operating costs and expenses	\$1,049.2	\$996.7	\$1,045.0	5	%	(5)%

Cost of revenue decreased 1.4%, or \$11.6 million, to \$829.0 million in fiscal 2014. Gross margins increased from 23.5% in fiscal 2013 to 24.5% in fiscal 2014. Gross margins were impacted by improvements in OS gross margins resulting from the Company's exit from the Risk line of business and the positive impact of IM termination fee revenue. U.S. gross margins increased from 24.5% to 25.4% and International gross margins increased from 17.4% to 18.5%. U.S. MDS gross margins decreased approximately 120 basis points from the impact of increased data and engineering investment spending that was partially offset by improved efficiencies.

Cost of revenue decreased 2.0%, or \$16.9 million, to \$840.7 million in fiscal 2013. Gross margins decreased from 24.2% in fiscal 2012 to 23.5% in fiscal 2013. Gross margins were impacted by higher costs of delivery and investments in data in the U.S. MDS business which was partially offset by improving IM gross margins and the impact of International cost reduction actions taken in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012. U.S. gross margins decreased from 25.4% to 24.5%, and International gross margins increased from 15.3% to 17.4% despite decreased revenue due to the cost reduction actions in International markets.

Selling, general and administrative (SGA) expense was \$169.3 million for the year ended March 31, 2014 representing a \$15.2 million, or 9.9%, increase over the prior year. Fiscal 2014 included \$14.0 million of expenses related to separating the MDS and IM businesses. Excluding these separation expenses, SGA expense, as a percent of total revenue, was 14.2% compared to 14.0% a year earlier. That increase primarily results from higher facility costs and other consulting expenses.

The Company continues to execute its plans to create operating independence between its operating segments. As the Company executes these plans, it is likely to continue to incur incremental outside consulting and other third-party expenses to create formal documentation of intercompany agreements and to separate IT and network operations.

Selling, general and administrative expense was \$154.0 million for the year ended March 31, 2013 representing a \$3.1 million, or 2.0%, decrease over the prior year. As a percent of total revenue, these expenses were 14.0% compared to 13.9% a year earlier. Lower selling expense in the U.S. from cost reductions and lower commissions, as well as International costs reductions, were offset by increased incentive and non-cash compensation and legal expenses.

Impairment of goodwill and other assets was \$28.8 million for the year ended March 31, 2014. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the recoverability of the goodwill associated with its European Marketing and data services reporting unit and its Other services reporting unit. The triggering event was the initiation of a restructuring of the European Marketing and data services unit. The restructuring includes exiting the analog paper survey business in Europe. The triggering event related to the Other services reporting unit was a potential exit from that business. In addition to testing goodwill, the Company also tested certain other long-lived assets in those units for impairment. The results of the two-step test indicated complete impairment of the goodwill in both of the units as well as impairment for certain other long-lived assets. The amount of impairment for the European Marketing and data services unit was \$24.9 million, of which \$20.3 million was goodwill and \$4.6 million related to data assets. The amount of impairment for the Other services unit was \$3.9 million, of which \$3.0 million was goodwill and \$0.9 million was other assets, primarily property and equipment.

Impairment of goodwill and other assets was \$17.8 million for the year ended March 31, 2012. During the third quarter of fiscal 2012, management determined that results for the Brazil operation were likely to be significantly lower than had been projected in the goodwill recoverability test that was performed as of April 1, 2011. Management further determined that the failure of the Brazil operation to meet expectations, combined with the expectation that future budget projections would also be lowered, constituted a triggering event requiring an interim goodwill impairment test. In conjunction with the interim goodwill impairment test, management also tested for impairment all other intangible assets other than goodwill associated with the Brazil operation. This test was performed during the third quarter of fiscal 2012, resulting in a total impairment charge of \$17.8 million, of which \$13.8 million was recorded as impairment of goodwill and \$4.0 million was recorded as impairment of other intangible assets. In addition, the \$2.6 million earn-out liability relating to the Brazil acquisition was reduced to zero as there was no future expectation of an earn-out payment. The reduction of the earn-out liability is reflected as a credit to gains, losses and other items, net.

Gains, losses and other items for each of the years presented are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Restructuring plan charges and adjustments	\$17,810	\$2,894	\$12,778
Legal contingencies	4,202	-	-
Earnout liability adjustment	-	-	(2,598)
Other	84	(884)	2,458
	\$22,096	\$2,010	\$12,638

Gains, losses and other items, net was \$22.1 million in fiscal 2014. The Company recorded a total of \$17.8 million in restructuring charges and adjustments which included \$14.0 million of severance and other charges related to the termination of associates in the United States, Australia, China, and Europe and lease accruals of \$3.8 million. The Company also recorded loss contingency accruals and charges of \$4.2 million.

Gains, losses and other items, net was \$2.0 million in fiscal 2013. The Company recorded a total of \$2.9 million in restructuring charges and adjustments which included severance and other associate-related costs of \$2.8 million and lease accruals of \$0.1 million.

Gains, losses and other items, net was \$12.6 million in fiscal 2012. The Company recorded a total of \$12.8 million in restructuring charges and adjustments which included severance and other associate-related costs of \$9.9 million, lease accruals of \$2.6 million, and adjustments to the fiscal 2011 restructuring plan of \$0.3 million. On July 12, 2011, the Company entered into a transaction with MENA's minority partners to fully dispose of the Company's interest in its MENA subsidiary. The Company recorded a loss on the MENA disposal of \$3.4 million in the statement of operations. Of the \$3.4 million loss, \$2.5 million is recorded in gains, losses and other items, net and \$0.9 million is recorded in net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest. During fiscal 2012, the Company adjusted the value of the

earnout related to the Brazil acquisition from \$2.6 million to zero through gains, losses and other items, since there is no expectation of an earnout payment.

F-7

The following table summarizes the balances that were accrued for restructuring plans discussed above, as well as the changes in those balances during the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	Associate-related reserves	Ongoing contract costs	Total
March 31, 2011	\$ 5,562	\$9,542	\$15,104
Restructuring charges and adjustments	10,126	2,652	12,778
Payments	(6,091)	(1,145)	(7,236)
March 31, 2012	\$ 9,597	\$11,049	\$20,646
Restructuring charges and adjustments	2,836	58	2,894
Payments	(8,744)	(2,086)	(10,830)
March 31, 2013	\$ 3,689	\$9,021	\$12,710
Restructuring charges and adjustments	14,014	3,796	17,810
Payments	(11,161)	(2,600)	(13,761)
March 31, 2014	\$ 6,542	\$10,217	\$16,759

Operating Profit and Profit Margins

The following table presents the Company's income from operations and operating profit margin by segment for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Operating profit and profit margin:			
Marketing and data services	\$78,433 9.7 %	\$80,017 10.1 %	\$95,173 11.9 %
IT Infrastructure management services	\$32,847 12.8 %	\$29,330 10.6 %	\$24,970 8.6 %
Other services	\$1,941 5.5 %	\$(4,618) (13.1)%	\$(4,139) (10.3)%
Corporate	\$(64,937)	\$(2,010)	\$(30,441)
Total income from operations	\$48,284	\$102,719	\$85,563
Total operating profit margin	4.4 %	9.3 %	7.6 %

Fiscal 2014 operating margins were 4.4% compared to 9.3% in fiscal 2013. Fiscal 2014 operating costs and expenses were \$1,049 million which included \$64.9 million of unusual items compared to \$2.0 million of unusual items in fiscal 2013. Current year unusual items included \$14.0 million of business separation and transformation expenses included in SGA expenses, \$22.1 million of restructuring charges and legal contingency accruals included in gains, losses and other items, net, and \$28.8 million of impairment charges included in impairment of goodwill and other assets. Excluding the unusual items in both periods, operating expenses were \$984.3 million in fiscal 2014, a \$10.4 million, or 1.0%, decline from \$994.6 million in fiscal 2013. Excluding the unusual items in both periods, operating margins increased from 9.5% to 10.3%.

Fiscal 2013 operating margins were 9.3% compared to 7.6% in fiscal 2012. Fiscal 2013 operating margin improvement primarily results from the \$28.4 million decrease in impairment of goodwill and other intangibles and gains, losses and other items, net from the prior year.

MDS income from operations was \$78.4 million, a 9.7% margin, in fiscal 2014 compared to \$80.0 million, a 10.1% margin in fiscal 2013. Margins in the U.S. declined from 12.3% to 11.3% and International operating income was flat between the two comparable periods. The U.S. margin decrease primarily resulted from costs associated with additional personnel and data costs required to support investment initiatives that were partially offset by the impact of cost reductions as part of the Company's operating cost and expense reduction initiative announced in November 2013. International operating improvements primarily resulted from improvements in Brazil, Australia, and China that were partially offset by increased losses in Europe.

F-8

MDS income from operations was \$80.0 million, a 10.1% margin, in fiscal 2013 compared to \$95.2 million, an 11.9% margin, in fiscal 2012. MDS margins declined primarily due to investment initiatives both in client relationships and products.

IM income from operations was \$32.8 million, a 12.8% margin, in fiscal 2014 compared to \$29.3 million, a 10.6% margin, in fiscal 2013, and \$25.0 million, an 8.6% margin in fiscal 2012. IM margins benefited from termination fee revenue in fiscal 2014. IM margins improved in fiscal 2013, when compared to 2012, due to ongoing efficiency improvements.

OS income from operations was \$1.9 million in fiscal 2014 compared to losses of \$4.6 million in fiscal 2013 and \$4.1 million in fiscal 2012. The improvement in fiscal 2014 resulted from the Company's exit from the risk business which lost \$6.6 million in fiscal 2013. The disposal of the MENA business in 2012 improved 2013 income from operations by \$1.0 million. Additionally, increased profit from the UK fulfillment business in 2013 was offset by a \$2.7 million increased loss in the U.S. risk business.

Corporate loss from operations was \$64.9 million in fiscal 2014, \$2.0 million in fiscal 2013, and \$30.4 million in fiscal 2012. The losses for each period consist of items reported as impairment of goodwill and other assets and gains, losses and other items, net and the business separation and transformation expenses included in selling, general and administrative expense on the consolidated statement of operations.

Management announced in November 2013 an initiative to reduce its annual operating costs and expenses by roughly \$20 to \$30 million over the following six to twelve months. This effort is substantially completed. These reductions will not impact the Company's ongoing investment in the AOS or continued investment in innovation. The initiative seeks to improve the Company's performance by simplifying the Company's management structure, centralizing duplicative efforts, and standardizing work flows.

Other Income (Expense), Income Taxes and Other Items

Interest expense was \$11.7 million in fiscal 2014, a decrease of \$1.0 million from \$12.7 million in fiscal 2013. The decrease primarily results from lower interest on capital leases and other borrowings. Interest expense on the Company's term loan remained flat compared to the prior fiscal year. During fiscal 2014, the Company refinanced its debt facility and as a result, the average term loan balance increased approximately \$34 million and the average interest rate decreased approximately 60 basis points.

Interest expense was \$12.7 million in fiscal 2013, a decrease of \$4.8 million from \$17.4 million in fiscal 2012. The decrease primarily relates to the reduction in outstanding borrowing under the Company's term loan. In addition, approximately \$1.3 million in interest expense in fiscal 2012 related to accelerated amortization of deferred debt costs due to loan prepayments. The term loan average balance declined approximately \$50 million and the average interest rate decreased approximately 12 basis points. Interest on other debt, such as capital leases, also declined.

Other income was \$1.8 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$0.2 million in fiscal 2013 and other expense of \$1.4 million in fiscal 2012. Other, net primarily consists of foreign currency transaction gains and losses, and interest and investment income. In addition, during fiscal 2014, the Company recorded a \$2.6 million gain from its investment in a real estate joint venture and \$0.7 million in accelerated deferred debt costs as a result of refinancing its term loan agreement.

The effective tax rate was 77.1% for 2014, compared to 36.7% in the 2013. Fiscal 2014 income taxes include \$7.7 million of expense related to increasing valuation allowances for net operating loss carryforwards and deferred tax assets in France and the UK, offset by a \$3.1 million income tax reserve adjustment resulting from expiration of certain statutes of limitations. The effective tax rate was negatively impacted by the impairment charges for goodwill, which have no tax benefit.

The effective tax rate was 36.7% for 2013, compared to 43.6% in 2012. The rate for 2013 benefitted from higher U.S. research and development tax credits and a lower impact from foreign losses. The U.S. research and development tax credit was reenacted in January 2013 retroactive to the beginning of 2012. During fiscal 2012, the Company's tax expense was reduced by \$12.3 million due to utilization of capital losses. This was offset by an increase in the valuation allowance for foreign deferred tax assets of \$5.2 million. Removing the impact of the impairment charges, gains, losses and other items, and the impact of the capital losses and valuation allowance increase from the fiscal 2012 tax rate calculation would have resulted in a tax rate of approximately 42%.

All three fiscal period tax rates were impacted by losses in foreign jurisdictions. The Company does not record the tax benefit of certain of those losses due to uncertainty of future benefit.

F-9

Losses attributable to noncontrolling interest include the noncontrolling interest in the Company's Brazilian subsidiary. During fiscal 2014, the Company acquired the remaining noncontrolling interest in Acxiom Brazil.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Working Capital and Cash Flow

Working capital increased \$179.5 million to \$416.1 million at March 31, 2014 compared to \$236.5 million at March 31, 2013. Total current assets increased \$204.4 million, resulting primarily from increases in cash of \$195.6 million. Current liabilities increased \$24.9 million, primarily resulting from increases in current installments of long-term debt (\$12.5 million), and deferred revenue (\$6.4 million).

The Company's cash is primarily located in the United States. Approximately \$22.2 million of the total cash balance of \$418.6 million, or approximately 5.3%, is located outside of the United States. The Company has no current plans to repatriate this cash to the United States.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$165.0 million in fiscal 2014 compared to \$150.1 million and \$229.5 million in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. The \$14.8 million increase in fiscal 2014 primarily resulted from positive changes in working capital, including a \$35.8 million decrease in income tax payments, which were partially offset by lower earnings. The \$79.3 million decrease in fiscal 2013 operating cash flow primarily resulted from a \$36.7 million increase in income tax payments, a decrease in customer prepayments (deferred revenue) of \$22.7 million, and other changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Accounts receivable days sales outstanding ("DSO") was 54 and 52 days at March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is calculated as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Numerator – trade accounts receivable, net	\$167,169	\$159,882
Denominator:		
Quarter revenue	277,208	277,131
Number of days in quarter	90	90
Average daily revenue	\$3,080	\$3,079
Days sales outstanding	54	52

Investing activities used \$68.2 million of cash in fiscal 2014 compared to \$66.9 million in fiscal 2013 and cash provided of \$3.4 million in fiscal 2012. Fiscal 2014 investing activities included data acquisition costs of \$7.7 million, capitalization of software of \$24.5 million, and capital expenditures of \$39.3 million. Investing activities also included investment proceeds of \$3.8 million related to the Company's real estate joint venture and \$0.5 million net cash paid for an acquisition. Fiscal 2013 investing activities included \$8.6 million of deferred data acquisition costs, \$19.9 million of capitalized software costs, and \$38.5 million of capital expenditures. Fiscal 2012 investing activities reflected net cash received for disposal of operations of \$72.4 million. The cash received results from \$73.5 million received for disposal of AISS operations, net of \$1.1 million cash paid for disposal of MENA operations. The cash inflow from the disposition of operations in fiscal 2012 was offset by other investing activity of \$69.2 million. Other investing activities included capitalized software development costs of \$5.3 million, capital expenditures of \$51.6 million, and data acquisition costs of \$12.3 million. Fiscal 2012 investing activities also reflected net cash paid for acquisitions of \$0.3 million relating to earnout payments paid on acquisitions made in previous years.

Under the Company's common stock repurchase program, the Company may purchase up to \$250.0 million of its common stock through the period ending November 18, 2014. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company repurchased 2.0 million shares of its common stock for \$52.7 million. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Company repurchased 4.6 million shares of its common stock for \$71.7 million. During the fiscal year

ended March 31, 2012, the Company repurchased 5.8 million shares of its common stock for \$68.2 million. Through March 31, 2014, the Company has repurchased 12.3 million shares of its stock for \$192.6 million, leaving remaining capacity of \$57.4 million under the stock repurchase program. Cash paid for acquisition of treasury stock in the consolidated statement of cash flows may differ from the aggregate purchase price due to trades made during one fiscal period that settle in a different fiscal period.

