

EQUINIX INC
Form 10-Q
July 26, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2013

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-31293

EQUINIX, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware **77-0487526**
(State of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
One Lagoon Drive, Fourth Floor, Redwood City, California 94065

(Address of principal executive offices, including ZIP code)

(650) 598-6000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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 number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of June 30, 2013 was 49,418,143.

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Table of Contents**PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****EQUINIX, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets****(in thousands)**

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 517,496	\$ 252,213
Short-term investments	323,460	166,492
Accounts receivable, net	201,336	163,840
Other current assets	55,317	57,206
Total current assets	1,097,609	639,751
Long-term investments	375,971	127,819
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,103,344	3,918,999
Goodwill	1,012,102	1,042,564
Intangible assets, net	184,740	201,562
Other assets	304,083	202,269
Total assets	\$ 7,077,849	\$ 6,132,964
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 258,027	\$ 268,853
Accrued property, plant and equipment	101,015	63,509
Current portion of capital lease and other financing obligations	85,262	15,206
Current portion of loans payable	40,360	52,160
Other current liabilities	122,871	139,561
Total current liabilities	607,535	539,289
Capital lease and other financing obligations, less current portion	684,873	545,853
Loans payable, less current portion	164,919	188,802
Convertible debt	716,265	708,726
Senior notes	2,250,000	1,500,000
Other liabilities	245,768	230,843
Total liabilities	4,669,360	3,713,513
Redeemable non-controlling interests (Note 10)	96,614	84,178
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Stockholders equity:		
Common stock	50	49
Additional paid-in capital	2,651,396	2,583,371
Treasury stock	(36,284)	(36,676)

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(200,082)	(101,042)
Accumulated deficit	(103,205)	(110,429)
Total stockholders' equity	2,311,875	2,335,273
Total liabilities, redeemable non-controlling interests and stockholders' equity	\$ 7,077,849	\$ 6,132,964

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations****(in thousands, except per share data)**

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(unaudited)			
Revenues	\$ 525,669	\$ 457,249	\$ 1,045,124	\$ 900,494
Costs and operating expenses:				
Cost of revenues	267,693	225,289	526,961	442,387
Sales and marketing	59,478	47,603	117,754	94,013
General and administrative	88,632	80,595	178,317	158,911
Restructuring charge	(4,837)		(4,837)	
Acquisition costs	2,526	1,666	6,188	2,341
Total costs and operating expenses	413,492	355,153	824,383	697,652
Income from continuing operations	112,177	102,096	220,741	202,842
Interest income	917	963	1,664	1,654
Interest expense	(61,001)	(46,787)	(121,332)	(99,605)
Other income (expense)	2,768	(1,844)	2,309	(1,998)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(93,602)		(93,602)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(38,741)	54,428	9,780	102,893
Income tax benefit (expense)	10,612	(17,138)	(1,586)	(30,991)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(28,129)	37,290	8,194	71,902
Net income from discontinued operations, net of tax		350		549
Net income (loss)	(28,129)	37,640	8,194	72,451
Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	(529)	(1,193)	(970)	(1,481)
Net income (loss) attributable to Equinix	\$ (28,658)	\$ 36,447	\$ 7,224	\$ 70,970
Earnings (loss) per share (EPS) attributable to Equinix:				
Basic EPS from continuing operations	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.48
Basic EPS from discontinued operations		0.01		0.01
Basic EPS	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.49
Weighted-average shares	49,379	48,016	49,205	47,485
Diluted EPS from continuing operations	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.43
Diluted EPS from discontinued operations		0.01		0.01
Diluted EPS	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.44
Weighted-average shares	49,379	52,351	49,976	51,633

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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)****(in thousands)**

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
	(unaudited)			
Net income (loss)	\$ (28,129)	\$ 37,640	\$ 8,194	\$ 72,451
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax:				
Foreign currency translation loss	(30,666)	(49,207)	(103,220)	(14,895)
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities	(458)	(177)	(360)	(99)
	(31,124)	(49,384)	(103,580)	(14,994)
Comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(59,253)	(11,744)	(95,386)	57,457
Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	(529)	(1,193)	(970)	(1,481)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	5,309	3,974	4,540	2,915
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Equinix	\$ (54,473)	\$ (8,963)	\$ (91,816)	\$ 58,891

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****(in thousands)**

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
	(unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 8,194	\$ 72,451
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	202,493	178,615
Stock-based compensation	46,897	39,652
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(22,421)	
Restructuring charge	(4,837)	
Amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discounts	11,637	13,009
Amortization of intangible assets	13,623	9,751
Provision for allowance for doubtful accounts	1,598	2,446
Loss on debt extinguishment	93,602	
Accretion of asset retirement obligation and accrued restructuring charges	2,402	2,370
Other items	5,566	1,525
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(43,761)	(34,541)
Income taxes, net	(75,762)	23,222
Other assets	(18,036)	16,846
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	396	(9,887)
Other liabilities	9,749	5,316
Net cash provided by operating activities	231,340	320,775
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of investments	(623,804)	(165,818)
Sales of investments	140,450	274,211
Maturities of investments	74,796	517,594
Purchase of New York IBX data center	(2,960)	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(198,530)	(341,974)
Increase in restricted cash	(836,763)	(51)
Release of restricted cash	841,925	79,351
Other investing activities, net	(107)	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(604,993)	363,313
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Purchases of treasury stock		(13,364)
Proceeds from employee equity awards	15,880	36,473
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	22,421	
Proceeds from senior notes	1,500,000	
Proceeds from loans payable		8,909
Repayment of capital lease and other financing obligations	(7,673)	(5,858)
Repayment of loans payable	(32,191)	(77,299)
Repayment of convertible debt		(250,007)
Repayment of senior notes	(750,000)	

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Debt extinguishment costs	(80,925)	
Debt issuance costs	(20,786)	(7,520)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	646,726	(308,666)
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(7,790)	(149)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	265,283	375,273
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	252,213	278,823
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 517,496	\$ 654,096
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 76,854	\$ 6,765
Cash paid for interest	\$ 97,639	\$ 92,301

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

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EQUINIX, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Equinix, Inc. ("Equinix" or the "Company") and reflect all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, which in the opinion of management are necessary to fairly state the financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods presented. The condensed consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 has been derived from audited consolidated financial statements as of that date. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), but omit certain information and footnote disclosure necessary to present the statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). For further information, refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Equinix's Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on February 26, 2013. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire fiscal year.

Consolidation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Equinix and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the condensed consolidated financial statement presentation as of and for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013.

Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rates were 16.2% and 30.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The lower effective tax rate during the six months ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to expected lower income in the U.S. for the year as a result of the loss on debt extinguishment recorded during the period (see Note 9).

The Company is entitled to a deduction for federal and state tax purposes with respect to employee equity award activity. The reduction in income tax payable related to windfall tax benefits for employee equity awards has been reflected as an adjustment to additional paid-in capital. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the benefits arising from employee equity award activity that resulted in an adjustment to additional paid-in capital were approximately \$22,421,000.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)*****Discontinued Operations***

In August 2012, the Company entered into an agreement to sell 16 of the Company's IBX data centers located throughout the U.S. to an investment group including 365 Main, Crosslink Capital, Housatonic Partners and Brightwood Capital for net proceeds of \$76,458,000 (the Divestiture). The Divestiture closed in November 2012. The Company's operating results from its discontinued operations associated with the Divestiture consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three months ended	Six months ended
	June 30, 2012	
Revenues	\$ 9,015	\$ 17,970
Cost of revenues	(7,903)	(15,884)
Operating expenses	(542)	(1,164)
Income taxes	(220)	(373)
Net income from discontinued operations	\$ 350	\$ 549

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. This ASU requires companies to disclose both gross information and net information about instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting arrangement. In January 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-01, clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. This ASU clarifies that the scope of ASU 2011-11 only applies to derivatives accounted for in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions. This new guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and retrospective disclosure is required for all comparative periods presented. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company adopted these ASUs and their adoption did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements since the ASUs enhance currently required disclosures.

In February 2013, the FASB issued ASU 2013-02, Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. This ASU requires companies to report the effect of significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the respective line items in net income when applicable or to cross-reference the reclassifications with other disclosures that provide additional detail about the reclassification made when the reclassifications are not made to net income. This ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods, beginning after December 15, 2012. During the three months ended March 31, 2013, the Company adopted ASU 2013-02 and the adoption did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements since the Company did not have material reclassifications in any periods presented.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (EPS) for the periods presented (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ (28,129)	\$ 37,290	\$ 8,194	\$ 71,902
Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	(529)	(1,193)	(970)	(1,481)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Equinix, basic	(28,658)	36,097	7,224	70,421
Effect of assumed conversion of convertible debt:				
Interest expense, net of tax		1,678		3,377
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Equinix, diluted	\$ (28,658)	\$ 37,775	\$ 7,224	\$ 73,798
Weighted-average shares used to compute basic EPS	49,379	48,016	49,205	47,485
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Convertible debt		3,185		2,945
Employee equity awards		1,150	771	1,203
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted EPS	49,379	52,351	49,976	51,633
EPS from continuing operations attributable to Equinix:				
EPS from continuing operations, basic	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.15	\$ 1.48
EPS from continuing operations, diluted	\$ (0.58)	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.14	\$ 1.43

The following table sets forth weighted-average outstanding potential shares of common stock that are not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation above because to do so would be anti-dilutive for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Shares reserved for conversion of 2.50% convertible subordinated notes		368		1,300
Shares reserved for conversion of 3.00% convertible subordinated notes	3,604		3,613	
Shares reserved for conversion of 4.75% convertible subordinated notes	4,432	4,433	4,432	4,433
Common stock related to employee equity awards	2,124	137	122	100

	10,160	4,938	8,167	5,833
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Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****3. Change In Accounting Principle and Estimate*****Change in Accounting Principle***

Commencing in 2013, the Company changed its method of accounting for income taxes by excluding the effects of subsequent events that are not recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements in determining its estimated annual effective tax rate for interim reporting periods. Prior to the change, the Company's policy was to include the effects of subsequent events that occurred subsequent to the interim balance sheet date in its estimated annual effective tax rate. The Company believes that the change is preferable as it provides consistency with the reporting of activity on a pre-tax basis and aligns with other income tax guidance which requires items such as changes in tax rates to be reflected in the period such laws become effective. In addition, the Company believes this change results in a more comparable method for interim tax accounting with other companies in its industry. This change did not have a significant impact to the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2012, the three and six months ended June 30, 2012 and the three and nine months ended September 30, 2012 and as a result, the Company did not retrospectively adjust its prior periods condensed consolidated financial statements.

Change in Accounting Estimate

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company reassessed the estimated period over which revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized as a result of observed trends in customer contract life. Non-recurring installation fees, although generally paid in a lump sum upon installation, are deferred and recognized ratably over the expected life of the installation. The Company undertook this review due to its determination that its customers were generally benefitting from their installations longer than originally anticipated and, therefore, the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized has been extended. This change was accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis effective April 1, 2013. The change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized had the following impact on the Company's results of operations compared to the results that would have otherwise been recorded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Revenues	\$ (5,835)
Income from operations	(5,835)
Net income	(4,889)
EPS:	
Basic	(0.10)
Diluted	(0.10)

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****4. Balance Sheet Components*****Cash, Cash Equivalents and Short-Term and Long-Term Investments***

Cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash (1)	\$ 160,492	\$ 150,864
Cash equivalents:		
Money markets	357,004	98,340
U.S. government securities		3,009
 Total cash and cash equivalents	 517,496	 252,213
Marketable securities:		
U.S. government securities	275,186	126,941
Corporate bonds	175,207	37,975
U.S. government agencies securities	120,898	72,979
Asset-backed securities	67,200	6,037
Certificates of deposit	59,942	48,386
Commercial paper	998	1,993
 Total marketable securities	 699,431	 294,311
 Total cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments	 \$ 1,216,927	 \$ 546,524

(1) Excludes restricted cash.

As of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, cash equivalents included investments which were readily convertible to cash and had original maturity dates of 90 days or less. The maturities of securities classified as short-term investments were one year or less as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012. The maturities of securities classified as long-term investments were greater than one year and less than three years as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

The following table summarizes the cost and estimated fair value of marketable securities based on stated effective maturities as of (in thousands):

June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012	
Amortized Cost	Fair Value	Amortized Cost	Fair Value

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Due within one year	\$ 323,436	\$ 323,460	\$ 166,445	\$ 166,492
Due after one year through three years	376,555	375,971	127,795	127,819
Total	\$ 699,991	\$ 699,431	\$ 294,240	\$ 294,311

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized gains and losses related to the Company's short-term and long-term investments in marketable securities designated as available-for-sale securities as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
U.S. government securities	\$ 275,280	\$ 28	\$ (122)	\$ 275,186
Corporate bonds	175,504	17	(314)	175,207
U.S. government agencies securities	121,002	41	(145)	120,898
Asset-backed securities	67,291		(91)	67,200
Certificates of deposit	59,918	24		59,942
Commercial paper	996	2		998
Total	\$ 699,991	\$ 112	\$ (672)	\$ 699,431

	December 31, 2012			
	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
U.S. government securities	\$ 126,938	\$ 40	\$ (37)	\$ 126,941
U.S. government agencies securities	72,948	68	(37)	72,979
Certificates of deposit	48,373	18	(5)	48,386
Corporate bonds	37,954	29	(8)	37,975
Asset-backed securities	6,036	2	(1)	6,037
Commercial paper	1,991	2		1,993
Total	\$ 294,240	\$ 159	\$ (88)	\$ 294,311

While certain marketable securities carry unrealized losses, the Company expects that it will receive both principal and interest according to the stated terms of each of the securities and that the decline in market value is primarily due to changes in the interest rate environment from the time the securities were purchased as compared to interest rates at June 30, 2013.

The following table summarizes the fair value and gross unrealized losses related to 238 available-for-sale securities with an aggregate cost basis of \$421,280,000 aggregated by type of investment and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

Securities in a loss position for less than 12 months		Securities in a loss position for 12 months or more	
Fair value	Gross unrealized	Fair value	Gross unrealized

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		losses		losses
Corporate bonds	\$ 148,054	\$ (313)	\$	\$
Asset-backed securities	64,863	(91)		
U.S. government securities	165,152	(122)		
U.S. government agencies securities	40,544	(130)	2,956	(16)
	\$ 418,613	\$ (656)	\$ 2,956	\$ (16)

While the Company does not believe that as of June 30, 2013, it holds investments that are other-than-temporarily impaired and believes that the Company's investments will mature at par, the Company's investments are subject to changes in market conditions. If market conditions were to deteriorate, the

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Company could sustain other-than-temporary impairments to its investment portfolio which could result in additional realized losses being recorded in interest income, net, or securities markets could become inactive which could affect the liquidity of the Company's investments.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivables, net, consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accounts receivable	\$ 330,585	\$ 290,326
Unearned revenue	(125,753)	(122,770)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,496)	(3,716)
	\$ 201,336	\$ 163,840

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and generally do not bear interest. The Company generally invoices its customers at the end of a calendar month for services to be provided the following month. Accordingly, unearned revenue consists of pre-billing for services that have not yet been provided, but which have been billed to customers in advance in accordance with the terms of their contract.

Other Current Assets

Other current assets consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Prepaid expenses	\$ 20,679	\$ 21,349
Other receivables	9,301	3,428
Deferred tax assets, net	8,107	8,107
Taxes receivable	7,479	8,829
Restricted cash	4,302	9,380
Derivative instruments	2,573	3,205
Other current assets	2,876	2,908
	\$ 55,317	\$ 57,206

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)*****Property, Plant and Equipment***

Property, plant and equipment consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
IBX plant and machinery	\$ 2,441,901	\$ 2,304,360
Leasehold improvements	1,101,328	1,078,834
Buildings	980,768	754,139
IBX equipment	444,426	410,456
Site improvements	424,997	352,367
Computer equipment and software	169,614	150,382
Land	113,852	98,007
Furniture and fixtures	21,374	21,982
Construction in progress	217,535	379,750
	5,915,795	5,550,277
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,812,451)	(1,631,278)
	\$ 4,103,344	\$ 3,918,999

IBX plant and machinery, leasehold improvements, buildings, computer equipment and software and construction in progress recorded under capital leases aggregated \$294,900,000 and \$149,923,000 as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. Amortization on the assets recorded under capital leases is included in depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation on such assets totaled \$48,654,000 and \$42,272,000 as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets, net, consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Goodwill:		
Americas	\$ 476,213	\$ 482,765
EMEA	400,474	423,529
Asia-Pacific	135,415	136,270
	\$ 1,012,102	\$ 1,042,564
Intangible assets:		
Intangible asset customer contracts	\$ 217,328	\$ 222,571
Intangible asset favorable leases	36,927	37,182

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Intangible asset others	9,689	9,889
	263,944	269,642
Accumulated amortization	(79,204)	(68,080)
	\$ 184,740	\$ 201,562

The Company's goodwill and intangible assets in EMEA, denominated in the United Arab Emirates dirham, British pounds and Euros, goodwill in Asia-Pacific, denominated in Chinese yuan, Hong Kong dollars and Singapore dollars and certain goodwill and intangibles in Americas, denominated in Canadian dollars and Brazilian reais, are subject to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company's foreign currency translation gains and losses, including goodwill and intangibles, are a component of other comprehensive income (loss).

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded amortization expense of \$6,864,000 and \$13,623,000, respectively, associated with its intangible assets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, the Company recorded amortization expense of \$4,741,000 and \$9,589,000, respectively, associated with its intangible assets. The Company's estimated future amortization expense related to these intangibles is as follows (in thousands):

Year ending:	
2013 (six months remaining)	\$ 13,485
2014	26,688
2015	26,212
2016	25,742
2017	24,266
Thereafter	68,347
Total	\$ 184,740

Other Assets

Other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets, net	\$ 173,149	\$ 85,232
Debt issuance costs, net	44,100	36,704
Prepaid expenses, non-current	36,363	34,478
Deposits	28,349	27,069
Restricted cash, non-current	7,398	8,131
Derivative instruments	3,879	
Other assets, non-current	10,845	10,655
	\$ 304,083	\$ 202,269

Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 75,234	\$ 85,619
Accrued interest	54,614	48,436
Accrued taxes	35,581	47,477

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Accounts payable	34,223	27,659
Accrued utilities and security	23,539	24,974
Accrued professional fees	6,150	6,699
Accrued repairs and maintenance	4,027	2,938
Accrued other	24,659	25,051
	\$ 258,027	\$ 268,853

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****Other Current Liabilities**

Other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Deferred tax liabilities, net	\$ 69,689	\$ 69,689
Deferred installation revenue	24,969	38,187
Customer deposits	13,457	12,927
Deferred recurring revenue	7,620	8,910
Deferred rent	5,753	5,410
Derivative instruments	847	1,097
Accrued restructuring charges		2,379
Other current liabilities	536	962
	\$ 122,871	\$ 139,561

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Asset retirement obligations, non-current	\$ 63,855	\$ 63,150
Deferred tax liabilities, net	60,752	62,292
Deferred installation revenue, non-current	45,804	26,086
Deferred rent, non-current	39,466	41,951
Accrued taxes, non-current	21,173	19,373
Customer deposits, non-current	5,402	6,185
Deferred recurring revenue, non-current	4,689	5,381
Derivative instruments, non-current	39	
Accrued restructuring charges, non-current		3,300
Other liabilities	4,588	3,125
	\$ 245,768	\$ 230,843

The Company currently leases the majority of its IBX data centers and certain equipment under non-cancelable operating lease agreements expiring through 2035. The IBX data center lease agreements typically provide for base rental rates that increase at defined intervals during the term of the lease. In addition, the Company has negotiated some rent expense abatement periods for certain leases to better match the phased build-out of its IBX data centers. The Company accounts for such abatements and increasing base rentals using the straight-line method over the life of the lease. The difference between the straight-line expense and the cash payment is recorded as deferred rent.

5. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

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The Company has certain embedded derivatives in its customer contracts and also employs foreign currency forward contracts to partially offset its business exposure to foreign exchange risk for certain existing foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities and certain forecasted transactions.

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

Embedded Derivatives. The Company is deemed to have foreign currency forward contracts embedded in certain of the Company's customer agreements that are priced in currencies different from the functional or local currencies of the parties involved. These embedded derivatives are separated from their host

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EQUINIX, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

contracts and carried on the Company's balance sheet at their fair value. The majority of these embedded derivatives arise as a result of the Company's foreign subsidiaries pricing their customer contracts in the U.S. dollar.

The Company has not designated these foreign currency embedded derivatives as hedging instruments under the accounting standard for derivatives and hedging. Gains and losses on these embedded derivatives are included within revenues in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of operations. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized a net gain of \$1,678,000 and \$4,131,000, respectively, associated with these embedded derivatives. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2012, gains (losses) from these embedded derivatives were not significant.

Economic Hedges of Embedded Derivatives. The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage the foreign exchange risk associated with the Company's customer agreements that are priced in currencies different from the functional or local currencies of the parties involved (economic hedges of embedded derivatives). Foreign currency forward contracts represent agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price on an agreed-upon settlement date.

The Company has not designated the economic hedges of embedded derivatives as hedging instruments under the accounting standard for derivatives and hedging. Gains and losses on these contracts are included in revenues along with gains and losses of the related embedded derivatives. The Company entered into various economic hedges of embedded derivatives during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and recognized a net loss of \$2,091,000 and \$3,095,000, respectively, for the periods then ended. The Company did not enter into any economic hedges of embedded derivatives during the three and six months ended June 30, 2012.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts. The Company also uses foreign currency forward contracts to manage the foreign exchange risk associated with certain foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. As a result of foreign currency fluctuations, the U.S. dollar equivalent values of the foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities change.

The Company has not designated the foreign currency forward contracts as hedging instruments under the accounting standard for derivatives and hedging. Gains and losses on these contracts are included in other income (expense), net, along with those foreign currency gains and losses of the related foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities associated with these foreign currency forward contracts. The Company entered into various foreign currency forward contracts during the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 and gains (losses) from these foreign currency forward contracts were not significant during these periods.

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EQUINIX, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

Offsetting Derivative Assets and Liabilities

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	Gross amounts	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts (1)	Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet	Net
Assets:					
Embedded derivatives	\$ 5,878	\$	\$ 5,878	\$	\$ 5,878
Economic hedges of embedded derivatives	185		185	(42)	143
Foreign currency forward contracts	389		389	(270)	119
	\$ 6,452	\$	\$ 6,452	\$ (312)	\$ 6,140
Liabilities:					
Embedded derivatives	\$ 120	\$	\$ 120	\$	\$ 120
Economic hedges of embedded derivatives	382		382	(42)	340
Foreign currency forward contracts	384		384	(270)	114
	\$ 886	\$	\$ 886	\$ (312)	\$ 574

(1) As presented in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Gross amounts	Gross amounts offset in the balance sheet	Net amounts (1)	Gross amounts not offset in the balance sheet	Net
Assets:					
Embedded derivatives	\$ 3,205	\$	\$ 3,205	\$	\$ 3,205
Foreign currency forward contracts	13	(13)			
	\$ 3,218	\$ (13)	\$ 3,205	\$	\$ 3,205

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Liabilities:					
Embedded derivatives	\$ 890	\$	\$ 890	\$	\$ 890
Foreign currency forward contracts	220	(13)	207		207
	\$ 1,110	\$ (13)	\$ 1,097	\$	\$ 1,097

(1) As presented in the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****6. Fair Value Measurements**

The Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

	Fair value at June 30, 2013	Fair value measurement using	
		Level 1	Level 2
Assets:			
Cash	\$ 160,492	\$ 160,492	\$
Money market and deposit accounts	357,004	357,004	
U.S. government securities	275,186	275,186	
Corporate bonds	175,207		175,207
U.S. government agency securities	120,898		120,898
Asset-backed securities	67,200		67,200
Certificates of deposit	59,942		59,942
Commercial paper	998		998
Derivative instruments (1)	6,452		6,452
	\$ 1,223,379	\$ 792,682	\$ 430,697
Liabilities:			
Derivative instruments (1)	\$ 886	\$	\$ 886

(1) Includes embedded derivatives, economic hedges of embedded derivatives and foreign currency forward contracts. Amounts are included within other current assets, other assets, other current liabilities and other liabilities in the Company's accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The Company did not have any Level 3 financial assets or financial liabilities as of June 30, 2013.

Valuation Methods

Fair value estimates are made as of a specific point in time based on methods using present value or other valuation techniques. These techniques involve uncertainties and are affected by the assumptions used and the judgments made regarding risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates, estimates of future cash flows, future expected loss experience and other factors.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments. The fair value of the Company's investments in money market funds approximates their face value. Such instruments are included in cash equivalents. The Company's U.S. government securities and money market funds are classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets. The fair value of the Company's other investments approximate their face value. These investments include certificates of deposit and available-for-sale debt investments related to the Company's investments in the securities of other public companies, governmental units and other agencies. The fair value of these investments is priced based on the quoted market price for similar instruments or nonbinding market prices that are corroborated by observable market data. Such instruments are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company determines the fair values of its Level 2 investments by using inputs such as actual trade data, benchmark yields, broker/dealer quotes, and other similar data, which are

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obtained from quoted market prices, custody bank, third-party pricing vendors, or other sources. The Company uses such pricing data as the primary input to make its assessments and determinations as to the ultimate valuation of its investment portfolio and has not made, during the periods presented, any material adjustments to such inputs. The Company is responsible for its consolidated financial statements and underlying estimates.

The Company determined that the major security types held as of June 30, 2013 were primarily cash and money market funds, U.S. government and agency securities, corporate bonds, certificate of deposits,

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

commercial paper and asset-backed securities. The Company uses the specific identification method in computing realized gains and losses. Short-term and long-term investments are classified as available-for-sale and are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in stockholders' equity as a component of other comprehensive income or loss, net of any related tax effect. The Company reviews its investment portfolio quarterly to determine if any securities may be other-than-temporarily impaired due to increased credit risk, changes in industry or sector of a certain instrument or ratings downgrades over an extended period of time.

During the three months ended March 31, 2013, after reviewing the fair value hierarchy and its valuation criteria, the Company reclassified its U.S. government securities from within Level 2 to Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because treasury securities issued by the U.S. government are valued using quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities. For foreign currency derivatives, including embedded derivatives and economic hedges of embedded derivatives, the Company uses forward contract models employing market observable inputs, such as spot currency rates and forward points with adjustments made to these values utilizing published credit default swap rates of its foreign exchange trading counterparties. The Company has determined that the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, therefore the derivatives are categorized as Level 2.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company did not have any nonfinancial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

7. Related Party Transactions

The Company has several significant stockholders and other related parties that are also customers and/or vendors. The Company's activity of related party transactions was as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 7,264	\$ 10,189	\$ 15,740	\$ 15,752
Costs and services	2,068	692	4,533	1,027

	As of June 30,	
	2013	2012
Accounts receivable	\$ 4,142	\$ 6,559
Accounts payable	514	296

In connection with the acquisition of ALOG Data Centers do Brasil S.A. and its subsidiaries (ALOG) (the ALOG Acquisition), the Company acquired a lease for one of the Brazilian IBX data centers in which the lessor is a member of ALOG management. This lease contains an option to purchase the underlying property for fair market value on the date of purchase. The Company accounts for this lease as a financing obligation as a result of structural building work pursuant to the accounting standard for lessee's involvement in asset construction. As of June 30, 2013, the Company had a financing obligation liability totaling approximately \$3,915,000 related to this lease on its condensed consolidated balance sheet. This amount is considered a related party liability, which is not reflected in the related party data presented above.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****8. Leases*****Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations****New York 2 Capital Lease*

In May 2013, the Company entered into a binding purchase and sale agreement for a property located in the New York metro area (the *New York IBX Data Center Acquisition*). A portion of the building was leased to the Company and was being used by the Company as its New York 2 IBX data center. The lease was originally accounted for as an operating lease, and the Company had previously recorded a restructuring charge related to the lease (see Note 14). As a result of the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition, the Company accounted for the lease as a capital lease prior to the close of the acquisition in July 2013 (see Note 15). The remainder of the building was leased by another party, which became the Company's tenant upon closing. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded a capital lease asset and liability totaling approximately \$67,288,000, which will be reversed upon the close of the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition.