Financing activities provided \$98.3 million of cash in fiscal 2014, compared to cash used of \$89.2 million and \$209.8 million in fiscal 2013 and 2012, respectively. During fiscal 2014, the Company refinanced its term loan resulting in proceeds, net of fees, of \$80.6 million. Fiscal 2014 financing activities also included proceeds from the sale of common stock of \$80.5 million and the tax impact of stock options, warrants, and restricted stock of \$11.3 million offset by payments of debt of \$20.9 million (excluding the \$215.0 million prepayment of debt under the term loan refinancing) and acquisition of treasury stock as previously described of \$52.7 million.

Fiscal 2013 financing activities included payments of debt of \$26.9 million and acquisition of treasury stock of \$74.4 million, offset by \$12.0 million in proceeds from the sale of common stock. Fiscal 2012 financing activities included payments of debt of \$154.9 million and acquisition of treasury stock of \$65.5 million, offset by \$12.2 million in proceeds from the sale of common stock. Debt payments included prepayments on the Company's term loan of \$125.0 million in fiscal 2012.

In fiscal years 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred debt to finance the acquisition of property and equipment. The incurrence of this debt appears on the consolidated statements of cash flows under "supplemental cash flow information." Acquisitions under capital leases and installment payment arrangements were \$2.2 million in fiscal 2013 and \$11.2 million in 2012. Payment of this debt in future periods will be reflected as a financing activity. The Company has also included details of its debt payments within the "supplemental cash flow" information.

Credit and Debt Facilities

On October 9, 2013, the Company refinanced its prior credit agreement. The Company borrowed \$300 million of the new term loan and used the proceeds to pay off the prior \$215 million term loan balance in its entirety along with \$4.4 million in fees related to the new credit agreement. The remaining proceeds will be used for other general corporate purposes. The amended and restated credit agreement contains customary representations, warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, default, and acceleration provisions.

The Company's newly amended and restated credit agreement provided for (1) term loans up to an aggregate principal amount of \$300 million and (2) revolving credit facility borrowings consisting of revolving loans, letter of credit participations and swing-line loans up to an aggregate amount of \$300 million.

The term loan agreement is payable in quarterly installments of \$3.8 million through September 2014, followed by quarterly installments of \$7.5 million through September 2017, followed by quarterly installments of \$11.3 million through June 2018, with a final payment of \$161.3 million due October 9, 2018. The revolving loan commitment expires October 9, 2018.

Term loan and revolving credit facility borrowings bear interest at LIBOR or at an alternative base rate plus a credit spread. At March 31, 2014, the LIBOR credit spread was 2.00%. There were no revolving credit borrowings outstanding at March 31, 2014 or March 31, 2013. The weighted-average interest rate on term loan borrowings at March 31, 2014 was 2.4%. Outstanding letters of credit at March 31, 2014 were \$2.2 million.

The term loan allows prepayments before maturity. The credit agreement is secured by the accounts receivable of Acxiom and its domestic subsidiaries, as well as by the outstanding stock of certain Acxiom subsidiaries.

Under the terms of the term loan, the Company is required to maintain certain debt-to-cash flow and debt service coverage ratios, among other restrictions. At March 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with these covenants and restrictions. In addition, if certain financial ratios and other conditions are not satisfied, the revolving credit facility limits the Company's ability to pay dividends in excess of \$30 million in any fiscal year (plus additional amounts in certain circumstances).

In fiscal 2012, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement. The agreement provided for the Company to pay interest through January 27, 2014 at a fixed rate of 0.94% plus the applicable credit spread on \$150.0 million notional amount, while receiving interest for the same period at the LIBOR rate on the same notional amount. On October 9, 2013, the Company voluntarily de-designated this hedging relationship as a result of the full prepayment of the related term loan as described above. The swap agreement matured on January 27, 2014.

On March 10, 2014, the Company entered into a new swap agreement. The new agreement provides for the Company to pay interest through March 10, 2017 at a fixed rate of 0.98% plus the applicable credit spread on \$50.0 million

notional amount, while receiving interest for the same period at the LIBOR rate on the same notional amount. The LIBOR rate as of March 31, 2014 was 0.23%. The swap was entered into as a cash flow hedge against LIBOR interest rate movements on the term loan. The Company assesses the effectiveness of the hedge based on the hypothetical derivative method. There was no ineffectiveness for the period ended March 31, 2014. Under the hypothetical derivative method, the cumulative change in fair value of the actual swap is compared to the cumulative change in fair value of the hypothetical swap, which has terms that identically match the critical terms of the hedged transaction. Thus, the hypothetical swap is presumed to perfectly offset the hedged cash flows. The change in the fair value of the hypothetical swap will then be regarded as a proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in

F-11

the expected future cash flows from the hedged transactions. All of the fair values are derived from an interest-rate futures model. As of March 31, 2014, the hedge relationship qualified as an effective hedge under applicable accounting standards. Consequently, all changes in fair value of the derivative will be deferred and recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the related forecasted transaction is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair market value of the derivative was zero at inception and an unrealized loss of \$0.02 million since inception is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) with the offset recorded to other noncurrent liabilities. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) may be recognized in the statement of operations if certain terms of the floating-rate debt change, if the floating-rate debt is extinguished or if the interest rate swap agreement is terminated prior to maturity. The Company has assessed the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the swap and concludes that no substantial risk of default exists as of March 31, 2014.

Based on our current expectations, we believe our liquidity and capital resources will be sufficient to operate our business. However, we may take advantage of opportunities to generate additional liquidity or refinance existing debt through capital market transactions. The amount, nature and timing of any capital market transactions will depend on: our operating performance and other circumstances; our then-current commitments and obligations; the amount, nature and timing of our capital requirements; any limitations imposed by our current credit arrangements; and overall market conditions.

Off-Balance Sheet Items and Commitments

In connection with a certain building, the Company previously entered into a 50/50 joint venture with a local real estate developer. The Company was guaranteeing a portion of the loan for the building. The guaranteed amount was collateralized by real property. During fiscal 2014, the joint venture sold the real property. Therefore the debt and the related guarantee were extinguished. In addition, in connection with the disposal of certain assets, the Company has guaranteed a lease for the buyer of the assets. This guarantee was made by the Company primarily to facilitate favorable financing terms for the third party. Should the third party default, the Company would be required to perform under this guarantee. At March 31, 2014, the Company's maximum potential future payments under this guarantee were \$1.5 million.

Outstanding letters of credit, which reduce the borrowing capacity under the Company's revolving credit facility, were \$2.2 million at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Contractual Commitments

The following table presents Acxiom's contractual cash obligations, exclusive of interest, and purchase commitments at March 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands). The table does not include the future payment of gross unrealized tax benefit liabilities of \$2.1 million, as future payment of this liability is uncertain and the Company is not able to predict the periods in which the payments, if any, will be made (dollars in thousands):

	For the years ending March 31						Total
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	
Term loan	\$22,500	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$37,500	\$172,500	\$-	\$292,500
Capital lease and installment payment obligations	3,970	927	1,001	1,157	1,334	4,601	12,990
Other long-term debt	2,097	2,168	2,243	2,319	1,583	1,710	12,120
Total long-term debt	28,567	33,095	33,244	40,976	175,417	6,311	317,610
	20,598	17,502	16,778	14,772	11,925	43,233	124,808

Operating lease payments							
Total contractual cash obligations	\$49,165	\$50,597	\$50,022	\$55,748	\$187,342	\$49,544	\$442,418

	For the years ending March 31						
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Thereafter	Total
Total purchase commitments	\$70,138	\$35,528	\$22,054	\$2,637	\$520	\$736	\$131,613

Purchase commitments include contractual commitments for the purchase of data and open purchase orders for equipment, paper, office supplies, construction and other items. Purchase commitments in some cases will be satisfied by entering into future operating leases, capital leases, or other financing arrangements, rather than payment of cash. The above commitments relating to long-term obligations do not include future payments of interest. The Company estimates interest payments on debt and capital leases for fiscal 2015 of \$12.7 million.

The following are contingencies or guarantees under which the Company could be required, in certain circumstances, to make cash payments as of March 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Lease guarantee	\$1,518
Outstanding letters of credit	2,168
Surety bonds	420

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the Company announced its proposed acquisition of LiveRamp, Inc. for \$310 million in cash. The Company expects to fund the acquisition using available cash balances.

While the Company does not have any other material contractual commitments for capital expenditures, certain levels of investments in facilities and computer equipment continue to be necessary to support the growth of the business. In some cases, the Company also licenses software and sells hardware to clients. In addition, new outsourcing or facilities management contracts frequently require substantial up-front capital expenditures to acquire or replace existing assets. Management believes that the Company's existing available debt and cash flow from operations will be sufficient to meet the Company's working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the foreseeable future. The Company also evaluates acquisitions from time to time, which may require up-front payments of cash.

To help accelerate the pace of product development, the Company has significantly increased the level of product investment. Total engineering investment (research and development expense plus capitalization of software) was \$48.1 million in fiscal 2014, compared to \$31.6 million in 2013 and \$10.8 million in 2012. Notwithstanding the Company's recently announced cost reduction efforts, the Company expects to continue to maintain investment spending, primarily for engineering and product management labor, capitalized software, and new data sources during fiscal 2015.

For a description of certain risks that could have an impact on results of operations or financial condition, including liquidity and capital resources, see "Risk Factors" contained in Part I, Item 1A, of this Annual Report.

Acquisitions

On July 1, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a 70% interest in GoDigital Tecnologia E Participacoes, Ltda. ("GoDigital"), a Brazilian marketing services business. The Company paid \$10.9 million, net of cash acquired, and not including amounts, if any, to be paid under an earnout agreement in which the Company could have paid up to an additional \$9.3 million based on the results of the acquired business over approximately the next two years.

The value of the earnout was originally estimated at \$3.6 million. During fiscal 2011, the Company estimated the value of the earnout to have decreased by \$1.1 million and recorded the adjustment in gains, losses and other items, net on the consolidated statement of operations. During fiscal 2012, the Company adjusted the value of the earnout to zero through gains, losses and other items, since there was no expectation of an earnout payment. During fiscal 2013, a final determination was made that no liability for earnout payment existed under the acquisition agreement.

Also during the quarter ended December 31, 2011, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill and other intangible assets of GoDigital for impairment. A total impairment charge of \$17.8 million was recorded of which \$13.8 million was related to goodwill and \$4.0 million was related to other intangible assets. Approximately 30% of this charge is attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

During fiscal 2014, the Company acquired the balance of the outstanding equity interests it didn't already own in GoDigital for \$0.6 million. As a result, the subsidiary is now wholly-owned and the Company reduced its \$0.4 million carrying value of the noncontrolling interest to zero and adjusted its equity investment by \$1.0 million in

additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet.

Divestitures

Prior to July 12, 2011, the Company owned a controlling interest in Acxiom MENA (“MENA”), a limited liability company registered under the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. MENA comprised the Company’s Middle East and North Africa operations. The consolidated net earnings of the Company in the statement of operations included the noncontrolling interests of MENA. On July 12, 2011, the Company entered into a transaction with MENA’s minority partners to fully dispose of its interest in its MENA subsidiary. The terms of the disposal included a \$1.0 million cash payment to MENA and the release of any claims that the acquirer may have against the Company and an agreement to hold the Company harmless from any future liabilities. The entity will no longer be a related party of the Company.

The Company recorded a loss on the MENA disposal of \$3.4 million in the statement of operations in fiscal 2012. Of the \$3.4 million loss, \$2.5 million was recorded in gains, losses and other items, net and \$0.9 million was recorded in net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest. The deconsolidation of MENA in July 2011 resulted in the elimination of the accumulated deficit attributed to MENA from the Company’s consolidated statement of equity and

comprehensive income of \$0.9 million. All goodwill associated with the MENA operations was impaired in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, therefore there was no goodwill allocated to the disposed operations. The revenue associated with the MENA operations for fiscal 2011 was approximately \$5.7 million.

Discontinued Operation

On February 1, 2012 the Company completed the sale of its background screening unit, Acxiom Information Security Services (AISS), to Sterling Infosystems, a New York-based technology firm for \$74 million. The sale qualified for treatment as discontinued operations during fiscal 2012. The results of operations pertaining to the AISS business have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements.

Key Trends and Uncertainties

The following is a summary of selected trends, events or uncertainties that the Company believes may have a significant impact on its future performance.

- The macroeconomic environment has a direct impact on overall marketing and advertising expenditures in the U.S. and abroad. As marketing budgets are often more discretionary in nature, they are easier to reduce in the short term as compared to other corporate expenses. Future widespread economic slowdowns in any of the industries or markets our clients serve, particularly in the United States, could reduce the marketing expenditures of our clients and prospective customers.
- With the growth of online advertising and e-commerce, there is increasing awareness and concern among the general public, privacy advocates, mainstream media, governmental bodies and others regarding marketing and privacy matters, particularly as they relate to individual privacy interests and global reach of the online marketplace. Negative publicity and/or increased restrictions on the collection, management, aggregation and use of information could result in reduced demand for our products or services, decreased availability of certain kinds of data and/or a material increase in the cost of collecting certain kinds of data.
- In recent years, we have witnessed an ongoing shift from direct marketing to alternative marketing channels. We believe this trend will continue and that, in the long term, a substantial portion of overall marketing and advertising expenditures will be moved to alternative marketing channels.
- Many businesses are moving towards an outsourced model as an alternative to a traditional information technology infrastructure. As they do, we see demand increasing for cloud computing services.

Seasonality and Inflation

Although the Company cannot accurately determine the amounts attributable to inflation, the Company is affected by inflation through increased costs of compensation and other operating expenses. If inflation were to increase over the low levels of recent years, the impact in the short run would be to cause increases in costs, which the Company would attempt to pass on to clients, although there is no assurance that it would be able to do so. Generally, the effects of inflation in recent years have been offset by technological advances, economies of scale and other operational efficiencies.

The Company's traditional direct marketing operations experience their lowest revenue in the first quarter of the fiscal year, with higher revenue in the second, third, and fourth quarters. In order to minimize the impact of these fluctuations, the Company continues to seek long-term arrangements with more predictable revenues.

Non-U.S. Operations

The Company has a presence in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Poland, Australia, China and Brazil. Most of the Company's exposure to exchange rate fluctuation is due to translation gains and losses as there are no material transactions that cause exchange rate impact. In general, each of the foreign locations is expected to fund its own operations and cash flows, although funds may be loaned or invested from the U.S. to the foreign subsidiaries subject to limitations in the Company's revolving credit facility. These advances are considered to be long-term investments, and any gain or loss resulting from changes in exchange rates as well as gains or losses resulting from translating the foreign financial statements into U.S. dollars are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Exchange rate movements of foreign currencies may have an impact on the Company's future costs or on future cash flows from foreign investments. The Company has not entered into any foreign currency forward exchange contracts or other derivative instruments to hedge the effects of adverse fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These accounting principles require management to make certain judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a summary of significant accounting policies used in the preparation of Acxiom's consolidated financial statements. Of those policies, we have identified the following as the most critical because they require management's use of complex and/or significant judgments:

Revenue Recognition – The Company provides database management and IT management services under long-term arrangements. These arrangements may require the Company to perform setup activities such as the design and build of a database for the customer under the database management contracts and migration of the customer's IT environment under IT management contracts. In some cases, the arrangements also contain provisions requiring customer acceptance of the setup activities prior to commencement of the ongoing services arrangement. Up-front fees billed during the setup phase for these arrangements are deferred and setup costs that are direct and

F-15

incremental to the contract are capitalized. Revenue recognition does not begin until after customer acceptance in cases where contracts contain acceptance provisions. Once the setup phase is complete and customer acceptance occurs, the Company recognizes revenue and the related costs for each element as delivered. In situations where the arrangement does not require customer acceptance before the Company begins providing services, revenue is recognized for each element as delivered and no costs are deferred.

Sales of third-party software, hardware and certain other equipment are recognized when delivered. If such sales are part of a multiple-element arrangement, they are recognized as a separate element unless collection of the sales price is dependent upon delivery of other products or services. Additionally, the Company evaluates revenue from the sale of data, software, hardware and equipment in accordance with accounting standards to determine whether such revenue should be recognized on a gross or a net basis. All of the factors in the accounting standards are considered with the primary factor being whether the Company is the primary obligor in the arrangement. "Out-of-pocket" expenses incurred by, and reimbursed to, the Company in connection with customer contracts are recorded as gross revenue.

The Company evaluates its database management and IT management arrangements to determine whether the arrangement contains a lease. If the arrangement is determined to contain a lease, applicable accounting standards require the Company to account for the lease component separately from the remaining components of the arrangement. In cases where database management or IT management arrangements are determined to include a lease, the lease is evaluated to determine whether it is a capital lease or operating lease and accounted for accordingly. These lease revenues are not significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenues from the licensing of data are recognized upon delivery of the data to the customer. Revenue from the licensing of data to the customer in circumstances where the license agreement contains a volume cap is recognized in proportion to the total records to be delivered under the arrangement. Revenue from the sale of data on a per-record basis is recognized as the records are delivered.

The relative selling price for each unit of accounting in a multiple-element arrangement is established using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), if available, third-party evidence (TPE), if available, or management's best estimate of stand-alone selling price (BESP). In most cases, the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE and therefore uses BESP. The objective of BESP is to determine the price at which the Company would transact a sale if the product or service were sold on a stand-alone basis. Management's BESP is determined by considering multiple factors including actual contractual selling prices when the item is sold on a stand-alone basis, as well as market conditions, competition, internal costs, profit objectives and pricing practices. The amount of revenue recognized for a delivered element is limited to an amount that is not contingent upon future delivery of additional products or services. As pricing and marketing strategies evolve, we may modify our pricing practices in the future, which could result in changes to BESP, or to the development of VSOE or TPE for individual products or services. As a result, future revenue recognition for multiple-element arrangements could differ from recognition in the current period. Our relative selling prices are analyzed on an annual basis or more frequently if we experience significant changes in selling prices.

All taxes assessed on revenue-producing transactions described above are presented on a net basis, or excluded from revenues.

The Company also performs services on a project basis outside of, or in addition to, the scope of long-term arrangements. The Company recognizes revenue from these services as the services are performed.

Some contracts contain benchmarking provisions or provisions allowing the customer to request a future reduction in pricing under certain circumstances. Any resulting reduction in pricing is only implemented on a prospective

basis. The Company's contracts provide a warranty that the services or products will meet the agreed-upon criteria or any necessary modifications will be made. The Company ensures that services or products delivered meet the agreed-upon criteria prior to recognition of revenue.

Included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets are deferred revenues resulting from billings and/or client payments in advance of revenue recognition. Deferred revenue at March 31, 2014 was \$47.7 million compared to \$41.4 million at March 31, 2013.

Accounts receivable include amounts billed to clients as well as unbilled amounts recognized in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policies. Unbilled amounts included in accounts receivable were \$20.6 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Software, Purchased Software Licenses, and Research and Development Costs – Costs of internally developed software are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated economic life of the software product, generally two to five years, or the amortization that would be recorded by using the ratio of gross revenues for a product to total current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product, whichever is greater. The Company capitalizes software development costs following accounting standards regarding the costs of computer software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed or the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Although there are differences in the two accounting standards, depending on whether a product is intended for internal use or to be provided to customers, both accounting standards generally require that research and development costs incurred prior to establishing technological feasibility or the beginning of the application development stage of software products are charged to operations as such costs are incurred. Once technological feasibility is established or the application development stage has begun, costs are capitalized until the software is available for general release. The Company recorded amortization expense related to internally developed computer software of \$9.7 million, \$8.6 million, and \$15.2 million for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively. Additionally, research and development costs of \$23.6 million, \$11.7 million and \$5.5 million were charged to cost of revenue in the consolidated statement of operations during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Costs of purchased software licenses are amortized using a units-of-production basis over the estimated economic life of the license, generally not to exceed ten years. The Company recorded amortization of purchased software licenses of \$7.1 million, \$9.7 million and \$13.5 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Some of these licenses are, in effect, volume purchase agreements for software licenses needed for internal use and to provide services to customers over the terms of the agreements. Therefore, amortization lives are periodically reevaluated and, if justified, adjusted to reflect current and future expected usage based on units-of-production amortization. Factors considered in estimating remaining useful life include, but are not limited to, contract provisions of the underlying licenses, introduction of new mainframe hardware which is compatible with previous generation software, predictions of continuing viability of mainframe architecture, and customers' continuing commitments to utilize mainframe architecture and the software under contract.

Capitalized software, including both purchased and internally developed, is reviewed each period and, if necessary, the Company reduces the carrying value of each product to its net realizable value. In performing the net realizable value evaluation of capitalized software, the Company's projection of potential future cash flows from future gross revenues by product, reduced by the costs of completing and disposing of that product are compared to the carrying value of each product. A write-down of the carrying amount of a product is made to the extent that the carrying value of a product exceeds its net realizable value.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, in conjunction with the goodwill impairment testing noted below, the Company also tested other long-lived assets in the affected units for impairment. As a result of the review, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$0.1 million in fiscal 2014 for purchased software licenses related to the Other services unit. No software impairment charges were recorded during fiscal years 2013 or 2012. At March 31, 2014, the Company's most recent impairment analysis of its purchased and internally developed software indicates that no further impairment exists. However, no assurance can be given that future analysis of the Company's capitalized software will not result in an impairment charge. Additionally, should future projected revenues not materialize and/or the cost of completing and disposing of software products significantly exceed the Company's estimates, write-downs of purchased or internally developed software might be required up to and including the total carrying value of such software (\$58.0 million at March 31, 2014).

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets– Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles as well as equity investments are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company considers factors such as operating losses, declining outlooks, and business conditions when evaluating the necessity for an impairment analysis. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the undiscounted cash flows expected to result

from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are classified as held for sale and are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, in conjunction with the goodwill impairment testing noted below, the Company also tested other long-lived assets in the affected units for impairment. As a result of the review, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.6 million for data assets related to the European Marketing and data services unit and \$0.9 million for other assets, primarily property and equipment, related to the Other services unit.

F-17

During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, in conjunction with the goodwill impairment testing noted below, the Company also tested certain intangible assets in the affected units for impairment. As a result of the review, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.0 million in fiscal 2012 for intangible assets related to the Brazil operation.

Valuation of Goodwill— Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on an annual basis in the first quarter of the Company’s fiscal year in accordance with applicable accounting standards, or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Triggering events for interim impairment testing include indicators such as adverse industry or economic trends, restructuring actions, downward revisions to projections of financial performance, or a sustained decline in market capitalization. The performance of the impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step requires comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. A potential impairment exists if the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the impairment test involves assigning the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its identifiable assets, with any residual fair value being assigned to goodwill. If the carrying value of an individual indefinite-lived intangible asset (including goodwill) exceeds its estimated fair value, such asset is written down by an amount equal to the excess, and a corresponding amount is recorded as a charge to operations for the period in which the impairment test is completed. Completion of the Company’s annual impairment test during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 indicated no potential impairment of its goodwill balances.

In order to estimate the fair value for each of the components, management uses an income approach based on a discounted cash flow model together with valuations based on an analysis of public company market multiples and a similar transactions analysis.

The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model include discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates are determined by using a weighted average cost of capital (“WACC”). The WACC considers market and industry data as well as company-specific risk factors for each reporting unit in determining the appropriate discount rate to be used. The discount rate utilized for each reporting unit is indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in such a business. Management, considering industry and company-specific historical and projected data, develops growth rates and cash flow projections for each reporting unit. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual cash flow estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and low long-term growth rates.

The public company market multiple method is used to estimate values for each of the components by looking at market value multiples to revenue and EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) for selected public companies that are believed to be representative of companies that marketplace participants would use to arrive at comparable multiples for the individual component being tested. These multiples are then used to develop an estimated value for each respective component.

The similar transactions method compares multiples based on acquisition prices of other companies believed to be those that marketplace participants would use to compare to the individual component being tested. Those multiples are then used to develop an estimated value for that component.

In order to arrive at an estimated value for each component, management uses a weighted-average approach to combine the results of each analysis. Management believes that using multiple valuation approaches and then weighting them appropriately is a technique that a marketplace participant would use.

As a final test of the annual valuation results, the total of the values of the components is reconciled to the actual market value of Acxiom common stock as of the valuation date. This reconciliation indicated an implied control

premium. Management believes this control premium is reasonable compared to historical control premiums observed in actual transactions.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is defined as either an operating segment or one step below an operating segment, known as a component. Acxiom's segments are the Marketing and data services segment, the IT Infrastructure management segment, and the Other services segment. Because the Marketing and data services segment contains both U.S. and International components, and there are differences in economic characteristics between the components in the different geographic regions, management tested a total of seven components at the beginning of the year. The goodwill amounts as of April 1, 2013 included in each component tested were: U.S. Marketing and data services, \$266.3 million; Europe Marketing and data services, \$18.5 million; Australia Marketing and data services, \$15.0 million; China Marketing and data services, \$6.0 million;

Brazil Marketing and data services, \$1.0 million; U.S. Infrastructure management, \$71.5 million; and Europe Other services, \$2.8 million. As of April 1, 2013, each of the components had an estimated fair value in excess of its carrying value, indicating no impairment. All of the components had a substantial excess fair value.

Each quarter the Company considers whether indicators of impairment exist such that additional impairment testing may be necessary. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the recoverability of goodwill associated with its European Marketing and data services reporting unit and its Other services reporting unit. The triggering event was the initiation of a restructuring of the European Marketing and data services unit. The restructuring includes exiting the analog paper survey business in Europe. The triggering event related to the Other services reporting unit was a potential exit from that business. In addition to testing the recoverability of goodwill, the Company also tested certain other long-lived assets in those units for impairment. In the case of the Other services unit, the step one fair value indicated that all of the goodwill and other long-lived assets were impaired. Therefore there was no need to perform detailed step two calculations in order to conclude that all of the goodwill and other long-lived assets of this unit should be written off. In the case of the European Marketing and data services unit, the Company first tested certain data assets within the unit, and concluded that \$4.6 million of these data assets were impaired and should be written off. Then the Company performed step one of the two-step goodwill test, which indicated the goodwill was impaired. Step two of the goodwill recoverability test required the Company to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation, under which the estimated fair value was allocated to the unit's tangible and intangible assets based on their estimated fair values. This hypothetical purchase price allocation indicated that all of the unit's goodwill should be written off. The amount of impairment for the European Marketing and data services unit was \$24.9 million, of which \$20.3 million was goodwill and \$4.6 million related to data assets. The amount of impairment for the Other services unit was \$3.9 million, of which \$3.0 million was goodwill and \$0.9 million was other assets, primarily property and equipment.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the recoverability of goodwill in its European Marketing and data services unit for impairment. The triggering events included the revision of the Company's long-term projections in conjunction with the fiscal 2014 budget. However, the results of the interim test indicated no impairment.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, management determined that results for the Brazil operation were likely to be significantly lower than had been projected in the previous goodwill test. Management further determined that the failure of the Brazil operation to meet expectations, combined with the expectation that future budget projections would also be lowered, constituted a triggering event, requiring an interim goodwill impairment test. In conjunction with the interim goodwill impairment test, management also tested for impairment all other intangible assets other than goodwill associated with the Brazil operation. This test was performed during the quarter ended December 31, 2011, resulting in a total impairment charge of \$17.8 million, of which \$13.8 million was recorded as impairment of goodwill and \$4.0 million was recorded as impairment of other intangible assets. In addition, the \$2.6 million earn-out liability relating to the Brazil acquisition was reduced to zero as there is no future expectation of an earn-out payment. The reduction of the earn-out liability is reflected as a credit to gains, losses and other items, net.

The carrying value of the goodwill and other intangible assets associated with the Brazil operation prior to completion of the impairment test was \$14.7 million for goodwill and \$4.1 million for other intangible assets. The Brazil component was previously part of the Information services segment and is now part of the Marketing and data services segment.

Management believes that the estimated valuations it arrived at are reasonable and consistent with what other marketplace participants would use in valuing the Company's components. However, management cannot give any assurance that these market values will not change in the future. For example, if discount rates demanded by the market increase, this could lead to reduced valuations under the income approach. If the Company's projections are not achieved in the future, this could lead management to reassess their assumptions and lead to reduced valuations

under the income approach. If the market price of the Company's stock decreases, this could cause the Company to reassess the reasonableness of the implied control premium, which might cause management to assume a higher discount rate under the income approach which could lead to reduced valuations. If future similar transactions exhibit lower multiples than those observed in the past, this could lead to reduced valuations under the similar transactions approach. And finally, if there is a general decline in the stock market and particularly in those companies selected as comparable to the Company's components, this could lead to reduced valuations under the public company market multiple approach. The Company's next annual impairment test will be performed during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The fair value of the Company's components could deteriorate which could result in the need to record impairment charges in future periods. The Company continues to monitor potential triggering events including changes in the business climate in which it operates, attrition of key personnel, the volatility in the capital markets, the Company's market capitalization compared to its book value, the Company's recent

operating performance, and the Company's financial projections. The Company has recently initiated a cost reduction program. The initiative seeks to improve the Company's performance by simplifying the Company's management structure, centralizing duplicative efforts and standardizing workflows. The Company will monitor the progress of the program to determine whether any resulting activities constitute a triggering event. The occurrence of one or more triggering events could require additional impairment testing, which could result in impairment charges.

Deferred Costs and Data Acquisition Costs – The Company defers certain costs, primarily salaries and benefits and other direct and incremental third party costs, in connection with client contracts and various other contracts and arrangements. Direct and incremental costs incurred during the setup phase under client contracts for database management or for IT management arrangements are deferred until such time as the database or the outsourcing services are operational and revenue recognition begins. These costs are directly related to the individual client, are to be used specifically for the individual client and have no other use or future benefit. In addition, revenue recognition of billings, if any, related to these setup activities are deferred during the setup phase. All deferred costs and billings are then amortized as contract revenue recognition occurs over the remaining term of the arrangement. During the period when costs are being deferred, the Company performs a net realizable value review on a quarterly basis to ensure that the deferred costs are recoverable through either 1) recognition of previously deferred revenue, 2) future minimum contractual billings or 3) billings in excess of contractual minimum billings that can be reasonably estimated and are deemed likely to occur. Once revenue recognition begins, these deferred costs are assessed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Some contracts contain provisions allowing the customer to request reductions in pricing if they can demonstrate that the Company charges lower prices for similar services to other customers, or if the prices charged are higher than certain benchmarks. If pricing is renegotiated, deferred costs are assessed for impairment.

The test of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying value of the asset to its undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the review indicates that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the sum of its expected future cash flows, the asset's carrying amount is written down to its estimated fair value. Fair value is determined by an internally developed discounted projected cash flow analysis of the asset.

The total deferred costs at March 31, 2014 are \$16.1 million. Of that amount, \$8.8 million relates to one customer. If the Company were to determine that the amount from this customer is unrecoverable, the resulting write-down in carrying value could be material.

In addition to client contract costs, the Company defers direct and incremental costs incurred in connection with obtaining other contracts, including debt facilities, lease facilities, and various other arrangements. Costs deferred in connection with obtaining scheduled debt facilities are amortized over the term of the arrangement using the interest method. Costs deferred in connection with lease facilities or revolving credit facilities are amortized over the term of the arrangement on a straight-line basis.

The Company also defers costs related to the acquisition or licensing of data for the Company's proprietary databases which are used in providing data products and services to customers. These costs are amortized over the useful life of the data, which is from two to seven years. In order to estimate the useful life of any acquired data, the Company considers several factors including 1) the type of data acquired, 2) whether the data becomes stale over time, 3) to what extent the data will be replaced by updated data over time, 4) whether the stale data continues to have value as historical data, 5) whether a license places restrictions on the use of the data, and 6) the term of the license.

Restructuring – The Company records costs associated with employee terminations and other exit activity in accordance with applicable accounting standards, depending on whether the costs relate to exit or disposal activities under the accounting standards, or whether they are other post-employment termination benefits. Under applicable accounting standards related to exit or disposal costs, the Company records employee termination benefits as an

operating expense when the benefit arrangement is communicated to the employee and no significant future services are required. Under the accounting standards related to post employment termination benefits the Company records employee termination benefits when the termination benefits are probable and can be estimated. The Company recognizes the present value of facility lease termination obligations, net of estimated sublease income and other exit costs, when the Company has future payments with no future economic benefit or a commitment to pay the termination costs of a prior commitment. In future periods the Company will record accretion expense to increase the liability to an amount equal to the estimated future cash payments necessary to exit the leases. This requires a significant amount of judgment and management estimation in order to determine the expected time frame it will take to secure a subtenant, the amount of sublease income to be received and the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the future cash flows. Should actual lease exit costs differ from estimates, the Company may be required to adjust the restructuring charge which will impact net income in the period any adjustment is recorded.

F-20

Income Taxes – The Company makes estimates and judgments in determining the provision for income taxes for financial statement purposes. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of tax credits, benefits, and deductions, and in the calculation of certain tax assets and liabilities that arise from differences in the timing of recognition of revenue and expense for tax and financial statement purposes, as well as the interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions. Significant changes in these estimates may result in an increase or decrease to the tax provision in a subsequent period. The Company assesses the likelihood that it will be able to recover its deferred tax assets. If recovery is not likely, the Company increases the provision for taxes by recording a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets that it estimates will not ultimately be recoverable. The Company believes that the deferred tax assets recorded on the consolidated balance sheets will be ultimately recovered. However, should a change occur in the Company’s ability to recover its deferred tax assets, its tax provision would increase in the period in which the Company determined that the recovery was not likely.