Toronto 1 Capital Lease

In May 2013, the Company entered into a lease amendment for its first IBX data center in Toronto, Canada (the *Toronto 1 Lease*) to extend the lease term. The lease was originally accounted for as an operating lease. Pursuant to the accounting standard for leases, the Company reassessed the lease classification of the Toronto 1 Lease as a result of the lease amendment and determined that substantially all of the lease should be accounted for as a capital lease. The Company recorded a capital lease asset totaling approximately \$67,346,000 and liability totaling approximately \$68,370,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Singapore 2 IBX Financing

In May 2013, the Company commenced construction work to make structural changes to its leased space within its second IBX data center in Singapore (the *Singapore 2 IBX Financing*). The lease was originally accounted for as an operating lease. Pursuant to the accounting standard for lessee's involvement in asset construction, the Company is considered the owner of the assets during the construction period. As a result, the Company recorded a building asset totaling approximately \$34,749,000 and corresponding financing liability totaling approximately \$36,030,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2013.

Singapore 3 IBX Financing

In March 2013, the Company entered into a lease for land and a building that the Company and the landlord will jointly develop into the Company's third IBX data center in the Singapore metro area (the *Singapore 3 Lease*). The Singapore 3 Lease has a term of 20 years, with an option to purchase the property. If the option to purchase the property is not exercised, the Company has options to extend the lease. The total cumulative minimum rent obligation over the term of the lease is approximately \$157,396,000, exclusive of renewal periods. Pursuant to the accounting standard for lessee's involvement in asset construction, the Company will be considered the owner of the building during the construction phase due to the building work that the landlord and the Company will be undertaking. As a result, the Company will record a building asset and a related financing liability, while the underlying land will be considered an operating lease, when the construction of the building commences, which is expected to occur during the third quarter of 2013.

Toronto 2 IBX Financing

In November 2012, the Company entered into a lease for land and a building that the Company and the landlord would jointly develop to meet its needs and which it would ultimately convert into its second IBX data center in the Toronto, Canada metro area (the *Toronto 2 IBX Financing* and the *Toronto Lease*). The Toronto Lease has a fixed term of 15 years, with options to renew, commencing from the date the

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landlord delivers the completed building to the Company. Monthly payments under the Toronto Lease will commence in October 2015 and will be made through the end of the lease term at an effective interest rate of 8.51%. The Toronto Lease has a total cumulative minimum rent obligation of approximately \$140,565,000, exclusive of renewal periods. The landlord began construction of the building to the Company's specifications in February 2013. Pursuant to the accounting standard for lessee's involvement in asset construction, the Company is considered the owner of the building during the construction phase due to the building work that the landlord and the Company are undertaking. As a result, during the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recorded a building asset and a related financing liability totaling approximately \$11,907,000, while the underlying land is considered an operating lease.

Maturities of Capital Lease and Other Financing Obligations

The Company's capital lease and other financing obligations are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Capital lease obligations	Other financing obligations	Total
2013 (six months remaining)	\$ 13,738	\$ 19,092	\$ 32,830
2014	27,873	42,615	70,488
2015	28,397	46,693	75,090
2016	27,914	50,826	78,740
2017	28,264	50,854	79,118
Thereafter	305,761	466,995	772,756
Total minimum lease payments	431,947	677,075	1,109,022
Plus amount representing residual property value	67,019	356,710	423,729
Less estimated building costs		(46,396)	(46,396)
Less amount representing interest	(191,999)	(524,221)	(716,220)
Present value of net minimum lease payments	306,967	463,168	770,135
Less current portion	(78,391)	(6,871)	(85,262)
	\$ 228,576	\$ 456,297	\$ 684,873

9. Debt Facilities***Loans Payable***

The Company's loans payable consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
U.S. term loan	\$ 160,000	\$ 180,000
ALOG financing	44,924	48,807
Paris 4 IBX financing	317	8,071

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Other loans payable	38	4,084
	205,279	240,962
Less current portion	(40,360)	(52,160)
	\$ 164,919	\$ 188,802

U.S. Financing

In February 2013, the Company entered into an amendment to a credit agreement with a group of lenders for a \$750,000,000 credit facility (the U.S. Financing), comprised of a \$200,000,000 term loan facility (the U.S. Term Loan) and a \$550,000,000 multicurrency revolving credit facility (the U.S. Revolving Credit Line). The amendment modified certain definitions of items used in the calculation of the

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financial covenants with which the Company must comply on a quarterly basis to exclude the write-off of any unamortized debt issuance costs that were incurred in connection with the issuance of the 8.125% Senior Notes; to exclude one-time transaction costs, fees, premiums and expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the issuance of the 4.875% Senior Notes and 5.375% Senior Notes and the redemption of the 8.125% Senior Notes; and to exclude the 8.125% Senior Notes provided that certain conditions in connection with the redemption of the 8.125% Senior Notes were satisfied. The amendment also postponed the step-down of the maximum senior leverage ratio covenant from the three months ended March 31, 2013 to the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Convertible Debt

The Company's convertible debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes	\$ 395,986	\$ 395,986
4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes	373,726	373,730
	769,712	769,716
Less amount representing debt discount	(53,447)	(60,990)
	\$ 716,265	\$ 708,726

3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes

In September 2007, the Company issued \$395,986,000 aggregate principal amount of 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes due October 15, 2014 (the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes). Holders of the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes may convert their notes at their option on any day up to and including the business day immediately preceding the maturity date into shares of the Company's common stock. The base conversion rate is 7.436 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes, subject to adjustment. This represents a base conversion price of approximately \$134.48 per share of common stock. If, at the time of conversion, the applicable stock price of the Company's common stock exceeds the base conversion price, the conversion rate will be determined pursuant to a formula resulting in the receipt of up to 4.4616 additional shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes, subject to adjustment. However, in no event would the total number of shares issuable upon conversion of the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes exceed 11.8976 per \$1,000 principal amount of 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, or the equivalent of \$84.05 per share of the Company's common stock or a total of 4,711,283 shares of the Company's common stock. As of June 30, 2013, had the holders of the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes converted their notes, the 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Notes would have been convertible into 3,466,917 shares of the Company's common stock.

4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes

In June 2009, the Company issued \$373,750,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes due June 15, 2016 (the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes). Upon conversion, holders will receive, at the Company's election, cash, shares of the Company's common stock or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock. However, the Company may at any time irrevocably elect for the remaining term of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes to satisfy its obligation in cash up to 100% of the principal amount of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes converted, with any remaining amount to be satisfied, at the Company's election, in shares of its common stock or a combination of cash and shares of its common stock. Upon conversion, if the Company elects to pay a sufficiently large portion of the conversion obligation in cash, additional consideration beyond the \$373,750,000 of gross proceeds received will be required.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The initial conversion rate is 11.8599 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes, subject to adjustment. This represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$84.32 per share of common stock. Holders of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes may convert their notes at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the maturity date under the following circumstances:

during any fiscal quarter (and only during that fiscal quarter) ending after December 31, 2009, if the sale price of the Company's common stock, for at least 20 trading days during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the previous fiscal quarter, is greater than 130% of the conversion price per share of common stock on such last trading day, which was \$109.62 per share (the "Stock Price Condition Conversion Clause");

subject to certain exceptions, during the five business day period following any 10 consecutive trading day period in which the trading price of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes for each day of such period was less than 98% of the product of the sale price of the Company's common stock and the conversion rate;

upon the occurrence of specified corporate transactions described in the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes Indenture, such as a consolidation, merger or binding share exchange in which the Company's common stock would be converted into cash or property other than securities; or

at any time on or after March 15, 2016.

Holders of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes are eligible to convert their notes during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and September 30, 2013, since the Stock Price Condition Conversion Clause was met during the three months ended March 31, 2013 and June 30, 2013, respectively. As of June 30, 2013, had the holders of the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes converted their notes, the 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes would have been convertible into a maximum of 4,432,362 shares of the Company's common stock.

Senior Notes

The Company's senior notes consisted of the following as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
5.375% senior notes due 2023	\$ 1,000,000	\$
7.00% senior notes due 2021	750,000	750,000
4.875% senior notes due 2020	500,000	
8.125% senior notes due 2018		750,000
	\$ 2,250,000	\$ 1,500,000

4.875% Senior Notes and 5.375% Senior Notes

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In March 2013, the Company issued \$1,500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of senior notes, which consist of \$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 4.875% Senior Notes due April 1, 2020 (the 4.875% Senior Notes) and \$1,000,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 5.375% Senior Notes due April 1, 2023, (the 5.375% Senior Notes). Interest on both the 4.875% Senior Notes and the 5.375% Senior Notes is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2013.

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EQUINIX, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

(Unaudited)

The 4.875% Senior Notes and the 5.375% Senior Notes are governed by separate indentures dated March 5, 2013, between the Company, as issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the Senior Notes Indentures). The Senior Notes Indentures contain covenants that limit the Company's ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

purchase, redeem or retire capital stock or subordinated debt;

make asset sales;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

incur liens;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

provide subsidiary guarantees;

make investments; and

merge or consolidate with any other person.

Each of these restrictions has a number of important qualifications and exceptions. The 4.875% Senior Notes and the 5.375% Senior Notes are unsecured and rank equal in right of payment with the Company's existing or future senior debt and senior in right of payment with the Company's existing and future subordinated debt. The 4.875% Senior Notes and the 5.375% Senior Notes are effectively junior to the Company's secured indebtedness and indebtedness of its subsidiaries.

At any time prior to April 1, 2016, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes outstanding at a redemption price equal to 104.875% of the principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings; provided that (i) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes issued under the 4.875% Senior Notes indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding the 4.875% Senior Notes held by the Company and its subsidiaries); and (ii) the redemption must occur within 90 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

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On or after April 1, 2017, the Company may redeem all or a part of the 4.875% Senior Notes, on any one or more occasions, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1 of the years indicated below:

	Redemption price of the 4.875% Senior Notes
2017	102.438%
2018	101.219%
2019 and thereafter	100.000%

At any time prior to April 1, 2017, the Company may also redeem all or a part of the 4.875% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium (the 4.875% Senior Notes Applicable Premium), and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption (the 4.875% Senior Notes Redemption Date). The 4.875% Senior Notes Applicable Premium means the greater of:

1.0% of the principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes; and

the excess of: (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the 4.875% Senior Notes at April 1, 2017 as shown in the above table, plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the 4.875% Senior Notes through April 1, 2017 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including the 4.875% Senior Notes Redemption Date), computed using a discount rate equal to the yield to maturity of the U.S. Treasury securities with a constant maturity most nearly equal to the period from the 4.875% Senior Notes Redemption Date to April 1, 2017, plus 0.50%; over (b) the principal amount of the 4.875% Senior Notes.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

At any time prior to April 1, 2016, the Company may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes outstanding at a redemption price equal to 105.375% of the principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings; provided that (i) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes issued under the 5.375% Senior Notes indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding the 5.375% Senior Notes held by the Company and its subsidiaries); and (ii) the redemption must occur within 90 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

On or after April 1, 2018, the Company may redeem all or a part of the 5.375% Senior Notes, on any one or more occasions, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1 of the years indicated below:

	Redemption price of the 5.375% Senior Notes
2018	102.688%
2019	101.792%
2020	100.896%
2021 and thereafter	100.000%

At any time prior to April 1, 2018, the Company may also redeem all or a part of the 5.375% Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium (the 5.375% Senior Notes Applicable Premium), and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption (the 5.375% Senior Notes Redemption Date). The 5.375% Senior Notes Applicable Premium means the greater of:

1.0% of the principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes; and

the excess of: (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the 5.375% Senior Notes at April 1, 2018 as shown in the above table, plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the 5.375% Senior Notes through April 1, 2018 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including the 5.375% Senior Notes Redemption Date), computed using a discount rate equal to the yield to maturity of the U.S. Treasury securities with a constant maturity most nearly equal to the period from the 5.375% Senior Notes Redemption Date to April 1, 2018, plus 0.50%; over (b) the principal amount of the 5.375% Senior Notes.

Debt issuance costs related to the 4.875% Senior Notes and 5.375% Senior Notes, net of amortization, were \$19,602,000 as of June 30, 2013. In March 2013, the Company placed \$836,400,000 of the proceeds from the issuance of the 4.875% and 5.375% Senior Notes into a restricted cash account for the redemption of the 8.125% Senior Notes.

8.125% Senior Notes

In February 2010, the Company issued \$750,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes due March 1, 2018 (the 8.125% Senior Notes). The indenture governing the 8.125% Senior Notes permitted the Company to redeem the 8.125% Senior Notes at the redemption prices set forth in the 8.125% Senior Notes indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including the redemption date.

In April 2013, the Company redeemed the entire principal amount of the 8.125% Senior Notes pursuant to the optional redemption provisions in the indenture governing the 8.125% Senior Notes, plus accrued interest, in cash of \$836,511,000, which included the applicable premium paid of \$80,925,000. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$93,602,000, which included the applicable premium paid, the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$8,927,000 and \$3,750,000 of other

transaction-related fees related to the redemption of the 8.125% Senior Notes.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)*****Maturities of Debt Facilities***

The following table sets forth maturities of the Company's debt, including loans payable, convertible debt and senior notes, as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

Year ending:	
2013 (six months remaining)	\$ 20,356
2014	448,821
2015	52,835
2016	373,114
2017	26,418
Thereafter	2,250,000
	\$ 3,171,544

Fair Value of Debt Facilities

The following table sets forth the estimated fair values of the Company's loans payable, senior notes and convertible debt, including current maturities, as of (in thousands):

	June 30,	December 31,
	2013	2012
Loans payable	\$ 203,692	\$ 238,793
Convertible debt	1,045,900	1,144,568
Senior notes	2,287,925	1,661,400

The fair value of the Company's 3% Convertible Subordinated Notes and senior notes, which are traded in the public debt market, is based on quoted market prices and is classified within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of the Company's loans payable and 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Notes is estimated by considering the Company's credit rating, current rates available to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities and terms of the debt and is classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Interest Charges

The following table sets forth total interest costs incurred and total interest costs capitalized for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Interest expense	\$ 61,001	\$ 46,787	\$ 121,332	\$ 99,605
Interest capitalized	2,658	6,381	5,550	10,733

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Interest charges incurred	\$ 63,659	\$ 53,168	\$ 126,882	\$ 110,338
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Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****10. Redeemable Non-Controlling Interests**

The following table provides a summary of the activities of the Company's redeemable non-controlling interests (in thousands):

Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ 84,178
Net income attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	970
Other comprehensive loss attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	(4,540)
Increase in redemption value of non-controlling interests	16,995
Impact of foreign currency exchange	(989)
 Balance as of June 30, 2013	 \$ 96,614

11. Commitments and Contingencies*Legal Matters**Alleged Class Action and Shareholder Derivative Actions*

On March 4, 2011, an alleged class action entitled Cement Masons & Plasterers Joint Pension Trust v. Equinix, Inc., et al., No. CV-11-1016-SC, was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, against Equinix and two of its officers. The suit asserts purported claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for allegedly misleading statements regarding the Company's business and financial results. The suit is purportedly brought on behalf of purchasers of the Company's common stock between July 29, 2010 and October 5, 2010, and seeks compensatory damages, fees and costs. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on November 7, 2011. On March 2, 2012, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss without prejudice and gave plaintiffs thirty days in which to amend their complaint. Pursuant to stipulation and order of the court entered on March 16, 2012, the parties agreed that plaintiffs would have up to and through May 2, 2012 to file a Second Amended Complaint. On May 2, 2012 plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint asserting the same basic allegations as in the prior complaint. On June 15, 2012, defendants moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. On September 19, 2012, the Court took the hearing on defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint off calendar and notified the parties that it would make its decision on the pleadings. Subsequently, on September 24, 2012 the Court requested the parties submit supplemental briefing on or before October 9, 2012. The supplemental briefing was submitted on October 9, 2012. On December 5, 2012, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint without prejudice and on January 15, 2013, Plaintiffs filed their Third Amended Complaint. On February 26, 2013, defendants moved to dismiss the Third Amended Complaint. On June 12, 2013, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Third Amended Complaint and dismissed the case with prejudice. On July 3, 2013, plaintiffs stipulated that they will not appeal any prior orders issued by the Court in this action, including the Court's June 12, 2013 order dismissing the Third Amended Complaint with prejudice.

On March 8, 2011, an alleged shareholder derivative action entitled Rikos v. Equinix, Inc., et al., No. CGC-11-508940, was filed in California Superior Court, County of San Francisco, purportedly on behalf of Equinix, and naming Equinix (as a nominal defendant), the members of its board of directors, and two of its officers as defendants. The suit is based on allegations similar to those in the federal securities class action and asserts causes of action against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. By agreement and order of the court, this case has been temporarily stayed pending proceedings in the class action. On June 25, 2013, the parties entered into a stipulation dismissing the case with prejudice, and on July 11, 2013, the Court entered an order of dismissal with prejudice.

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On May 20, 2011, an alleged shareholder derivative action entitled Stopa v. Clontz, et al., No. CV-11-2467-SC, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, purportedly on behalf of

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

Equinix, naming Equinix (as a nominal defendant) and the members of its board of directors as defendants. The suit is based on allegations similar to those in the federal securities class action and the state court derivative action and asserts causes of action against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, abuse of control, gross mismanagement and waste of corporate assets. On June 10, 2011, the Court signed an order relating this case to the federal securities class action. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on December 14, 2011. By agreement and order of the court, this case has been temporarily stayed pending proceedings in the class action. On July 9, 2013, the parties entered into a stipulation dismissing the case with prejudice, and on July 10, 2013, the Court entered an order of dismissal with prejudice.

Other Purchase Commitments

Primarily as a result of the Company's various IBX expansion projects, as of June 30, 2013, the Company was contractually committed for \$162,428,000 of unaccrued capital expenditures, primarily for IBX equipment not yet delivered and labor not yet provided, in connection with the work necessary to open these IBX data centers and make them available to customers for installation. In addition, the Company had numerous other, non-capital purchase commitments in place as of June 30, 2013, such as commitments to purchase power in select locations through the remainder of 2013 and thereafter, and other open purchase orders for goods or services to be delivered or provided during the remainder of 2013 and thereafter. Such other miscellaneous purchase commitments totaled \$231,068,000 as of June 30, 2013.