The calculation of tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. The Company recognizes liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on a two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining whether the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. If the Company determines that a tax position will more likely than not be sustained on audit, the second step requires the Company to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. It is inherently difficult and subjective to estimate such amounts, as the Company has to determine the probability of various possible outcomes.

The Company re-evaluates these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors such as changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, new audit activity, and effectively settled issues. Determining whether an uncertain tax position is effectively settled requires judgment. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

New Accounting Pronouncement –

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. This update changes the requirements for determining whether a component is included in discontinued operations. The update will be effective for Acxiom in fiscal 2016, with early application allowed. Management does not expect a significant impact from implementation of this update.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Acxiom Corporation (the Company) is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2014. In making this assessment, the Company's management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992).

Based on management's assessment and those criteria, the Company's management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2014.

KPMG LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this annual report, has issued an attestation report, appearing on the following page, regarding its assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2014.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Acxiom Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Acxiom Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall consolidated financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Acxiom Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Acxiom Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated May 28, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 2014

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Acxiom Corporation:

We have audited Acxiom Corporation's (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Acxiom Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Acxiom Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2014, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Acxiom Corporation and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2014, and our report dated May 28, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
May 28, 2014

F-24

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2014 AND 2013
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$418,586	\$222,974
Trade accounts receivable, net	167,169	159,882
Deferred income taxes	12,870	13,496
Refundable income taxes	11,535	5,809
Other current assets	55,365	58,935
Total current assets	665,525	461,096
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization	216,906	230,752
Software, net of accumulated amortization of \$230,161 in 2014 and \$235,491 in 2013	39,425	24,471
Goodwill	358,384	381,129
Purchased software licenses, net of accumulated amortization of \$263,228 in 2014 and \$262,169 in 2013	18,584	23,604
Deferred costs, net	16,143	42,971
Data acquisition costs, net	4,502	10,631
Other assets, net	3,832	13,052
	\$1,323,301	\$1,187,706
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current installments of long-term debt	\$28,567	\$16,105
Trade accounts payable	36,183	35,786
Accrued expenses		
Payroll	63,972	62,390
Other	72,762	68,270
Deferred revenue	47,744	41,388
Income taxes payable	241	637
Total current liabilities	249,469	224,576
Long-term debt	289,043	237,400
Deferred income taxes	90,226	94,918
Other liabilities	11,706	11,444
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
Common stock, \$0.10 par value (authorized 200 million shares; issued 125.8 million and 121.3 million shares at March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively)	12,584	12,134
Additional paid-in capital	981,985	885,184
Retained earnings	602,829	593,966
Accumulated other comprehensive income	13,662	11,423
Treasury stock, at cost (49.2 million and 47.8 million shares at March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively)	(928,203)	(882,959)
Total Acxiom stockholders' equity	682,857	619,748
Noncontrolling interest	-	(380)
Total equity	682,857	619,368
	\$1,323,301	\$1,187,706

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2014	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 1,097,545	\$ 1,099,359	\$ 1,130,624
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of revenue	828,955	840,640	857,479
Selling, general and administrative	169,376	153,990	157,141
Impairment of goodwill and other assets	28,834	-	17,803
Gains, losses and other items, net	22,096	2,010	12,638
Total operating costs and expenses	1,049,261	996,640	1,045,061
Income from operations	48,284	102,719	85,563
Other expense:			
Interest expense	(11,671)	(12,694)	(17,448)
Other, net	1,817	152	(1,369)
Total other expense	(9,854)	(12,542)	(18,817)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	38,430	90,177	66,746
Income taxes	29,627	33,058	29,129
Net earnings from continuing operations	8,803	57,119	37,617
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of tax	-	-	33,899
Net earnings	8,803	57,119	71,516
Less: Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(60)	(488)	(5,747)
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom	\$ 8,863	\$ 57,607	\$ 77,263
Basic earnings per share:			
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.47
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	0.43
Net earnings	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.90
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom stockholders	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.97
Diluted earnings per share:			
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.47
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	0.42
Net earnings	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.89
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom stockholders	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.96

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013	2012
Net earnings	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$71,516
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	1,511	(2,489)	(2,219)
Unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swap	728	311	(171)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	2,239	(2,178)	(2,390)
Comprehensive income	11,042	54,941	69,126
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(60)	(488)	(5,747)
Comprehensive income attributable to Acxiom stockholders	\$11,102	\$55,429	\$74,873

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-27

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012
(Dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in Capital	Retained earnings \$	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Treasury Stock		Noncontrolling Interest	Total of Equity
	Number of shares	Amount				Number shares	Amount		
Balances at March 31, 2011	117,767,535	\$11,777	\$ 837,439	459,096	\$15,991	(37,183)	\$7749,125	\$5,855	\$591,033
Employee stock awards, benefit plans and other issuances	1,281,649	128	15,295	-	-	(239,170)	(3,218)	-	12,205
Tax impact of stock options, warrants and restricted stock	-	-	(1,310)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,310)
Non-cash share-based compensation	-	-	8,839	-	-	8,262	131	-	8,970
Restricted stock units vested	977,829	98	(98)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(5,798,368)	(48,169)	-	(68,169)
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(2,219)	-	-	-	(2,219)
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap	-	-	-	-	(171)	-	-	-	(171)
Net earnings (loss)	-	-	-	77,263	-	-	-	(5,747)	71,516
Balances at March 31, 2012	120,027,013	\$12,003	\$ 860,165	536,359	\$13,601	(43,213)	\$870,581	\$108	\$611,855
Employee stock awards, benefit plans and other issuances	845,618	84	12,707	-	-	(58,966)	(834)	-	11,957
Tax impact of stock options, warrants and restricted stock	-	-	357	-	-	-	-	-	357
Non-cash share-based compensation	-	-	12,002	-	-	-	-	-	12,002
Restricted stock units vested	470,285	47	(47)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	(4,553,071)	(7,744)	-	(71,744)

Acquisition of treasury stock									
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	(2,489)	-	-	-	(2,489)
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap	-	-	-	-	311	-	-	-	311
Net earnings (loss)	-	-	-	57,607	-	-	-	(488)	57,119
Balances at March 31, 2013	121,342,916	\$12,134	\$885,184	593,966	\$11,423	(47,825)	\$882,959	(380)	\$619,368
Employee stock awards, benefit plans and other issuances	4,018,507	402	84,422	-	-	(155,089)	(9,334)		80,490
Tax impact of stock options, warrants and restricted stock	-	-	11,295	-	-	-	-	-	11,295
Non-cash share-based compensation	-	-	13,925	-	-	-	-	-	13,925
Restricted stock units vested	482,185	48	(48)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warrant exercises	-	-	(11,753)	-	-	769,927	1,753	-	-
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(1,993,310)	(663)		(52,663)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	-	-	(1,040)	-	-	-	-	440	(600)
Comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	-	1,511	-	-	-	1,511
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap	-	-	-	-	728	-	-	-	728
Net earnings (loss)	-	-	-	8,863	-	-	-	(60)	8,803
Balances at March 31, 2014	125,843,608	\$12,584	\$981,985	602,829	\$13,662	(49,203)	\$978,203		\$682,857

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013	2012
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$71,516
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	103,006	116,208	134,662
Loss (gain) on disposal or impairment of assets	(2,576)	25	(48,197)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	664	-	-
Impairment of goodwill and other assets	28,834	-	17,803
Deferred income taxes	2,097	(3,578)	2,228
Non-cash share-based compensation expense	13,925	12,002	8,970
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	7,733	6,678	(947)
Other assets	(1,129)	(9,185)	(4,907)
Deferred costs	(506)	(1,564)	(2,301)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	180	(8,888)	46,624
Deferred revenue	3,945	(18,685)	4,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	164,976	150,132	229,451
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments from the disposition of operations	-	-	72,425
Capitalized software development costs	(24,517)	(19,879)	(5,262)
Capital expenditures	(39,298)	(38,491)	(51,591)
Receipts from investments	3,823	-	370
Data acquisition costs	(7,745)	(8,570)	(12,312)
Net cash paid in acquisitions	(500)	-	(255)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(68,237)	(66,940)	3,375
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from debt	300,000	-	-
Payments of debt	(235,895)	(26,871)	(154,876)
Fees for debt refinancing	(4,370)	-	-
Acquisition liability payment	-	(288)	(326)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	(600)	-	-
Acquisition of treasury stock	(52,663)	(74,378)	(65,535)
Sale of common stock	80,490	11,957	12,205
Income tax impact of stock options, warrants and restricted stock	11,295	357	(1,310)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	98,257	(89,223)	(209,842)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	616	(643)	(309)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	195,612	(6,674)	22,675
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	222,974	229,648	206,973
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$418,586	\$222,974	\$229,648

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

F-29

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012
(Dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013	2012
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 11,762	\$ 12,709	\$ 19,059
Income taxes	21,702	57,464	20,765
Payments on capital leases and installment payment arrangements	8,379	16,514	18,331
Prepayment of debt	215,000	-	125,000
Other debt payments	12,516	10,357	11,545
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Acquisition of property and equipment under capital leases and installment payment arrangements	-	2,157	11,242

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-30

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Description of Business -

Acxiom is an enterprise data, analytics and software-as-a-service company. For over 40 years, Acxiom has been an innovator in harnessing the powerful potential of data to strengthen connections between people, businesses and their partners. We focus on creating better connections that enable better living for people and better results for the businesses who serve them.

Founded in 1969, in Conway, Arkansas, Acxiom serves clients around the world from locations in the United States, Europe, South America and the Asia-Pacific region.

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation -

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in 20% to 50% owned entities are accounted for using the equity method with equity in earnings recorded in "other, net" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Investments in less than 20% owned entities are accounted for at cost. Investment income and charges related to investments accounted for at cost are recorded in "other, net."

Discontinued Operations -

Discontinued operations comprise those activities that have been disposed of during the period or which have been classified as held for sale at the end of the period, and represent a separate major line of business or geographical area that can be clearly distinguished for operational and financial reporting purposes. In 2012, Acxiom identified its background screening unit, Acxiom Information Security Services (AISS), as a component of the Company that is reported as discontinued operations as a result of its disposal (see note 4).

Use of Estimates -

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities to prepare these consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Areas in which significant judgments and estimates are used include projected cash flows associated with recoverability of assets, restructuring and impairment accruals, litigation loss accruals, and the recognition and measurement of current and deferred income taxes, including the measurement of uncertain tax positions.

Reclassifications -

Certain amounts reported in previous periods have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

Adoption of New Accounting Standard –

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. This update changes the requirements for

determining whether a component is included in discontinued operations. The update will be effective for Acxiom in fiscal 2016, with early application allowed. Management does not expect a significant impact from implementation of this update.

Cash and Cash Equivalents -

The Company considers all highly-liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable -

Accounts receivable include amounts billed to customers as well as unbilled amounts recognized in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policies, as stated below. Unbilled amounts included in accounts receivable, which generally arise from the delivery of data and performance of services to customers in advance of billings, were \$20.6 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Accounts receivable are presented net of allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company evaluates its allowance for doubtful accounts based on a combination of factors at each reporting date. Each account or group of accounts is evaluated based on specific information known to management regarding each customer's ability or inability to pay, as well as historical experience for each customer or group of customers, the length of time the receivable has been outstanding, and current economic conditions in the customer's industry. Accounts receivable that are determined to be uncollectible are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Property and Equipment -

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows: buildings and improvements, up to 30 years; data processing equipment, 2 - 5 years, and office furniture and other equipment, 3 - 7 years.

Property held under capitalized lease arrangements is included in property and equipment, and the associated liabilities are included in long-term debt. Amortization of property under capitalized leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense. Property and equipment taken out of service and held for sale is recorded at the lower of depreciated cost or net realizable value and depreciation is ceased.

Leases -

Rent expense on operating leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease agreement.

Software and Research and Development Costs –

Costs of internally developed software are amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining estimated economic life of the software product, generally two to five years, or the amortization that would be recorded by using the ratio of gross revenues for a product to total current and anticipated future gross revenues for that product, whichever is greater. The Company capitalizes software development costs following accounting standards regarding the costs of computer software to be sold, leased or otherwise marketed or the costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. Although there are differences in the two accounting standards, depending on whether a product is intended for internal use or to be provided to customers, both accounting standards generally require that research and development costs incurred prior to establishing technological feasibility or the beginning of the application development stage of software products are charged to operations as such costs are incurred. Once technological feasibility is established or the application development stage has begun, costs are capitalized until the software is available for general release. Amortization expense related to internally developed software is included in cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Purchased Software Licenses -

Costs of purchased software licenses are amortized using a units-of-production basis over the estimated economic life of the license, generally not to exceed ten years. Amortization of software is included in cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Some of these licenses are, in effect, volume purchase agreements for software licenses needed for internal use and to provide services to customers over the terms of the agreements. Therefore, amortization lives are periodically reevaluated and, if justified, adjusted to reflect current and future expected usage based on units-of-production amortization. Factors considered in estimating remaining useful life include, but are not limited to, contract provisions of the underlying licenses, introduction of new mainframe hardware which is compatible with previous generation software, predictions of continuing viability of mainframe architecture, and customers' continuing commitments to utilize mainframe architecture and the software under contract.

F-32

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

Goodwill -

The excess of the purchase price over fair value of net identifiable assets and liabilities of an acquired business (“goodwill”) and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather tested for impairment, at least annually. The Company tests for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment during the first quarter of its fiscal year.

The Company assesses the recoverability of the carrying value of goodwill at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the goodwill of a reporting unit may not be fully recoverable. Recoverability is measured at the reporting unit level based on the provisions of the authoritative literature.

The Company measures recoverability of goodwill for each reporting unit using multiple valuation techniques, including a discounted cash flow model incorporating discount rates commensurate with the risks involved, which is classified as a Level 3 measurement under fair value measurement authoritative guidance. If the calculated fair value is less than the current carrying value, impairment of the reporting unit may exist. When the recoverability test indicates potential impairment, the Company and a third-party valuation consultant will calculate an implied fair value of goodwill for the reporting unit. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in a manner similar to how goodwill is calculated in a business combination. If the implied fair value of goodwill exceeds the carrying value of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit, there is no impairment. If the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recorded to write down the carrying value. An impairment loss cannot exceed the carrying value of goodwill assigned to a reporting unit but may indicate certain long-lived and amortizable intangible assets associated with the reporting unit may require additional impairment testing.

Completion of the Company’s annual impairment test during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 indicated no potential impairment of its goodwill balances. The Company expects to complete its next annual impairment test during the quarter ending June 30, 2014.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill and certain other assets of its European Marketing and data services unit and its Other services unit for impairment. Results of the two-step test indicated impairment. The Company recorded goodwill impairment charges of \$23.3 million during fiscal 2014 (see note 6). During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill of its European Marketing and data services unit for impairment, however, the results of the interim test indicated no impairment (see note 6). During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill in its Brazil operation for impairment. Results of the two-step test indicated impairment and the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$13.8 million during fiscal 2012 (see note 6).

Impairment of Long-lived Assets and Long-lived Assets to Be Disposed Of -

Long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles as well as equity investments are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company considers factors such as operating losses, declining outlooks, and business conditions when evaluating the necessity for an impairment analysis. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by

a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of shall be classified as held for sale and are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, in conjunction with the goodwill impairment test noted above, the Company also tested certain database assets and other long-lived assets in the affected units for impairment. The Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.6 million related to data assets and \$0.9 million related to other long-lived assets (see note 6).

During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, in conjunction with the goodwill impairment test noted above, the Company also tested certain intangible assets in the affected unit for impairment. As a result of this review, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$4.0 million in fiscal 2012 for intangible assets related to the Brazil operation (see note 6).

Deferred Costs and Data Acquisition Costs -

The Company defers certain costs, primarily salaries and benefits and other direct and incremental third party costs, in connection with client contracts and various other contracts and arrangements. Direct and incremental costs incurred during the setup phase under client contracts for database management or for IT management arrangements are deferred until such time as the database or the outsourcing services are operational and revenue recognition

begins. These costs are directly related to the individual client, are to be used specifically for the individual client and have no other use or future benefit. In addition, revenue recognition of billings, if any, related to these setup activities are deferred during the setup phase. All deferred costs and billings are then amortized as contract revenue recognition occurs over the remaining term of the arrangement. During the period when costs are being deferred, the Company performs a net realizable value review on a quarterly basis to ensure that the deferred costs are recoverable through either 1) recognition of previously deferred revenue, 2) future minimum contractual billings or 3) billings in excess of contractual minimum billings that can be reasonably estimated and are deemed likely to occur. Once revenue recognition begins, these deferred costs are assessed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Some contracts contain provisions allowing the customer to request reductions in pricing if they can demonstrate that the Company charges lower prices for similar services to other customers, or if the prices charged are higher than certain benchmarks. If pricing is renegotiated, deferred costs are assessed for impairment.