12. Stockholders' Equity***Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss***

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance as of December 31, 2012	Net change	Balance as of June 30, 2013
Foreign currency translation loss	\$ (114,678)	\$ (103,220)	\$ (217,898)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities	41	(360)	(319)
Other comprehensive loss attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests	13,595	4,540	18,135
	\$ (101,042)	\$ (99,040)	\$ (200,082)

Changes in foreign currencies can have a significant impact to the Company's consolidated balance sheets (as evidenced above in the Company's foreign currency translation gain or loss), as well as its consolidated results of operations, as amounts in foreign currencies are generally translating into more U.S. dollars when the U.S. dollar weakens or less U.S. dollars when the U.S. dollar strengthens. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to certain of the currencies of the foreign countries in which the Company operates. This overall strength of the U.S. dollar had an overall unfavorable impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations because the foreign currencies translated into less U.S. dollars. This also impacted the Company's consolidated balance sheets, as amounts denominated in foreign currencies are generally translating into less U.S. dollars. In future periods, the volatility of the U.S. dollar as compared to the other currencies in which the Company operates could have a significant impact on its consolidated financial position and results of operations including the amount of revenue that the Company reports in future periods.

Stock-Based Compensation

In February and March 2013, the Compensation Committee and the Stock Award Committee of the Company's Board of Directors approved the issuance of an aggregate of 572,104 shares of restricted stock units to certain employees, including executive officers, pursuant to the 2000

Equity Incentive Plan, as part

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

of the Company's annual refresh program. These equity awards are subject to vesting provisions and have a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$205.07 and a weighted-average requisite service period of 3.42 years.

The following table presents, by operating expense category, the Company's stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Cost of revenues	\$ 1,794	\$ 1,534	\$ 3,396	\$ 2,851
Sales and marketing	6,825	4,675	12,546	8,710
General and administrative	15,575	14,235	30,955	27,908
	\$ 24,194	\$ 20,444	\$ 46,897	\$ 39,469

13. Segment Information

While the Company has a single line of business, which is the design, build-out and operation of IBX data centers, it has determined that it has three reportable segments comprised of its Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific geographic regions. The Company's chief operating decision-maker evaluates performance, makes operating decisions and allocates resources based on the Company's revenue and adjusted EBITDA performance both on a consolidated basis and based on these three reportable segments. The Company defines adjusted EBITDA as income or loss from continuing operations plus depreciation, amortization, accretion, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring charges, impairment charges and acquisition costs as presented below (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Adjusted EBITDA:				
Americas	\$ 152,610	\$ 140,882	\$ 299,140	\$ 274,080
EMEA	49,292	45,205	98,346	92,089
Asia-Pacific	42,275	31,393	90,151	61,907
Total adjusted EBITDA	244,177	217,480	487,637	428,076
Depreciation, amortization and accretion expense	(110,117)	(93,274)	(218,648)	(183,424)
Stock-based compensation expense	(24,194)	(20,444)	(46,897)	(39,469)
Restructuring charge	4,837		4,837	
Acquisitions costs	(2,526)	(1,666)	(6,188)	(2,341)
Income from continuing operations	\$ 112,177	\$ 102,096	\$ 220,741	\$ 202,842

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)**

The Company also provides the following additional segment disclosures (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Total revenues:				
Americas	\$ 312,443	\$ 288,121	\$ 620,997	\$ 567,250
EMEA	125,612	102,697	245,906	204,033
Asia-Pacific	87,614	66,431	178,221	129,211
	\$ 525,669	\$ 457,249	\$ 1,045,124	\$ 900,494
Total depreciation and amortization:				
Americas	\$ 64,685	\$ 57,988	\$ 127,210	\$ 114,091
EMEA	23,254	18,162	46,129	35,435
Asia-Pacific	21,174	16,015	42,907	31,940
	\$ 109,113	\$ 92,165	\$ 216,246	\$ 181,466
Capital expenditures:				
Americas	\$ 58,272(1)	\$ 110,696	\$ 103,113(1)	\$ 182,744
EMEA	32,293	39,837	48,862	82,541
Asia-Pacific	35,258	45,951	49,515	76,689
	\$ 125,823	\$ 196,484	\$ 201,490	\$ 341,974

(1) Includes the deposit of the purchase price for the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition totaling \$2,960. The Company's long-lived assets are located in the following geographic areas as of (in thousands):

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Americas	\$ 2,330,425	\$ 2,143,035
EMEA	995,160	994,912
Asia-Pacific	777,759	781,052
	\$ 4,103,344	\$ 3,918,999

Revenue information on a services basis is as follows (in thousands):

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	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Colocation	\$ 398,333	\$ 347,227	\$ 793,444	\$ 682,213
Interconnection	78,353	65,034	154,344	127,917
Managed infrastructure	25,201	20,744	48,790	42,982
Rental	583	781	1,163	1,564
Recurring revenues	502,470	433,786	997,741	854,676
Non-recurring revenues	23,199	23,463	47,383	45,818
	\$ 525,669	\$ 457,249	\$ 1,045,124	\$ 900,494

No single customer accounted for 10% or greater of the Company's revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. No single customer accounted for 10% or greater of the Company's gross accounts receivable as of June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**EQUINIX, INC.****NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****(Unaudited)****14. Restructuring Charges**

During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the Company entered into the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition for space that the Company had previously decided to exit its lease (see Note 15). As a result, the Company recorded a reversal to its outstanding accrued restructuring charge.

A summary of the movement in the 2004 accrued restructuring charges during the six months ended June 30, 2013 is outlined as follows (in thousands):

Accrued restructuring charge as of December 31, 2012	\$ 5,679
Accretion expense	137
Restructuring charge adjustments	(4,837)
Cash payments	(979)
Accrued restructuring charge as of June 30, 2013	\$

15. Subsequent Events

In July 2013, the Company completed the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition for net cash consideration of approximately \$73,371,000. The New York IBX Data Center Acquisition will be accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with the accounting standard for business combinations. The preliminary purchase price allocation for the New York IBX Data Center Acquisition is not currently available as the appraisals necessary to assess fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed are not yet complete.

Table of Contents**Item 2.****MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS****OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The information in this discussion contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such statements are based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. For example, the words believes, anticipates, plans, expects, intends and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our actual results and the timing of certain events may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that might cause such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those discussed in Liquidity and Capital Resources below and Risk Factors in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. All forward-looking statements in this document are based on information available to us as of the date of this Report and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

Our management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is intended to assist readers in understanding our financial information from our management's perspective and is presented as follows:

Overview

Results of Operations

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2013, as more fully described in Note 9 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we redeemed all of our \$750.0 million 8.125% senior notes, plus accrued interest, with \$836.5 million in cash, which includes the applicable premium paid of \$80.9 million. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recognized a loss on debt extinguishment of \$93.6 million, which included the applicable premium paid, the write-off of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$8.9 million and \$3.8 million of other transaction-related fees related to the redemption of the 8.125% senior notes.

In March 2013, as more fully described in Note 9 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we issued \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, which is referred to as the senior notes offering, consisting of \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due April 1, 2020, which are referred to as the 4.875% senior notes, and \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due April 1, 2023, which are referred to as the 5.375% senior notes. We used a portion of the net proceeds from the senior notes offering for the redemption of our 8.125% senior notes and intend to use the remaining net proceeds for general corporate purposes, including the funding of our expansion activities and distributions to our stockholders in connection with our proposed conversion to a real estate investment trust, which is referred to as a REIT.

Overview

Equinix provides global data center services that protect and connect the world's most valued information assets. Global enterprises, financial services companies, and content and network service providers rely upon Equinix's leading insight and data centers in 31 markets around the world for the safehousing of their critical IT equipment and the ability to directly connect to the networks that enable today's information-driven economy. Equinix offers the following solutions: (i) premium data center

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colocation, (ii) interconnection and (iii) exchange and outsourced IT infrastructure services. As of June 30, 2013, we operated or had partner IBX data centers in the Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, Rio De Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Seattle, Silicon Valley, Toronto and Washington, D.C. metro areas in the Americas region; France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom in the EMEA region; and Australia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, China and Singapore in the Asia-Pacific region.

We leverage our global data centers in 31 markets around the world as a global platform which allows our customers to increase information and application delivery performance while significantly reducing costs. Based on our global platform and the quality of our IBX data centers, we believe we have established a critical mass of customers. As more customers locate in our IBX data centers, it benefits their suppliers and business partners to colocate as well in order to gain the full economic and performance benefits of our offerings. These partners, in turn, pull in their business partners, creating a marketplace for their services. Our global platform enables scalable, reliable and cost-effective colocation, interconnection and traffic exchange thus lowering overall cost and increasing flexibility. Our focused business model is based on our critical mass of customers and the resulting marketplace effect. This global platform, combined with our strong financial position, continues to drive new customer growth and bookings as we drive scale into our global business.

Historically, our market has been served by large telecommunications carriers who have bundled their telecommunications products and services with their colocation offerings. The data center market landscape has evolved to include cloud computing/utility providers, application hosting providers and systems integrators, managed infrastructure hosting providers and colocation providers with over 350 companies providing data center solutions in the U.S. alone. Each of these data center solutions providers can bundle various colocation, interconnection and network offerings, and outsourced IT infrastructure services. We are able to offer our customers a global platform that supports global reach to 15 countries, proven operational reliability, improved application performance and network choice, and a highly scalable set of offerings.