The test of recoverability is performed by comparing the carrying value of the asset to its undiscounted expected future cash flows. If such review indicates that the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the sum of its expected future cash flows, the asset's carrying amount is written down to its estimated fair value. Fair value is determined by an internally developed discounted projected cash flow analysis of the asset.

In addition to client contract costs, the Company defers direct and incremental costs incurred in connection with obtaining other contracts, including debt facilities, lease facilities, and various other arrangements. Costs deferred in connection with obtaining scheduled debt facilities are amortized over the term of the arrangement using the interest method. Costs deferred in connection with lease facilities or revolving credit facilities are amortized over the term of the arrangement on a straight-line basis.

The Company also defers certain costs related to the acquisition or licensing of data for the Company's proprietary databases which are used in providing data products and services to customers. These costs are amortized over the useful life of the data, which is from two to seven years. In order to estimate the useful life of any acquired data, the Company considers several factors including 1) the type of data acquired, 2) whether the data becomes stale over time, 3) to what extent the data will be replaced by updated data over time, 4) whether the stale data continues to have value as historical data, 5) whether a license places restrictions on the use of the data, and 6) the term of the license.

Deferred Revenue -

Deferred revenue consists of amounts billed in excess of revenue recognized. Deferred revenues are subsequently recorded as revenue in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policies.

Revenue Recognition -

The Company provides database management and IT management services under long-term arrangements. These arrangements may require the Company to perform setup activities such as the design and build of a database for the customer under the database management contracts and migration of the customer's IT environment under IT management contracts. In some cases, the arrangements also contain provisions requiring customer acceptance of the setup activities prior to commencement of the ongoing services arrangement. Up-front fees billed during the setup phase for these arrangements are deferred and setup costs that are direct and incremental to the contract are capitalized. Revenue recognition does not begin until after customer acceptance in cases where contracts contain acceptance provisions. Once the setup phase is complete and customer acceptance occurs, the Company recognizes revenue and the related costs for each element as delivered. In situations where the arrangement does not require customer acceptance before the Company begins providing services, revenue is recognized for each element as delivered and no costs are deferred.

Sales of third-party software, hardware and certain other equipment are recognized when delivered. If such sales are part of a multiple-element arrangement, they are recognized as a separate element unless collection of the sales price is dependent upon delivery of other products or services. Additionally, the Company evaluates revenue from the sale of data, software, hardware and equipment in accordance with accounting standards to determine whether such revenue should be recognized on a gross or a net basis. All of the factors in the accounting standards are considered with the primary factor being whether the Company is the primary obligor in the arrangement. "Out-of-pocket" expenses incurred by, and reimbursed to, the Company in connection with customer contracts are recorded as gross revenue.

F-34

The Company evaluates its database management and IT management arrangements to determine whether the arrangement contains a lease. If the arrangement is determined to contain a lease, applicable accounting standards require the Company to account for the lease component separately from the remaining components of the arrangement. In cases where database management or IT management arrangements are determined to include a lease, the lease is evaluated to determine whether it is a capital lease or operating lease and accounted for accordingly. These lease revenues are not significant to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenues from the licensing of data are recognized upon delivery of the data to the customer. Revenue from the licensing of data to the customer in circumstances where the license agreement contains a volume cap is recognized in proportion to the total records to be delivered under the arrangement. Revenue from the sale of data on a per-record basis is recognized as the records are delivered.

The relative selling price for each unit of accounting in a multiple-element arrangement is established using vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE), if available, third-party evidence (TPE), if available, or management's best estimate of stand-alone selling price (BESP). In most cases, the Company has neither VSOE nor TPE and therefore uses BESP. The objective of BESP is to determine the price at which the Company would transact a sale if the product or service were sold on a stand-alone basis. Management's BESP is determined by considering multiple factors including actual contractual selling prices when the item is sold on a stand-alone basis, as well as market conditions, competition, internal costs, profit objectives and pricing practices. The amount of revenue recognized for a delivered element is limited to an amount that is not contingent upon future delivery of additional products or services. As pricing and marketing strategies evolve, we may modify our pricing practices in the future, which could result in changes to BESP, or to the development of VSOE or TPE for individual products or services. As a result, future revenue recognition for multiple-element arrangements could differ from recognition in the current period. Our relative selling prices are analyzed on an annual basis, or more frequently if we experience significant changes in selling prices.

All taxes assessed on revenue-producing transactions described above are presented on a net basis, or excluded from revenues.

The Company also performs services on a project basis outside of, or in addition to, the scope of long-term arrangements. The Company recognizes revenue from these services as the services are performed.

Some contracts contain benchmarking provisions or provisions allowing the customer to request a future reduction in pricing under certain circumstances. Any resulting reduction in pricing is only implemented on a prospective basis. The Company's contracts provide a warranty that the services or products will meet the agreed-upon criteria or any necessary modifications will be made. The Company ensures that services or products delivered meet the agreed-upon criteria prior to recognition of revenue.

Concentration of Credit Risk -

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of trade accounts, unbilled and notes receivable. The Company's receivables are from a large number of customers. Accordingly, the Company's credit risk is affected by general economic conditions. The Company maintains deposits in federally insured financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Management, however, believes the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk due to the financial position of the depository institutions in which those deposits are held.

Income Taxes -

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. The Company's foreign subsidiaries file separate income tax returns in the countries in which their operations are based.

The Company provides for deferred taxes under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be reversed. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount whose realization is more likely than not. In determining the recognition of uncertain tax positions, the Company applies a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold and determines the measurement of uncertain tax positions considering the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement with taxing authorities. Income taxes payable are classified in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets based on their estimated payment date.

Foreign Currency Translation -

The balance sheets of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are translated at period-end rates of exchange, and the statements of operations are translated at the weighted-average exchange rate for the period. Gains or losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss).

Advertising Expense -

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$6.0 million, \$5.3 million and \$4.5 million for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Advertising expense is included in selling, general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Guarantees -

The Company accounts for the guarantees of indebtedness of others under applicable accounting standards which require a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of the guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. A guarantor is also required to make additional disclosures in its financial statements about obligations under certain guarantees issued. The Company is required to recognize a liability in its consolidated financial statements equal to the fair value of its guarantees. The Company's liability for the fair value of guarantees is not material (see note 11).

Loss Contingencies and Legal Expenses -

The Company records a liability for loss contingencies when the liability is probable and reasonably estimable. Legal fees associated with loss contingencies are recorded when the legal fees are incurred.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

Earnings (Loss) per Share -

A reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share is shown below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

(dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013	2012
Basic earnings per share:			
Net earnings from continuing operations	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$37,617
Net earnings from discontinued operations	-	-	33,899
Net earnings	\$8,803	\$57,119	\$71,516
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(60)	(488)	(5,747)
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom	\$8,863	\$57,607	\$77,263
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	74,690	74,814	79,483
Basic earnings per share:			
Continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.76	\$0.47
Discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.43
Net earnings	\$0.12	\$0.76	\$0.90
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.07)
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom	\$0.12	\$0.77	\$0.97
Diluted earnings per share:			
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	74,690	74,814	79,483
Dilutive effect of common stock options, warrants, and restricted stock as computed under the treasury stock method	2,264	1,683	911
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding	76,954	76,497	80,394
Diluted earnings per share:			
Continuing operations	\$0.11	\$0.75	\$0.47
Discontinued operations	0.00	0.00	0.42
Net earnings	\$0.11	\$0.75	\$0.89
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.07)
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom	\$0.12	\$0.75	\$0.96

Some earnings per share amounts may not add due to rounding.

Options and warrants to purchase shares of common stock and restricted stock units, including performance-based restricted stock units not meeting performance criteria, that were outstanding during the periods presented but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect was anti-dilutive are shown below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2014	2013	2012
Number of shares outstanding under options, warrants and restricted stock units	834	6,709	9,344

Range of exercise prices for options and warrants \$29.30-\$62.06 \$13.10-\$62.06 \$13.14-\$62.06

F-37

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

Share-based Compensation -

The Company accounts for share-based compensation under applicable accounting standards which require the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments (including stock options) based on the grant-date fair value of the award to be recognized in the statement of operations over the service period of the award. Expense for awards with graded vesting is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period of the entire award.

Share-based Compensation Plans -

The Company has stock option plans and equity compensation plans (collectively referred to as the “share-based plans”) administered by the compensation committee of the board of directors under which options and restricted stock units were outstanding as of March 31, 2014.

The Company’s equity compensation plan provides that all associates (employees, officers, directors, affiliates, independent contractors or consultants) are eligible to receive awards (grant of any option, stock appreciation right, restricted stock award, restricted stock unit award, performance award, performance share, performance unit, qualified performance-based award, or other stock unit award) under the plan with the terms and conditions applicable to an award set forth in applicable grant documents. The Company currently has outstanding, and expects to grant in the future, restricted stock awards, stock options and performance-based awards.

Incentive stock option awards granted under the share-based plans cannot be granted with an exercise price less than 100% of the per-share market value of the Company’s shares at the date of grant and have a maximum duration of ten years from the date of grant. Board policy currently requires that nonqualified options also must be priced at or above the fair market value of the common stock at the time of grant with a maximum duration of ten years.

Restricted stock units may be issued under the equity compensation plan and represent the right to receive shares in the future by way of an award agreement which includes vesting provisions. Award agreements can further provide for forfeitures triggered by certain prohibited activities, such as breach of confidentiality. All restricted stock units will be expensed over the vesting period as adjusted for estimated forfeitures. The vesting of some restricted stock units is subject to the Company’s achievement of certain performance criteria, as well as the individual remaining employed by the Company for a period of years.

The Company receives income tax deductions as a result of the exercise of stock options and the vesting of restricted stock units. The tax benefit of share-based compensation expense in excess of the book compensation expense is reflected as a financing cash inflow and operating cash outflow included in changes in operating assets and liabilities. The Company has elected the short-cut method in accounting for the tax benefits of share-based payment awards.

Hedging -

The Company has entered into an interest rate swap as a cash flow hedge against LIBOR interest rate movements on the term loan. All changes in fair value of the derivative are deferred and recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the related forecasted transaction is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair value

of the interest rate swap agreement recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) may be recognized in the statement of operations if certain terms of the floating-rate debt change, if the floating-rate debt is extinguished or if the interest rate swap agreement is terminated prior to maturity.

Derivatives -

Derivative financial instruments are valued in the market using regression analysis. Significant inputs to the derivative valuation for interest rate swaps are observable in active markets and are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

F-38

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

Restructuring -

The Company records costs associated with employee terminations and other exit activity in accordance with applicable accounting standards, depending on whether the costs relate to exit or disposal activities under the accounting standards, or whether they are other post-employment termination benefits. Under applicable accounting standards related to exit or disposal costs, the Company records employee termination benefits as an operating expense when the benefit arrangement is communicated to the employee and no significant future services are required. Under the accounting standards related to post employment termination benefits the Company records employee termination benefits when the termination benefits are probable and can be estimated. The Company recognizes the present value of facility lease termination obligations, net of estimated sublease income and other exit costs, when the Company has future payments with no future economic benefit or a commitment to pay the termination costs of a prior commitment. In future periods the Company will record accretion expense to increase the liability to an amount equal to the estimated future cash payments necessary to exit the leases. This requires a significant amount of judgment and management estimation in order to determine the expected time frame it will take to secure a subtenant, the amount of sublease income to be received and the appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the future cash flows. Should actual lease exit costs differ from estimates, the Company may be required to adjust the restructuring charge which will impact net income in the period any adjustment is recorded.

2. RESTRUCTURING, IMPAIRMENT AND OTHER CHARGES:

The following table summarizes the restructuring activity included in gains, losses and other items in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended March 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (dollars in thousands):

	Associate-related reserves	Lease accruals	Total
March 31, 2011	\$ 5,562	\$9,542	\$15,104
Restructuring charges and adjustments	10,126	2,652	12,778
Payments	(6,091)	(1,145)	(7,236)
March 31, 2012	\$ 9,597	\$11,049	\$20,646
Restructuring charges and adjustments	2,836	58	2,894
Payments	(8,744)	(2,086)	(10,830)
March 31, 2013	\$ 3,689	\$9,021	\$12,710
Restructuring charges and adjustments	14,014	3,796	17,810
Payments	(11,161)	(2,600)	(13,761)
March 31, 2014	\$ 6,542	\$10,217	\$16,759

Restructuring Plans

In fiscal 2014, the Company recorded a total of \$17.8 million in restructuring charges and adjustments included in gains, losses and other items in the consolidated statement of operations. The expense includes severance and other associate-related charges of \$14.0 million and lease accruals of \$3.8 million.

The associate-related accruals of \$14.0 million relate to the termination of associates in the United States, Australia, China, and Europe. Of the amount accrued, \$6.3 million remained accrued as of March 31, 2014. These costs are expected to be paid out in fiscal 2015.

The lease accruals of \$3.8 million were evaluated under the accounting standards which govern exit costs. These accounting standards require the Company to make an accrual for the liability for lease costs that will continue to be incurred without economic benefit to the Company upon the date that the Company ceases using the leased property. The Company has ceased using a portion of a certain leased office facility. The Company intends to attempt to sublease the facility space to the extent possible. The Company established a liability for the fair value of the remaining lease payments, partially offset by the estimated sublease payments to be received over the course of the lease. The fair value of this liability is based on a net present value model using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate. The liability will be paid out over the remainder of the leased property's term, which continues through November 2021. Actual sublease terms may differ from the estimates originally made by the Company. Any future changes in the estimates or in the actual sublease income could require future adjustments to the liability for this lease, which would impact net income in the period the adjustment is recorded. The remaining amount accrued at March 31, 2014 is \$3.5 million.

In fiscal 2013, the Company recorded a total of \$2.9 million in restructuring charges and adjustments included in gains, losses and other items in the consolidated statement of operations. The expense included severance and other associate-related payments of \$2.8 million and lease accruals of \$0.1 million.

The associate-related accruals of \$2.8 million relate to the termination of associates in the United States, Australia, and Europe. Of the amount recorded, \$0.2 million remained accrued as of March 31, 2014. These costs are expected to be paid out in fiscal 2015. Of the amount accrued for lease costs, \$0.1 million remained accrued as of March 31, 2014. These costs are expected to be paid out in fiscal 2015.

In fiscal 2012, the Company recorded a total of \$12.8 million in restructuring charges and adjustments included in gains, losses and other items in the consolidated statement of operations. The expense included severance and other associate-related payments of \$9.9 million, lease accruals of \$2.6 million, and adjustments to the fiscal 2011 restructuring plan of \$0.3 million.

The associate-related accruals of \$9.9 million relate to the termination of associates in the United States, Australia, Europe, and Brazil. Of the amount recorded, \$0.1 million remained accrued as of March 31, 2014. These costs are expected to be paid out in fiscal 2015.

The lease accruals of \$2.6 million were evaluated under the accounting standards which govern exit costs. These accounting standards require the Company to make an accrual for the liability for lease costs that will continue to be incurred without economic benefit to the Company upon the date that the Company ceases using the leased property. The Company has ceased using certain leased office facilities. The Company intends to attempt to sublease those facilities to the extent possible. The Company established a liability for the fair value of the remaining lease payments, partially offset by the estimated sublease payments to be received over the course of those leases. The fair value of these liabilities is based on a net present value model using a credit-adjusted risk-free rate. These liabilities will be paid out over the remainder of the leased properties' terms, of which the longest continues through July 2019. Actual sublease terms may differ from the estimates originally made by the Company. Any future changes in the estimates or in the actual sublease income could require future adjustments to the liability for these leases, which would impact net income in the period the adjustment is recorded. The remaining amount accrued at March 31, 2014 is \$1.0 million.

As part of its restructuring plans in fiscal 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded lease accruals included in gains, losses and other items in the consolidated statement of operations. The lease accruals were evaluated under the accounting standards which govern exit costs. These liabilities will be paid out over the remainder of the leased properties' terms, of which the longest continues through November 2021. Any future changes in the estimates or in the actual sublease income could require future adjustments to the liability for these leases, which would impact net income in the period the adjustment is recorded. The remaining amount accrued at March 31, 2014 is \$5.7 million.