Excluding the impact of acquisitions of the Dubai IBX data center, Asia Tone Limited, referred to as Asia Tone, and ancotel GmbH, referred to as ancotel, our customer count increased to approximately 6,354 as of June 30, 2013 versus approximately 5,854 as of June 30, 2012, an increase of 9%. This increase was due to organic growth in our business. Our utilization rate represents the percentage of our cabinet space billing versus net sellable cabinet space available, taking into account power limitations. Excluding Asia Tone and ancotel, our utilization rate decreased to approximately 77% as of June 30, 2013 versus approximately 80% as of June 30, 2012; however, excluding the impact of our IBX data center expansion projects that have opened during the last 12 months, our utilization rate would have been approximately 80% as of June 30, 2013. Our utilization rate varies from market to market among our IBX data centers across the Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific regions. We continue to monitor the available capacity in each of our selected markets. To the extent we have limited capacity available in a given market it may limit our ability for growth in that market. We perform demand studies on an ongoing basis to determine if future expansion is warranted in a market. In addition, power and cooling requirements for most customers are growing on a per unit basis. As a result, customers are consuming an increasing amount of power per cabinet. Although we generally do not control the amount of power our customers draw from installed circuits, we have negotiated power consumption limitations with certain of our high power demand customers. This increased power consumption has driven the requirement to build out our new IBX data centers to support power and cooling needs twice that of previous IBX data centers. We could face power limitations in our centers even though we may have additional physical cabinet capacity available within a specific IBX data center. This could have a negative impact on the available utilization capacity of a given center, which could have a negative impact on our ability to grow revenues, affecting our financial performance, operating results and cash flows.

Strategically, we will continue to look at attractive opportunities to grow our market share and selectively improve our footprint and offerings. As was the case with our recent expansions and acquisitions, our expansion criteria will be dependent on a number of factors such as demand from new and existing customers, quality of the design, power capacity, access to networks, capacity availability in

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the current market location, amount of incremental investment required by us in the targeted property, lead-time to break-even on a free cash flow basis and in-place customers. Like our recent expansions and acquisitions, the right combination of these factors may be attractive to us. Depending on the circumstances, these transactions may require additional capital expenditures funded by upfront cash payments or through long-term financing arrangements in order to bring these properties up to Equinix standards. Property expansion may be in the form of purchases of real property, long-term leasing arrangements or acquisitions. Future purchases, construction or acquisitions may be completed by us or with partners or potential customers to minimize the outlay of cash, which can be significant.

Our business is based on a recurring revenue model comprised of colocation and related interconnection and managed infrastructure offerings. We consider these offerings recurring because our customers are generally billed on a fixed and recurring basis each month for the duration of their contract, which is generally one to three years in length. Our recurring revenues have comprised more than 90% of our total revenues during the past three years. In addition, during the past three years, in any given quarter, greater than half of our monthly recurring revenue bookings came from existing customers, contributing to our revenue growth.

Our non-recurring revenues are primarily comprised of installation services related to a customer's initial deployment and professional services that we perform. These services are considered to be non-recurring because they are billed typically once and upon completion of the installation or professional services work performed. The majority of these non-recurring revenues are typically billed on the first invoice distributed to the customer in connection with their initial installation. However, revenues from installation services are deferred and recognized ratably over the expected life of the installation. Additionally, revenue from contract settlements, when a customer wishes to terminate their contract early, is recognized when no remaining performance obligations exist and collectability is reasonably assured, to the extent that the revenue has not previously been recognized. As a percentage of total revenues, we expect non-recurring revenues to represent less than 10% of total revenues for the foreseeable future. As more fully described in Note 3 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, during the three months ended June 30, 2013, we determined that our customers were generally benefitting from their installations longer than originally anticipated and, therefore, the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized has been extended.

Our Americas revenues are derived primarily from colocation and related interconnection offerings, and our EMEA and Asia-Pacific revenues are derived primarily from colocation and managed infrastructure services.

The largest components of our cost of revenues are depreciation, rental payments related to our leased IBX data centers, utility costs, including electricity and bandwidth, IBX data center employees' salaries and benefits, including stock-based compensation, repairs and maintenance, supplies and equipment and security services. A substantial majority of our cost of revenues is fixed in nature and should not vary significantly from period to period, unless we expand our existing IBX data centers or open or acquire new IBX data centers. However, there are certain costs which are considered more variable in nature, including utilities and supplies, that are directly related to growth in our existing and new customer base. We expect the cost of our utilities, specifically electricity, will generally increase in the future on a per-unit or fixed basis in addition to the variable increase related to the growth in consumption by the customer. In addition, the cost of electricity is generally higher in the summer months as compared to other times of the year. To the extent we incur increased utility costs, such increased costs could materially impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Furthermore, to the extent we incur increased electricity costs as a result of either climate change policies or the physical effects of climate change, such increased costs could materially impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of compensation and related costs for sales and marketing personnel, including stock-based compensation, sales commissions, marketing programs, public relations, promotional materials and travel, as well as bad debt expense and amortization of customer contract intangible assets.

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General and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses, including stock-based compensation, accounting, legal and other professional service fees, and other general corporate expenses such as our corporate regional headquarters office leases and some depreciation expense.

Due to our recurring revenue model, and a cost structure which has a large base that is fixed in nature and generally does not grow in proportion to revenue growth, we expect our cost of revenues, sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses to decline as a percentage of revenues over time, although we expect each of them to grow in absolute dollars in connection with our growth. This is evident in the trends noted below in our discussion about our results of operations. However, for cost of revenues, this trend may periodically be impacted when a large expansion project opens or is acquired and before it starts generating any meaningful revenue. Furthermore, in relation to cost of revenues, we note that the Americas region has a lower cost of revenues as a percentage of revenue than either EMEA or Asia-Pacific. This is due to both the increased scale and maturity of the Americas region compared to either the EMEA or Asia-Pacific region, as well as a higher cost structure outside of the Americas, particularly in EMEA. While we expect all three regions to continue to see lower cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues in future periods, we expect the trend of the Americas having the lowest cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues to continue. As a result, to the extent that revenue growth outside the Americas grows in greater proportion than revenue growth in the Americas, our overall cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues may increase in future periods. Sales and marketing expenses and general and administrative expenses may also periodically increase as a percentage of revenues as we continue to scale our operations to support our growth.

Potential REIT Conversion

On September 13, 2012, we announced that our board of directors approved a plan for Equinix to pursue conversion to a REIT. We have begun implementation of the REIT conversion, and we plan to make a tax election for REIT status for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2015. Any REIT election made by us must be effective as of the beginning of a taxable year; therefore, as a calendar year taxpayer, if we are unable to convert to a REIT by January 1, 2015, the next possible conversion date would be January 1, 2016.

If we are able to convert to and qualify as a REIT, we will generally be permitted to deduct from federal income taxes the dividends we pay to our stockholders. The income represented by such dividends would not be subject to federal taxation at the entity level but would be taxed, if at all, at the stockholder level. Nevertheless, the income of our domestic taxable REIT subsidiaries, or TRS, which will hold our U.S. operations that may not be REIT-compliant, will be subject, as applicable, to federal and state corporate income tax. Likewise, our foreign subsidiaries will continue to be subject to foreign income taxes in jurisdictions in which they hold assets or conduct operations, regardless of whether held or conducted through TRS or through qualified REIT subsidiaries, or QRS. We will also be subject to a separate corporate income tax on any gains recognized during a specified period (generally 10 years) following the REIT conversion that are attributable to built-in gains with respect to the assets that we own on the date we convert to a REIT. Our ability to qualify as a REIT will depend upon our continuing compliance following our REIT conversion with various requirements, including requirements related to the nature of our assets, the sources of our income and the distributions to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to some federal, state, local and foreign taxes on our income and property. In particular, while state income tax regimes often parallel the federal income tax regime for REITs described above, many states do not completely follow federal rules and some may not follow them at all.

The REIT conversion implementation currently includes seeking a private letter ruling, or PLR, from the IRS. Our PLR request has multiple components, and the conversion to a REIT will require favorable rulings from the IRS on numerous technical tax issues, including classification of our data center assets

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as qualified real estate assets. We submitted the PLR request to the IRS in the fourth quarter of 2012. In the course of our communications with the IRS relating to our PLR request, the IRS informed us that it has convened an internal working group to study the current legal standards the IRS uses to define real estate for purposes of the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) and that, pending the completion of the study, the IRS is unlikely to issue PLRs on what constitutes real estate for REIT purposes. While we anticipate that the formation of the IRS working group may delay receipt of our PLR from the IRS, we do not expect any such potential delay will affect the timing of our plan to elect REIT status for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2015.

We currently estimate that we will incur approximately \$50.0 to \$80.0 million in costs to support the REIT conversion, in addition to related tax liabilities associated with a change in our method of depreciating and amortizing various data center assets for tax purposes from our prior methods to current methods that are more consistent with the characterization of such assets as real property for REIT purposes. The total recapture of depreciation and amortization expenses across all relevant assets is expected to result in federal and state tax liability of approximately \$340.0 to \$420.0 million, which amount will be payable in the four-year period starting in 2012 even if we abandon the REIT conversion for any reason, including the failure to receive the PLR we are seeking. Prior to the decision to convert to a REIT, our balance sheet reflected our income tax liability as a non-current deferred tax liability. As a result of the decision to convert to a REIT, our non-current tax liability has been and will continue to be gradually and proportionally reclassified from non-current to current over the four-year period, which started in the third quarter of 2012. The current liability reflects the tax liability that relates to additional taxable income expected to be recognized within the twelve-month period from the date of the balance sheet. If the REIT conversion is successful, we also expect to incur an additional \$5.0 to \$10.0 million in annual compliance costs in future years. We expect to pay between \$150.0 to \$180.0 million in cash taxes during 2013.