Gains, Losses and Other Items

Gains, losses and other items for each of the years presented are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Restructuring plan charges and adjustments	\$17,810	\$2,894	\$12,778
Legal contingencies (see note 11)	4,202	-	-
Earnout liability adjustment (see note 3)	-	-	(2,598)
Other	84	(884)	2,458
	\$22,096	\$2,010	\$12,638

3. ACQUISITIONS:

On July 1, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a 70% interest in GoDigital Tecnologia E Participacoes, Ltda. (“GoDigital”), a Brazilian marketing services business. The Company paid \$10.9 million, net of cash acquired, and not including amounts, if any, to be paid under an earnout agreement in which the Company could have paid up to an additional \$9.3 million based on the results of the acquired business over approximately the next two years.

The value of the earnout was originally estimated at \$3.6 million. During fiscal 2011, the Company estimated the value of the earnout to have decreased by \$1.1 million and recorded the adjustment in gains, losses and other items, net on the consolidated statement of operations. During fiscal 2012, the Company adjusted the value of the earnout to zero through gains, losses and other items, since there was no expectation of an earnout payment. During the quarter ended September 30, 2012, a final determination was made that no liability for earnout payment existed under the acquisition agreement.

F-40

Also during the quarter ended December 31, 2011, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill and other intangible assets of GoDigital for impairment (see note 6). A total impairment charge of \$17.8 million was recorded of which \$13.8 million was related to goodwill and \$4.0 million was related to other intangible assets. Approximately 30% of this charge is attributable to the noncontrolling interest.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the Company acquired the balance of the outstanding equity interests it did not already own in GoDigital for \$0.6 million (see note 11). As a result, the subsidiary is now wholly-owned and the Company reduced its \$0.4 million carrying value of the noncontrolling interest to zero and adjusted its equity investment by \$1.0 million in additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet.

The amounts allocated to other intangible assets from acquisitions include software, customer relationship intangibles and trademarks. Amortization lives for those intangibles range from two years to five years. The following table shows the amortization activity of purchased intangible assets (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Developed technology assets, gross	\$3,485	\$18,014	\$18,417
Accumulated amortization	(3,297)	(17,881)	(17,557)
Net developed technology assets	\$188	\$133	\$860
Customer/trademark assets, gross	\$7,674	\$18,823	\$24,946
Accumulated amortization	(7,393)	(18,259)	(23,421)
Net customer/trademark assets	\$281	\$564	\$1,525
Total intangible assets, gross	\$11,159	\$36,837	\$43,363
Total accumulated amortization	(10,690)	(36,140)	(40,978)
Net intangible assets	\$469	\$697	\$2,385
Amortization expense	\$340	\$1,671	\$5,512

In addition to the amortization expense noted above, the Company recorded impairment of intangible assets of \$4.0 million in 2012 for intangible assets of GoDigital (see note 6). The remaining intangible assets in the table above will be substantially amortized over the next two years.

Subsequent Event

Subsequent to March 31, 2014, the Company announced a definitive agreement to acquire privately-held LiveRamp, Inc., a leading service provider for onboarding customer data into digital marketing applications, for approximately \$310 million in cash. The transaction, which is subject to customary closing conditions, is expected to close mid-summer 2014.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

4. DIVESTITURES:

Prior to July 12, 2011, the Company owned a controlling interest in Acxiom MENA (“MENA”), a limited liability company registered under the laws and regulations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. MENA comprised the Company’s Middle East and North Africa operations. The consolidated net earnings of the Company in the statement of operations included the noncontrolling interests of MENA. On July 12, 2011, the Company entered into a transaction with MENA’s minority partners to fully dispose of its interest in its MENA subsidiary. The terms of the disposal included a \$1.0 million cash payment to MENA and the release of any claims that the acquirer may have against the Company and an agreement to hold the Company harmless from any future liabilities. The entity will no longer be a related party of the Company.

The Company recorded a loss on the MENA disposal of \$3.4 million in the statement of operations. Of the \$3.4 million loss, \$2.5 million is recorded in gains, losses and other items, net and \$0.9 million is recorded in net loss attributable to noncontrolling interest. The deconsolidation of MENA in July 2011 resulted in the elimination of the accumulated deficit attributed to MENA from the Company’s consolidated statement of equity and comprehensive income of \$0.9 million. All goodwill associated with the MENA operations was impaired in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, therefore there was no goodwill allocated to the disposed operations. The revenue associated with the MENA operations for fiscal 2011 was approximately \$5.7 million.

Discontinued Operation

On February 1, 2012 the Company completed the sale of its background screening unit, Acxiom Information Security Services (AISS), to Sterling Infosystems, a New York-based technology firm for \$74 million. The results of operations and gain on disposal amounts pertaining to the AISS business have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements.

The AISS business unit was included in the Information Products segment in the Company’s segment results presented in prior periods. During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, the Company realigned its segments and the AISS business unit was included in the Other services segment. However, the AISS business unit is excluded from segment results and segregated as discontinued operations.

Summary results of operations of the AISS business unit are segregated and included in income from discontinued operations, net of tax in the consolidated statements of operations and are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2012
Revenues	\$42,819
Earnings from discontinued operations before income taxes	\$4,907
Gain on sale of discontinued operations before income taxes	48,380
Income taxes	(19,388)
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$33,899

The net cash flows related to the AISS discontinued operation for each of the categories of operating, investing, and financing activities were not significant for the periods presented.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

5. OTHER CURRENT AND NONCURRENT ASSETS:

Other current assets consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Prepaid expenses	\$41,218	\$45,032
Assets of non-qualified retirement plan	13,900	13,771
Other miscellaneous assets	247	132
Other current assets	\$55,365	\$58,935

Other noncurrent assets consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Acquired intangible assets, net	\$281	\$564
Deferred income tax asset	-	7,099
Other miscellaneous noncurrent assets	3,551	5,389
Noncurrent assets	\$3,832	\$13,052

During fiscal 2014, the Company received a \$3.6 million distribution from its partnership in a real estate joint venture (see note 11). The distribution resulted from the sale of the partnership's real property. As a result, the Company recorded a \$2.6 million gain in other, net on the consolidated statement of operations, which represents the Company's share of the gain associated with the disposition, and reduced the carrying value of the investment in the partnership by \$1.0 million in other miscellaneous noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

6. GOODWILL:

Goodwill is measured and tested for impairment on an annual basis in the first quarter of the Company's fiscal year in accordance with applicable accounting standards, or more frequently if indicators of impairment exist. Triggering events for interim impairment testing include indicators such as adverse industry or economic trends, restructuring actions, downward revisions to projections of financial performance, or a sustained decline in market capitalization. The performance of the impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step requires comparing the estimated fair value of a reporting unit to its net book value, including goodwill. A potential impairment exists if the estimated fair value of the reporting unit is lower than its net book value. The second step of the impairment test involves assigning the estimated fair value of the reporting unit to its identifiable assets, with any residual fair value being assigned to goodwill. If the carrying value of an individual indefinite-lived intangible asset (including goodwill) exceeds its estimated fair value, such asset is written down by an amount equal to the excess, and a corresponding amount is recorded as a charge to operations for the period in which the impairment test is completed. Completion of the Company's annual impairment test during the quarter ended June 30, 2013 indicated no potential impairment of its goodwill balances.

Each quarter the Company considers whether indicators of impairment exist such that additional impairment testing may be necessary. During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the recoverability of goodwill associated with its European Marketing and data services reporting unit and its Other services reporting unit. The triggering event was the initiation of a restructuring of the European Marketing and data services unit. The restructuring includes exiting the analog paper survey business in Europe. The triggering event related to the Other services reporting unit was a potential exit from that business. In addition to testing the recoverability of goodwill, the Company also tested certain other long-lived assets in those units for impairment. The results of the two-step test indicated complete impairment of the goodwill in both of the units as well as impairment for certain other long-lived assets. The amount of impairment for the European Marketing and data services unit was \$24.9 million, of which \$20.3 million was goodwill and \$4.6 million related to data assets. The amount of impairment for the Other services unit was \$3.9 million, of which \$3.0 million was goodwill and \$0.9 million was other assets, primarily property and equipment.

F-43

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

The carrying amount of goodwill, by operating segment, at March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and the changes in those balances are presented in the following table.

(dollars in thousands)	Marketing and Data Services	IT Infrastructure Management	Other Services	Total
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$307,865	\$ 71,508	\$2,912	\$382,285
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,011)	-	(145)	(1,156)
Balance at March 31, 2013	\$306,854	\$ 71,508	\$2,767	\$381,129
Goodwill impairment	(20,283)	-	(3,030)	(23,313)
Acquisition	350	-	-	350
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	(45)	-	263	218
Balance at March 31, 2014	\$286,876	\$ 71,508	\$-	\$358,384

Year end balances in the table above are net of accumulated impairment losses of \$114.2 million at March 31, 2014 and \$90.9 million at March 31, 2013 and 2012.

Goodwill by component included in Marketing and data services as of March 31, 2014 is US, \$266.7 million; Australia, \$13.3 million; China, \$6.0 million; and Brazil, \$0.9 million.

In order to estimate the fair value for each of the components, management uses an income approach based on a discounted cash flow model together with valuations based on an analysis of public company market multiples and a similar transactions analysis.

The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow valuation model include discount rates, growth rates, cash flow projections and terminal value rates. Discount rates, growth rates and cash flow projections are the most sensitive and susceptible to change as they require significant management judgment. Discount rates are determined by using a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"). The WACC considers market and industry data as well as company-specific risk factors for each reporting unit in determining the appropriate discount rate to be used. The discount rate utilized for each reporting unit is indicative of the return an investor would expect to receive for investing in such a business. Management, considering industry and company-specific historical and projected data, develops growth rates and cash flow projections for each reporting unit. Terminal value rate determination follows common methodology of capturing the present value of perpetual cash flow estimates beyond the last projected period assuming a constant WACC and low long-term growth rates.

The public company market multiple method is used to estimate values for each of the components by looking at market value multiples to revenue and EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) for selected public companies that are believed to be representative of companies that marketplace participants would use to arrive at comparable multiples for the individual component being tested. These multiples are then used to develop an estimated value for each respective component.

The similar transactions method compares multiples based on acquisition prices of other companies believed to be those that marketplace participants would use to compare to the individual component being tested. Those multiples are then used to develop an estimated value for that component.

In order to arrive at an estimated value for each component, management uses a weighted-average approach to combine the results of each analysis. Management believes that using multiple valuation approaches and then weighting them appropriately is a technique that a marketplace participant would use.

As a final test of the annual valuation results, the total of the values of the components is reconciled to the actual market value of Acxiom common stock as of the valuation date. This reconciliation indicated an implied control premium. Management believes this control premium is reasonable compared to historical control premiums observed in actual transactions.

F-44

Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is defined as either an operating segment or one step below an operating segment, known as a component. Acxiom's segments are the Marketing and data services segment, the IT Infrastructure management segment, and the Other services segment. Because the Marketing and data services segment contains both U.S. and International components, and there are differences in economic characteristics between the components in the different geographic regions, management tested a total of seven components at the beginning of the year. The goodwill amounts as of April 1, 2013 included in each component tested were: U.S. Marketing and data services, \$266.3 million; Europe Marketing and data services, \$18.5 million; Australia Marketing and data services, \$15.0 million; China Marketing and data services, \$6.0 million; Brazil Marketing and data services, \$1.0 million; U.S. Infrastructure management, \$71.5 million; and Europe Other services, \$2.8 million.

As of April 1, 2013, each of the components had an estimated fair value in excess of its carrying value, indicating no impairment. All of the components had a substantial excess fair value.

Each quarter the Company considers whether indicators of impairment exist such that additional impairment testing may be necessary. During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, triggering events occurred which required the Company to test the goodwill in its European Marketing and data services unit for impairment. The triggering events included the revision of the Company's long-term projections in conjunction with the fiscal 2014 budget. However, the results of the interim test indicated no impairment.

As described above, additional triggering events occurred during the quarter ended March 31, 2014 requiring an additional impairment test for the goodwill in the European Marketing and data services unit and the Other services unit. In conjunction with the goodwill impairment testing, the Company also tested other long-lived assets for impairment. In the case of the Other services unit, the step one fair value indicated that all of the goodwill and other long-lived assets were impaired. Therefore there was no need to perform detailed step two calculations in order to conclude that all of the goodwill and other long-lived assets of this unit should be written off. In the case of the European Marketing and data services unit, the Company first tested certain data assets within the unit, and concluded that \$4.6 million of these data assets were impaired and should be written off. Then the Company performed step one of the two-step goodwill test, which indicated the goodwill was impaired. Step two of the goodwill test required the Company to perform a hypothetical purchase price allocation, under which the estimated fair value was allocated to the unit's tangible and intangible assets based on their estimated fair values. This hypothetical purchase price allocation indicated that all of the unit's goodwill should be written off.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2011, management determined that results for the Brazil operation were likely to be significantly lower than had been projected in the previous goodwill test. Management further determined that the failure of the Brazil operation to meet expectations, combined with the expectation that future budget projections would also be lowered, constituted a triggering event, requiring an interim goodwill impairment test. In conjunction with the interim goodwill impairment test, management also tested for impairment all other intangible assets other than goodwill associated with the Brazil operation. This test was performed during the quarter ended December 31, 2011, resulting in a total impairment charge of \$17.8 million, of which \$13.8 million was recorded as impairment of goodwill and \$4.0 million was recorded as impairment of other intangible assets. In addition, the \$2.6 million earn-out liability relating to the Brazil acquisition was reduced to zero as there is no future expectation of an earn-out payment. The reduction of the earn-out liability is reflected as a credit to gains, losses and other items, net.

The carrying value of the goodwill and other intangible assets associated with the Brazil operation prior to completion of the impairment test was \$14.7 million for goodwill and \$4.1 million for other intangible assets. The Brazil component was previously part of the Information services segment and is now part of the Marketing and data services segment.

Management believes that the estimated valuations it arrived at are reasonable and consistent with what other marketplace participants would use in valuing the Company's components. However, management cannot give any assurance that these market values will not change in the future. For example, if discount rates demanded by the market increase, this could lead to reduced valuations under the income approach. If the Company's projections are not achieved in the future, this could lead management to reassess their assumptions and lead to reduced valuations under the income approach. If the market price of the Company's stock decreases, this could cause the Company to reassess the reasonableness of the implied control premium, which might cause management to assume a higher discount rate under the income approach which could lead to reduced valuations. If future similar transactions exhibit lower multiples than those observed in the past, this could lead to reduced valuations under the similar transactions approach. And finally, if there is a general decline in the stock market and particularly in those companies selected as

F-45

comparable to the Company's components, this could lead to reduced valuations under the public company market multiple approach. The Company's next annual impairment test will be performed during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The fair value of the Company's components could deteriorate which could result in the need to record impairment charges in future periods. The Company continues to monitor potential triggering events including changes in the business climate in which it operates, attrition of key personnel, the volatility in the capital markets, the Company's market capitalization compared to its book value, the Company's recent operating performance, and the Company's financial projections. The Company has recently initiated a cost reduction program. The initiative seeks to improve the Company's performance by simplifying the Company's management structure, centralizing duplicative efforts and standardizing workflows. The Company will monitor the progress of the program to determine whether any resulting activities constitute a triggering event. The occurrence of one or more triggering events could require additional impairment testing, which could result in impairment charges.

7. SOFTWARE AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS:

The Company recorded amortization expense related to internally developed computer software of \$9.7 million, \$8.6 million, and \$15.2 million for fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012, respectively, and amortization of purchased software licenses of \$7.1 million, \$9.7 million and \$13.5 million in 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Additionally, research and development costs of \$23.6 million, \$11.7 million and \$5.5 million were charged to cost of revenue during 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Amortization expense related to both internally developed and purchased software is included in cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

Property and equipment, some of which has been pledged as collateral for long-term debt, is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Land	\$6,737	\$6,737
Buildings and improvements	273,451	263,172
Data processing equipment	520,927	492,626
Office furniture and other equipment	51,121	59,904
	852,236	822,439
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	635,330	591,687
	\$216,906	\$230,752

Depreciation expense on property and equipment (including amortization of property and equipment under capitalized leases) was \$58.3 million, \$61.8 million and \$62.4 million for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

9. LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consists of the following (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Term loan credit agreement	\$292,500	\$218,000
Capital leases and installment payment obligations on land, buildings and equipment payable in monthly payments of principal plus interest at rates ranging from approximately 3% to 8%; remaining terms up to eight years	12,990	21,368
Other debt and long-term liabilities	12,120	14,137
Total long-term debt and capital leases	317,610	253,505
Less current installments	28,567	16,105
Long-term debt, excluding current installments	\$289,043	\$237,400

On October 9, 2013, the Company refinanced its prior term loan credit agreement. On that day, the Company borrowed \$300 million of the new term loan and used the proceeds to pay off the prior \$215 million term loan balance in its entirety along with \$4.4 million in fees related to the new credit agreement. The remaining proceeds will be used for other general corporate purposes. The amended and restated credit agreement contains customary representations, warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, default, and acceleration provisions.

The Company's newly amended and restated credit agreement provided for (1) term loans up to an aggregate principal amount of \$300 million and (2) revolving credit facility borrowings consisting of revolving loans, letter of credit participations and swing-line loans up to an aggregate amount of \$300 million.

The term loan agreement is payable in quarterly installments of \$3.8 million through September 2014, followed by quarterly installments of \$7.5 million through September 2017, followed by quarterly installments of \$11.3 million through June 2018, with a final payment of \$161.3 million due October 9, 2018. The revolving loan commitment expires October 9, 2018.

Term loan and revolving credit facility borrowings bear interest at LIBOR or at an alternative base rate plus a credit spread. At March 31, 2014, the LIBOR credit spread was 2.00%. There were no revolving credit borrowings outstanding at March 31, 2014 or March 31, 2013. The weighted-average interest rate on term loan borrowings at March 31, 2014 was 2.4%. Outstanding letters of credit at March 31, 2014 were \$2.2 million.

The term loan allows prepayments before maturity. The credit agreement is secured by the accounts receivable of Acxiom and its domestic subsidiaries, as well as by the outstanding stock of certain Acxiom subsidiaries.

Under the terms of the term loan, the Company is required to maintain certain debt-to-cash flow and debt service coverage ratios, among other restrictions. At March 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with these covenants and restrictions. In addition, if certain financial ratios and other conditions are not satisfied, the revolving credit facility limits the Company's ability to pay dividends in excess of \$30 million in any fiscal year (plus additional amounts in certain circumstances).

In fiscal 2012, the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement. The agreement provided for the Company to pay interest through January 27, 2014 at a fixed rate of 0.94% plus the applicable credit spread on \$150.0 million notional amount, while receiving interest for the same period at the LIBOR rate on the same notional amount. On October 9, 2013, the Company voluntarily de-designated this hedging relationship as a result of the full prepayment of the related term loan as described above. The swap agreement matured on January 27, 2014.

On March 10, 2014, the Company entered into a new swap agreement. The new agreement provides for the Company to pay interest through March 10, 2017 at a fixed rate of 0.98% plus the applicable credit spread on \$50.0 million notional amount, while receiving interest for the same period at the LIBOR rate on the same notional amount. The LIBOR rate as of March 31, 2014 was 0.23%. The swap was entered into as a cash flow hedge against LIBOR interest

F-47

rate movements on the term loan. The Company assesses the effectiveness of the hedge based on the hypothetical derivative method. There was no ineffectiveness for the period ended March 31, 2014. Under the hypothetical derivative method, the cumulative change in fair value of the actual swap is compared to the cumulative change in fair value of the hypothetical swap, which has terms that identically match the critical terms of the hedged transaction. Thus, the hypothetical swap is presumed to perfectly offset the hedged cash flows. The change in the fair value of the hypothetical swap will then be regarded as a proxy for the present value of the cumulative change in the expected future cash flows from the hedged transactions. All of the fair values are derived from an interest-rate futures model. As of March 31, 2014, the hedge relationship qualified as an effective hedge under applicable accounting standards. Consequently, all changes in fair value of the derivative will be deferred and recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) until the related forecasted transaction is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. The fair market value of the derivative was zero at inception and an unrealized loss of \$0.02 million since inception is recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) with the offset recorded to other noncurrent liabilities. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) may be recognized in the statement of operations if certain terms of the floating-rate debt change, if the floating-rate debt is extinguished or if the interest rate swap agreement is terminated prior to maturity. The Company has assessed the creditworthiness of the counterparty of the swap and concludes that no substantial risk of default exists as of March 31, 2014.

The Company's future obligations, excluding interest, under its long-term debt at March 31, 2014 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year ending March 31,	
2015	\$28,567
2016	33,095
2017	33,244
2018	40,977
2019	175,417
Thereafter	6,310
	\$317,610

10. ALLOWANCE FOR DOUBTFUL ACCOUNTS:

A summary of the activity of the allowance for doubtful accounts, returns and credits is as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Other changes	Bad debts written off, net of amounts recovered	Balance at end of period
2012:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts, returns and credits	\$5,622	\$1,731	\$(164)	\$(2,313)	\$4,876
2013:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts, returns and credits	\$4,876	\$902	\$(112)	\$(1,525)	\$4,141
2014:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts, returns and credits	\$4,141	\$1,058	\$117	\$(405)	\$4,911

Other changes in the table above result primarily from the effects of exchange rates.

F-48

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

Legal Matters

The Company is involved in various claims and legal proceedings. Management routinely assesses the likelihood of adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters, as well as ranges of probable losses, to the extent losses are reasonably estimable. The Company records accruals for these matters to the extent that management concludes a loss is probable and the financial impact, should an adverse outcome occur, is reasonably estimable. These accruals are reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements. In management's opinion, the Company has made appropriate and adequate accruals for these matters and management believes the probability of a material loss beyond the amounts accrued to be remote; however, the ultimate liability for these matters is uncertain, and if accruals are not adequate, an adverse outcome could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations. The Company maintains insurance coverage above certain limits. Listed below are certain matters pending against the Company and/or its subsidiaries, or concluded in fiscal 2014, for which the potential exposure is considered material to the Company's consolidated financial statements.

A putative class action is pending against the Company, AISS (which was sold to another company in fiscal 2012), and Acxiom Risk Mitigation, Inc., a Colorado corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of Acxiom (now known as Acxiom Identity Solutions, LLC), in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. This action seeks to certify nationwide classes of persons who requested a consumer file from any Acxiom entity from 2007 forward; who were the subject of an Acxiom report sold to a third party that contained information not obtained directly from a governmental entity and who did not receive a timely copy of the report; who were the subject of an Acxiom report and about whom Acxiom adjudicated the hire/no hire decision on behalf of the employer; who, from 2010 forward, disputed an Acxiom report and Acxiom did not complete the investigation within 30 days; or who, from 2007 forward, were the subject of an Acxiom report for which no permissible purpose existed. The complaint alleges various violations of the Fair Credit Reporting Act. The parties have reached a tentative settlement agreement and the Company has accrued \$3.7 million as its estimate of the probable loss associated with this matter. The Company believes the chances of additional loss are remote.

The founders of GoDigital, a subsidiary of the Company, sued the Company in Brazil contending that the Company breached its obligations to maximize the founders' earnout revenue and reduced the value of the founders' remaining holdings. The Company brought an action against the founders of GoDigital in the courts of Delaware contending, among other things, that under the contractually agreed upon choice of law of Delaware, that there is no legal basis for the claims of GoDigital related to the earnout. The Company acquired a 70% interest in GoDigital in fiscal 2011. The acquisition agreement provided for an up-front payment with the possibility of a future payment based upon the performance of the business over a two-year period of time. During fiscal 2014, the Company entered into a settlement agreement under which it purchased the founders' remaining holdings for \$1.3 million. The Company recorded \$0.7 million during fiscal 2014 for the amount of the settlement which represents a settlement expense. The remaining \$0.6 million of the settlement represented the purchase price for the founders' remaining 30% interest in GoDigital (see note 3).

In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of all of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Commitments

The Company leases data processing equipment, office furniture and equipment, land and office space under noncancellable operating leases. The Company has a future commitment for lease payments over the next 26 years of \$124.8 million.

Total rental expense on operating leases was \$22.9 million, \$21.7 million and \$23.9 million for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under all noncancellable operating leases for the five years ending March 31, 2019, are as follows: 2015, \$20.6 million; 2016, \$17.5 million; 2017, \$16.8 million; 2018, \$14.8 million; and 2019, \$11.9 million.

F-49

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

In connection with a certain building, the Company previously entered into a 50/50 joint venture with a local real estate developer. The Company was guaranteeing a portion of the loan for the building. The guaranteed amount was collateralized by real property. During fiscal 2014, the joint venture sold the real property. Therefore the debt and the related guarantee were extinguished (see note 5). In addition, in connection with the disposal of certain assets, the Company has guaranteed a lease for the buyer of the assets. This guarantee was made by the Company primarily to facilitate favorable financing terms for the third party. Should the third party default, the Company would be required to perform under this guarantee. At March 31, 2014, the Company's maximum potential future payments under this guarantee were \$1.5 million.

12. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:

The Company has authorized 200 million shares of \$0.10 par value common stock and 1 million shares of \$1.00 par value preferred stock. The board of directors of the Company may designate the relative rights and preferences of the preferred stock when and if issued. Such rights and preferences could include liquidation preferences, redemption rights, voting rights and dividends, and the shares could be issued in multiple series with different rights and preferences. The Company currently has no plans for the issuance of any shares of preferred stock.

At March 31, 2013 the company had outstanding 1,374,959 warrants to purchase shares of its common stock. During fiscal 2014 all of the warrants were exercised except 4,942 which remained outstanding at March 31, 2014. The outstanding warrants carry an exercise price of \$13.24 and expire March 17, 2019.

On August 29, 2011, the board of directors adopted a common stock repurchase program. That program was subsequently modified and expanded on December 5, 2011, on May 24, 2012, on February 5, 2013, and again on November 18, 2013. Under the modified common stock repurchase program, the Company may purchase up to \$250.0 million worth of its common stock through the period ending November 18, 2014. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012, the Company repurchased 5.8 million shares of its common stock for \$68.2 million. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2013, the Company repurchased 4.6 million shares of its common stock for \$71.7 million. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company repurchased 2.0 million shares of its common stock for \$52.7 million. Through March 31, 2014, the Company has repurchased 12.3 million shares of its stock for \$192.6 million, leaving remaining capacity of \$57.4 million under the stock repurchase program. Cash paid for acquisition of treasury stock in the consolidated statement of cash flows may differ from the aggregate purchase price due to trades made during one fiscal period that settle in a different fiscal period.

The Company paid no dividends on its common stock for any of the years reported.

Stock Option Activity

The Company has stock option and equity compensation plans for which a total of 26.4 million shares, as of March 31, 2014, of the Company's common stock have been reserved for issuance since inception of the plans. These plans provide that the exercise prices of qualified options will be at or above the fair market value of the common stock at the time of the grant. Board policy requires that nonqualified options also be priced at or above the fair market value of the common stock at the time of grant. On May 13, 2013 the Company's compensation committee, acting on behalf of the full board of directors, approved an amendment to one of the Company's equity compensation plans which would permit the issuance of an additional 4,000,000 shares under the plan. That amendment received shareholder approval at the August 6, 2013 annual shareholders' meeting. On May 23, 2013, the board terminated one of the

Company's equity compensation plans under which 1.7 million shares remained available for future grant. This plan termination did not require shareholder approval. At March 31, 2014, there were a total of 5.0 million shares available for future grants under the plans.

The per-share weighted-average fair value of the stock options granted during 2014 was \$6.99. This valuation was determined using a customized binomial lattice approach with the following weighted-average assumptions: dividend yield of 0.0%; risk-free interest rate of 2.0%; expected option life of 4.3 years; expected volatility of 35% and a suboptimal exercise multiple of 1.3. The per-share weighted-average fair value of the stock options granted during 2013 was \$5.00. This valuation was determined using a customized binomial lattice approach with the following weighted-average assumptions: dividend yield of 0.0%; risk-free interest rate of 1.7%; expected option life of 4.5 years; expected volatility of 43% and a suboptimal exercise multiple of 1.4. The per-share weighted-average fair value of the stock options granted during 2012 was \$5.82 on the date of grant using a customized binomial lattice approach with the following weighted-average assumptions: dividend yield of 0.0%; risk-free interest rate of 2.2%; expected option life of 5.3 years; expected volatility of 44% and a suboptimal exercise multiple of 1.7.

Total expense related to stock options was approximately \$2.3 million for fiscal 2014, \$1.9 million for fiscal 2013 and \$1.1 million for 2012. Future expense for these options is expected to be approximately \$4.8 million in total over the next four years.

Stock option activity was as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted-average exercise price per share	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic value (in thousands)
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	8,193,248	\$ 20.85		
Granted	321,060	\$ 22.15		
Exercised	(3,758,664)	\$ 20.70		\$51,505
Forfeited or cancelled	(217,126)	\$ 37.04		
Outstanding at March 31, 2014	4,538,518	\$ 20.30	3.98	\$66,314
Exercisable at March 31, 2014	3,461,150	\$ 21.62	2.67	\$46,526

The aggregate intrinsic value for options exercised in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 was \$51.5 million, \$2.7 million, and \$2.4 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic value at period end represents total pre-tax intrinsic value (the difference between Acxiom's closing stock price on the last trading day of the period and the exercise price for each in-the-money option) that would have been received by the option holders had option holders exercised their options on March 31, 2014. This amount changes based upon changes in the fair market value of Acxiom's stock.

Following is a summary of stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2014:

Range of exercise price per share	Options outstanding			Options exercisable		
	Options outstanding	Weighted- average remaining contractual life	Weighted-average exercise price per share	Options exercisable	Weighted-average exercise price per share	
6.32 - \$8.90	39,668	3.86 years	\$ 8.74	39,668	\$ 8.74	
11.08 - \$14.42	1,740,249	6.25 years	\$ 13.21	983,048	\$ 13.00	
15.10 - \$19.76	690,795	2.40 years	\$ 16.39	681,013	\$ 16.37	
20.44 - \$25.00	1,214,122	3.87 years	\$ 22.68	923,289	\$ 23.07	
26.08 - \$29.30	221,452	0.73 years	\$ 27.67	221,452	\$ 27.67	
32.60 - \$39.12	487,141	0.69 years	\$ 36.35	467,589	\$ 36.50	
40.88 - \$62.06	145,091	1.26 years	\$ 41.89	145,091	\$ 41.89	
	4,538,518	3.98 years	\$ 20.30	3,461,150	\$ 21.62	

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

Restricted Stock Unit Activity

Non-vested time-vesting restricted stock units and changes during the year ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average fair value per share at grant date (in thousands)	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (in years)
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	1,212,286	\$ 13.99	2.24
Granted	523,000	\$ 23.90	
Vested	(482,185)	\$ 13.86	
Forfeited or cancelled	(175,072)	\$ 16.42	
Outstanding at March 31, 2014	1,078,029	\$ 18.46	2.17

During fiscal 2014, the Company granted time-vesting restricted stock units covering 523,000 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$12.5 million. Of the restricted stock units granted in the current period, 442,103 vest in equal annual increments over four years, 25,000 vest in equal annual increments over two years, and 55,897 vest in one year. During fiscal 2013, the Company granted time-vesting restricted stock units covering 681,408 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$9.6 million. Of the restricted stock units granted in fiscal 2013, 604,229 vest in equal annual increments over four years and 77,179 vested in one year. During fiscal 2012, the Company granted time-vesting restricted stock units covering 787,451 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$10.4 million. Of the restricted stock units granted, 654,357 vest in equal annual increments over four years and 133,094 vested in one year. Valuation of time-vesting restricted stock units for all periods presented is equal to the quoted market price for the shares on the date of grant. The total fair value of time-vesting restricted stock units vested in fiscal 2014, 2013, and 2012 was \$11.1 million, \$6.9 million, and \$6.9 million, respectively.

Non-vested performance-based restricted stock units and changes during the year ended March 31, 2014 were as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average fair value per share at grant date (in thousands)	Weighted-average remaining contractual term (in years)
Outstanding at March 31, 2013	863,721	\$ 11.52	1.63

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Granted	237,861	\$24.59	
Forfeited or cancelled	(34,754)	\$18.93	
Outstanding at March 31, 2014	1,066,828	\$14.19	0.91

During fiscal 2014, the Company granted performance-based restricted stock units covering 237,861 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$5.8 million. All of the performance-based restricted stock units granted in the current period vest subject to attainment of performance criteria established by the compensation committee of the board of directors. The units granted in fiscal 2014 may vest in a number of shares from zero to 200% of the award, based on the attainment of an earnings-per-share target for fiscal 2016, with a modifier based on the total shareholder return of Acxiom stock compared to total shareholder return of a group of peer companies established by the committee for the period from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2016. The value of the performance units is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. There were no performance-based restricted stock units vested in fiscal 2014.

During fiscal 2013, the Company granted performance-based restricted stock units covering 384,563 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$5.2 million. All of the performance-based restricted stock units granted in fiscal 2013 vest subject to attainment of performance criteria established by the compensation committee of the board of directors. Of the units granted in fiscal 2013, 333,463 may vest in a number of shares from zero to 200% of the

award, based on the attainment of an earnings-per-share target for fiscal 2015, with a multiplier based on the total shareholder return of Acxiom stock compared to total shareholder return of a group of peer companies established by the committee for the period from April 1, 2012 to March 31, 2015. The remaining 51,100 units represent inducement awards granted to an executive officer. The executive officer may vest in up to 100% of the inducement award based on price targets for the Company's common stock during the determination period from January 26, 2013 to July 26, 2014. As of March 31, 2014, the price targets have been met and the units are expected to vest, at 100% of the award, during the second quarter of fiscal 2015. The value of the performance units is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. There were no performance-based restricted stock units vested in fiscal 2013.

During fiscal 2012, the Company granted performance-based restricted stock units covering 530,137 shares of common stock with a value at the date of grant of \$5.4 million. All of the performance-based restricted stock units granted vest subject to attainment of performance criteria established by the compensation committee of the board of directors. Of the units granted, 172,945 may vest in a number of shares from zero to 200% of the award, based on the total shareholder return of Acxiom stock compared to total shareholder return of a group of peer companies established by the committee for the period from April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2014, with a multiplier based on an earnings-per-share growth rate during the performance period. As of March 31, 2014, certain of the performance criteria have been met and approximately 115,086 units are expected to vest, at 160% of the award, during the first quarter of fiscal 2015. The remaining 357,192 units represent inducement awards granted to the Company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer, and chief revenue officer. The executive officers may vest in up to 100% of the award based on price targets for the Company's common stock during the determination period from January 26, 2013 to July 26, 2014. As of March 31, 2014, the price targets have been met and the units are expected to vest, at 100% of the award, during the second quarter of fiscal 2015. The value of the performance units is determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. The total fair value of performance-based restricted stock units vested in fiscal 2012 was \$6.4 million.

The expense related to restricted stock was \$11.6 million in fiscal 2014, \$10.1 million in fiscal 2013, and \$7.8 million in fiscal 2012. Future expense for these restricted stock units is expected to be approximately \$10.3 million in fiscal 2015, \$6.4 million in fiscal 2016, \$2.6 million in fiscal 2017 and \$0.6 million in fiscal 2018.

Qualified Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In addition to the share-based plans, the Company maintains a qualified employee stock purchase plan ("ESPP") that permits substantially all employees to purchase shares of common stock at a price equal to the market price. The number of shares available for issuance at March 31, 2014 was approximately 0.9 million. Approximately 100,451 shares were purchased under the ESPP during the combined fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012. There was no expense to the Company for these share purchases.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The accumulated balances for each component of other comprehensive income are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Foreign currency translation	\$13,686	\$12,175
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap	(24)	(752)
	\$13,662	\$11,423

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

13. INCOME TAXES:

Total income tax expense (benefit) was allocated as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Income from continuing operations	\$29,627	\$33,058	\$29,129
Income from discontinued operations	-	-	19,388
Stockholders' equity:			
Tax impact of stock options, warrants and restricted stock	(11,295)	(357)	1,310
	\$18,332	\$32,701	\$49,827

Income tax expense (benefit) attributable to earnings from continuing operations consists of (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$23,506	\$32,782	\$22,919
Non-U.S.	928	716	295
State	3,096	3,138	3,687
	27,530	36,636	26,901
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	(5,436)	(3,874)	900
Non-U.S.	7,641	(574)	2,359
State	(108)	870	(1,031)
	2,097	(3,578)	2,228
Total	\$29,627	\$33,058	\$29,129

Earnings (loss) before income tax attributable to U.S. and non-U.S. continuing operations consist of (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
U.S.	\$74,183	\$89,791	\$100,051
Non-U.S.	(35,753)	386	(33,305)
Total	\$38,430	\$90,177	\$66,746

Earnings before income taxes, as shown above, are based on the location of the entity to which such earnings are attributable. However, since such earnings may be subject to taxation in more than one country, the income tax provision shown above as U.S. or non-U.S. may not correspond to the earnings shown above.

Below is a reconciliation of income tax expense computed using the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 35% of earnings before income taxes to the actual provision for income taxes (dollars in thousands) for continuing operations:

	2014	2013	2012
Computed expected tax expense	\$13,451	\$31,562	\$23,361
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:			

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State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1,845	1,631	1,672
Research, experimentation and other tax credits	(5,251)	(1,408)	(518)
Impairment of goodwill and intangibles not deductible for tax	5,368	-	5,031
Permanent differences between book and tax expense	814	(481)	(9,507)
Non-U.S. subsidiaries taxed at other than 35%	5,762	1,761	3,670
Adjustment to valuation allowances	7,738	726	4,598
Other, net	(100)	(733)	822
	\$29,627	\$33,058	\$29,129

F-54

In fiscal 2014, the Company recorded \$7.7 million in valuation allowances for deferred tax assets related to foreign jurisdictions. In fiscal 2013, the Company recorded \$0.7 million in additional valuation allowances for deferred tax assets principally related to a state jurisdiction and in fiscal 2012, the Company recorded \$4.6 million in additional valuation allowances for deferred tax assets primarily consisting of \$5.2 million related to a foreign jurisdiction, offset by other adjustments. The increases in valuation allowances were due to the change in management's assessment of future projections in certain state and foreign jurisdictions.

Below is a reconciliation of income tax expense computed using the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate of 35% of earnings before income taxes to the actual provision for income taxes for discontinued operations (dollars in thousands):

	2012
Computed expected tax expense	\$18,650
Increase in income taxes resulting from:	
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	737
Other, net	1
	\$19,388

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2014 and 2013 are presented below (dollars in thousands). In accordance with income tax accounting standards, as of March 31, 2014 the Company has not recognized deferred income taxes on approximately \$30.7 million of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are indefinitely reinvested outside the respective parent's country. Calculation of the deferred income tax related to these earnings is not practicable.

	2014	2013
Deferred tax assets:		
Accrued expenses not currently deductible for tax purposes	\$10,606	\$9,183
Revenue recognized for tax purposes in excess of revenue for financial reporting purposes	3,859	4,314
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	43,568	45,746
Other	10,411	11,945
Total deferred tax assets	68,444	71,188
Less valuation allowance	43,436	35,981
Net deferred tax assets	25,008	35,207
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangible assets, principally due to differences in amortization	\$(70,892)	\$(66,959)
Costs capitalized for financial reporting purposes in excess of amounts capitalized for tax purposes	(20,398)	(24,869)
Property and equipment, principally due to differences in depreciation	(11,074)	(17,702)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(102,364)	(109,530)
Net deferred tax liability	\$(77,356)	\$(74,323)

At March 31, 2014, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$9.6 million and \$61.9 million for U.S. federal and state income tax purposes, respectively. These net operating loss carryforwards expire in various amounts from 2014 through 2031. The Company has foreign net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$119.9 million. Of this amount, \$116.3 million do not have expiration dates. The remainder expires in various amounts through 2023.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is

dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible.

Based upon the Company's history of profitability and taxable income and the reversal of taxable temporary differences in the U.S., management believes that with the exception of carryforwards in certain states it is more likely than not the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The Company has established valuation allowances against \$56.3 million of loss carryforwards in the states where activity does not support the deferred tax asset.

F-55

Based upon the Company's history of losses in certain non-U.S. jurisdictions, management believes it is more likely than not the Company will not realize the benefits of certain foreign carryforwards and has established valuation allowances for substantially all of its foreign deferred tax assets.

The following table sets forth changes in the total gross unrecognized tax benefit liabilities, including accrued interest, for the years ended March 31, 2014, 2013, and 2012. The entire liability, if recognized, would reduce the Company's effective income tax rate in future periods.

(dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013	2012
Balance at beginning of period	\$3,646	\$3,109	\$3,043
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	902	342	189
Reduction due to expiration of statute of limitations	(3,037)	-	(94)
Adjustments to tax positions taken in prior years	946	195	(29)
Balance at end of period included in other liabilities	\$2,457	\$3,646	\$3,109

The Company reports accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2014, the Company recognized a release of \$0.4 million of tax-related interest expense and penalties and had \$0.2 million of accrued interest and penalties at March 31, 2014. The Company expects that up to \$0.2 million of the above balance could potentially be reversed within the next twelve months.

The Company files a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return and tax returns in various state and local jurisdictions. The Company's subsidiaries also file tax returns in various foreign jurisdictions in which it operates. In the U.S., the statute of limitations for Internal Revenue Service examinations remains open for the Company's federal income tax returns for fiscal years subsequent to 2010. The status of state and local and foreign tax examinations varies by jurisdiction. The Company does not anticipate any material adjustments to its financial statements resulting from tax examinations currently in progress.

14. RETIREMENT PLANS:

The Company has a qualified 401(k) retirement savings plan which covers substantially all U.S. employees. The Company also offers a supplemental nonqualified deferred compensation plan ("SNQDC Plan") for certain highly-compensated employees. The Company matches 50% of the first 6% of employee's annual aggregate contributions. The Company may also contribute additional amounts to the plans at the discretion of the board of directors.

Company contributions for the above plans amounted to approximately \$5.9 million, \$6.1 million and \$6.4 million in fiscal years 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in both other current assets and other accrued liabilities are the assets and liabilities of the SNQDC Plan in the amount of \$13.9 million and \$13.8 million at March 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company has one small defined benefit pension plan covering certain employees in Germany. Both the projected benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation were \$0.6 million as of March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013. There were no plan assets as of either March 31, 2014 or March 31, 2013. The excess of benefit obligations over plan assets was \$0.6 million at March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013.

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

15. FOREIGN OPERATIONS:

The Company attributes revenue to each geographic region based on the location of the Company's operations. The following table shows financial information by geographic area for the years 2014, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Revenue	2014	2013	2012
United States	\$949,898	\$954,467	\$969,961
Foreign			
Europe	\$108,561	\$105,278	\$118,278
Asia/Pacific	34,540	34,876	36,158
Other	4,546	4,738	6,227
All Foreign	\$147,647	\$144,892	\$160,663
	\$1,097,545	\$1,099,359	\$1,130,624

Long-lived assets excluding financial instruments (dollars in thousands)

	2014	2013
United States	\$617,668	\$654,550
Foreign		
Europe	\$13,886	\$42,690
Asia/Pacific	24,912	28,139
Other	1,310	1,231
All Foreign	\$40,108	\$72,060
	\$657,776	\$726,610

16. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled and notes receivable, short-term borrowings and trade payables - The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

Long-term debt - The interest rate on the term loan and revolving credit agreement is adjusted for changes in market rates and therefore the carrying value of these loans approximates fair value. The estimated fair value of other long-term debt was determined based upon the present value of the expected cash flows considering expected maturities and using interest rates currently available to the Company for long-term borrowings with similar terms. At March 31, 2014, the estimated fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value.

Derivative instruments included in other liabilities - The carrying value is adjusted to fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) at each balance sheet date. The fair value is determined from an interest-rate futures model.

Under applicable accounting standards financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurements. The Company assigned assets and liabilities to the hierarchy in the accounting standards, which is Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, Level 2 - significant other observable inputs and Level 3 - significant unobservable inputs.

F-57

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

The following table presents the balances of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as of March 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Fiscal 2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Other current assets	\$ 13,900	\$-	\$-	\$ 13,900
Total assets	\$ 13,900	\$-	\$-	\$ 13,900
Liabilities:				
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	24	-	24
Total liabilities	\$-	\$ 24	\$-	\$ 24
Fiscal 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Other current assets	\$ 13,771	\$-	\$-	\$ 13,771
Total assets	\$ 13,771	\$-	\$-	\$ 13,771
Liabilities:				
Other noncurrent liabilities	-	752	-	752
Total liabilities	\$-	\$ 752	\$-	\$ 752

17. SEGMENT INFORMATION:

The Company reports segment information consistent with the way management internally disaggregates its operations to assess performance and to allocate resources. We regularly review our segments and the approach used by management to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The Company's business segments consist of Marketing and data services, IT Infrastructure management, and Other services. During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, the Company realigned its business segments to better reflect the way management assesses the business. The e-mail fulfillment business was moved from the Other services segment to the Marketing and data services segment. The prior-year segment information has been restated to conform to the new segment presentation. The Marketing and data services segment now includes the Company's global lines of business for Customer Data Integration (CDI), Consumer Insight Solutions, Marketing Management Services (including the Audience Operating System), and E-mail Fulfillment and Agency Services. The IT Infrastructure management segment develops and delivers IT outsourcing and transformational solutions. The Other services segment now consists solely of the UK fulfillment business.

Company management uses the revenues and earnings of the three operating segments, among other factors, for performance evaluation and resource allocation. The Company evaluates performance of the segments based on segment operating income. The Company's calculation of segment operating income does not include inter-company transactions and allocates all corporate expenses, excluding those reported as impairments or gains, losses and other items, as well as certain business separation expenses. Because segment operating income excludes certain impairments and gains, losses and other items and business separation expenses this measure is considered a non-GAAP financial measure, which is not a financial measure calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Management believes segment operating income is a helpful measure in evaluating

performance of the business segments. While management considers segment operating income to be a helpful measure of comparative operating performance, this measure should be considered in addition to, but not as a substitute for, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP presented elsewhere in the financial statements. In addition, the Company's calculation of segment operating income may be different from measures used by other companies and therefore comparability may be affected.

F-58

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

The following tables present information by business segment (dollars in thousands):

	2014	2013	2012
Revenue:			
Marketing and data services	\$805,153	\$788,740	\$798,796
IT Infrastructure management	257,125	275,469	291,525
Other services	35,267	35,150	40,303
Total revenue	\$1,097,545	\$1,099,359	\$1,130,624
Income (loss) from operations:			
Marketing and data services	\$78,433	\$80,017	\$95,173
IT Infrastructure management	32,847	29,330	24,970
Other services	1,941	(4,618)	(4,139)
Corporate	(64,937)	(2,010)	(30,441)
Income from operations	\$48,284	\$102,719	\$85,563
Depreciation and amortization:			
Marketing and data services	\$49,383	\$52,782	\$61,443
IT Infrastructure management	52,872	60,042	66,497
Other services	751	3,384	6,722
Depreciation and amortization	\$103,006	\$116,208	\$134,662
Total assets:			
Marketing and data services	\$649,321	\$641,897	
IT Infrastructure management	267,110	316,009	
Other services	10,466	18,696	
Corporate	396,404	211,104	
Total assets	\$1,323,301	\$1,187,706	

18. UNAUDITED SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA:

(dollars in thousands except per-share amounts)	Quarter ended June 30, 2013	Quarter ended September 30, 2013	Quarter ended December 31, 2013	Quarter ended March 31, 2014
Revenue	\$266,193	\$276,271	\$277,873	\$277,208
Gross profit	61,687	68,877	67,820	70,206
Income (loss) from operations	24,072	19,631	19,780	(15,199)
Net earnings (loss)	13,095	9,864	15,067	(29,223)
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Acxiom	13,180	9,839	15,067	(29,223)
Basic earnings (loss) per share:				
Net earnings (loss)	0.18	0.13	0.20	(0.38)

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Attributable to Acxiom stockholders	0.18	0.13	0.20	(0.38)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:				
Net earnings (loss)	0.17	0.13	0.19	(0.38)
Attributable to Acxiom stockholders	0.17	0.13	0.19	(0.38)

F-59

ACXIOM CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2014, 2013 AND 2012

(dollars in thousands except per-share amounts)	Quarter ended June 30, 2012	Quarter ended September 30, 2012	Quarter ended December 31, 2012	Quarter ended March 31, 2013
Revenue	\$271,659	\$277,467	\$273,102	\$277,131
Gross profit	62,348	68,303	64,254	63,814
Income from operations	25,424	30,208	26,898	20,189
Net earnings	13,199	16,372	14,449	13,099
Net earnings attributable to Acxiom	13,333	16,511	14,525	13,238
Basic earnings per share:				
Net earnings	0.17	0.22	0.19	0.18
Attributable to Acxiom stockholders	0.17	0.22	0.20	0.18
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net earnings	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.17
Attributable to Acxiom stockholders	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.18

Some earnings per share amounts may not add due to rounding.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded goodwill and other impairment charges of \$28.8 million, restructuring charges of \$11.1 million in gains, losses and other items, net, and business separation and transformation expenses of \$6.9 million in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded restructuring charges and loss contingency accruals of \$4.7 million in gains, losses and other items, net, business separation and transformation expenses of \$4.9 million in selling, general and administrative expenses, and a \$2.6 million gain in other income from its investment in a real estate joint venture in the consolidated statement of operations.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company recorded restructuring charges and loss contingency accruals of \$6.4 million in gains, losses and other items, net and business separation and transformation expenses of \$2.2 million in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company recorded \$2.9 million in restructuring charges, offset by \$0.9 million in other credits within gains, losses and other items, net, in the consolidated statement of operations.