Results of Operations

Our results of operations for three and six months ended June 30, 2013 include the operations of ancotel, Asia Tone and the Dubai IBX data center.

Constant Currency Presentation

Our revenues and certain operating expenses (cost of revenues, sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses) from our international operations have represented and will continue to represent a significant portion of our total revenues and certain operating expenses. As a result, our revenues and certain operating expenses have been and will continue to be affected by changes in the U.S. dollar against major international currencies such as the Brazilian reais, British pound, Canadian dollar, Euro, Swiss franc, Australian dollar, Hong Kong dollar, Japanese yen, Singapore dollar and United Arab Emirates dirham. In order to provide a framework for assessing how each of our business segments performed excluding the impact of foreign currency fluctuations, we present period-over-period percentage changes in our revenues and certain operating expenses on a constant currency basis in addition to the historical amounts as reported. Presenting constant currency results of operations is a non-GAAP financial measure and is not meant to be considered in isolation or as an alternative to GAAP results of operations. However, we have presented this non-GAAP financial measure to provide investors with an additional tool to evaluate our operating results. To present this information, our current and comparative prior period revenues and certain operating expenses from entities reporting in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are converted into U.S. dollars at constant exchange rates rather than the actual exchange rates in effect during the respective periods (i.e. average rates in effect for the three months ended June 30, 2012 are used as exchange rates for the three months ended June 30, 2013 when comparing the three months ended June 30, 2013 with the three months ended June 30, 2012 and average rates in effect for the six months ended June 30, 2012 are used as exchange rates for the six months ended June 30, 2013 when comparing the six months ended June 30, 2013 with the six months ended June 30, 2012).

Table of Contents**Three Months Ended June 30, 2013 and 2012**

Revenues. Our revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were generated from the following revenue classifications and geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas:						
Recurring revenues	\$ 300,758	57%	\$ 275,813	60%	9%	10%
Non-recurring revenues	11,685	2%	12,308	3%	(5%)	(5%)
	312,443	59%	288,121	63%	8%	9%
EMEA:						
Recurring revenues	118,642	23%	95,610	22%	24%	25%
Non-recurring revenues	6,970	1%	7,087	1%	(2%)	2%
	125,612	24%	102,697	23%	22%	23%
Asia-Pacific:						
Recurring revenues	83,070	16%	62,363	13%	33%	38%
Non-recurring revenues	4,544	1%	4,068	1%	12%	14%
	87,614	17%	66,431	14%	32%	36%
Total:						
Recurring revenues	502,470	96%	433,786	95%	16%	17%
Non-recurring revenues	23,199	4%	23,463	5%	(1%)	0%
	\$ 525,669	100%	\$ 457,249	100%	15%	16%

Americas Revenues. Growth in Americas revenues was primarily due to (i) \$10.3 million of revenue generated from our recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions in the Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Seattle and Washington, D.C. metro areas and (ii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$3.4 million decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas revenues was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our Americas revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in the recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Dallas, Rio de Janeiro, Silicon Valley, Toronto and Washington, D.C. metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013 and 2014. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

EMEA Revenues. Our revenues from the U.K., the largest revenue contributor in the EMEA region for the period, represented approximately 36% and 38%, respectively, of the regional revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Our EMEA revenue growth was due to (i) \$6.7 million of additional revenue from the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions, (ii) approximately \$9.8 million of revenue from our recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions in the Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Paris and Zurich metro areas and (iii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA revenues was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our EMEA revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in recently-opened

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IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Frankfurt and London metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

Asia-Pacific Revenues. Our revenues from Singapore, the largest revenue contributor in the Asia-Pacific region, represented approximately 35% and 40%, respectively, of the regional revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Our Asia-Pacific revenue growth was due to (i) \$13.5 million of additional revenue from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition, (ii) approximately \$2.4 million of revenue generated from our recently-opened IBX data center expansions in the Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney and Tokyo metro areas and (iii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$883,000 decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Australian dollar and Japanese yen than during the three months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$3.0 million of unfavorable foreign currency impact to our Asia-Pacific revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our Asia-Pacific revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in these recently-opened IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Hong Kong, Osaka, Tokyo, Singapore and Sydney metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013 and 2014. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas.	\$ 147,405	55%	\$ 131,879	59%	12%	12%
EMEA	68,248	26%	54,177	24%	26%	27%
Asia-Pacific	52,040	19%	39,233	17%	33%	38%
Total	\$ 267,693	100%	\$ 225,289	100%	19%	20%

	Three months ended	
	2013	2012
<i>Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas .	47%	46%
EMEA	54%	53%
Asia-Pacific	59%	59%
Total	51%	49%

Americas Cost of Revenues. Our Americas cost of revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$55.0 million and \$48.2 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in our Americas cost of revenues was primarily due to higher compensation costs, including general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (862 Americas cost of revenues employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 822 as of June 30, 2012), higher repairs and maintenance expense and higher costs associated with certain custom services provided to our customers. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas cost of revenues was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect Americas cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

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EMEA Cost of Revenues. Our EMEA cost of revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$20.2 million and \$16.4 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity and acquisitions. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in our EMEA cost of revenues was primarily due to the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions, which resulted in \$2.8 million of additional cost of revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013, as well as \$2.4 million of higher utility costs, higher costs associated with certain custom services provided to our customers and higher compensation costs. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA cost of revenues was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect EMEA cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

Asia-Pacific Cost of Revenues. Our Asia-Pacific cost of revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$19.9 million and \$15.5 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity and the Asia Tone acquisition. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in Asia-Pacific cost of revenues was primarily due to the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition, which resulted in \$6.0 million of additional cost of revenues, and higher utility costs. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Australian dollar and Japanese yen than during the three months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$2.1 million of favorable foreign currency impact to our Asia-Pacific cost of revenues during the three months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect Asia-Pacific cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,				% change Constant currency	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	currency
Americas.	\$ 33,978	57%	\$ 29,907	63%	14%	14%
EMEA	17,164	29%	11,365	24%	51%	52%
Asia-Pacific	8,336	14%	6,331	13%	32%	35%
Total	\$ 59,478	100%	\$ 47,603	100%	25%	26%

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>Sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas. .	11%	10%
EMEA	14%	11%
Asia-Pacific	10%	10%
Total	11%	10%

Americas Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our Americas sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to \$3.7 million of higher compensation costs, including sales compensation, general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (349 Americas sales and marketing employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 287 as of June 30, 2012) and higher advertising and promotion costs. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have

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been investing in our Americas sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our Americas sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in Americas sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our Americas sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

EMEA Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our EMEA sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to (i) \$2.6 million of additional sales and marketing expenses from the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions and (ii) \$2.3 million of higher compensation costs, including sales compensation, general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation expense and headcount growth (172 EMEA sales and marketing employees, excluding the impact of acquisitions, as of June 30, 2013 versus 143 as of June 30, 2012). For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have been investing in our EMEA sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our EMEA sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in EMEA sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our EMEA sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

Asia-Pacific Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to \$1.2 million of additional sales and marketing expenses from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have been investing in our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in Asia-Pacific sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas	\$ 61,695	69%	\$ 59,664	74%	3%	4%
EMEA	17,397	20%	12,952	16%	34%	36%
Asia-Pacific	9,540	11%	7,979	10%	20%	21%
Total	\$ 88,632	100%	\$ 80,595	100%	10%	10%

	Three months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas	20%	21%
EMEA	14%	13%
Asia-Pacific	11%	12%
Total	17%	18%

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Americas General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our Americas general and administrative expenses was primarily due to \$2.9 million of higher compensation costs, including general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (707 Americas general and administrative employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 642 as of June 30, 2012), partially offset by lower professional fees. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas general and administrative expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Over the course of the past year, we have been investing in our Americas general and administrative functions to scale this region effectively for growth, which has included additional investments into improving our back office systems. We expect our current efforts to improve our back office systems will continue over the next several years. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect Americas general and administrative expenses to increase as we continue to further scale our operations to support our growth, including this investment in our back office systems and the REIT conversion process.

EMEA General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our EMEA general and administrative expenses was primarily due to \$2.4 million of higher professional fees, additional general and administrative expenses from the impact of the ancotel acquisition and higher compensation costs. The impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA general and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Over the course of the past year, we have been investing in our EMEA general and administrative functions as a result of our ongoing efforts to scale this region effectively for growth. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect our EMEA general and administrative expenses to increase in future periods as we continue to scale our operations to support our growth; however, as a percentage of revenues, we generally expect them to decrease.

Asia-Pacific General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses was primarily due to additional general and administrative expenses from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition and higher compensation costs. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the three months ended June 30, 2012. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses to increase as we continue to scale our operations to support our growth; however, as a percentage of revenues, we generally expect them to decrease.

Restructuring Charge. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded a \$4.8 million reversal of the restructuring charge accrual for our excess space in the New York 2 IBX data center as a result of our decision to purchase this property and utilize the space. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we did not record any restructuring charge.

Acquisition Costs. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded acquisition costs totaling \$2.5 million primarily attributed to Americas region. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we recorded acquisition costs totaling \$1.7 million primarily attributed to the ancotel and Asia Tone acquisitions.

Interest Income. Interest income was \$917,000 and \$963,000, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The average annualized yield for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was 0.27% versus 0.24% for the three months ended June 30, 2012. We expect our interest income to remain at these low levels for the foreseeable future due to the impact of a continued low interest rate environment and a portfolio more weighted towards short-term securities.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$61.0 million for the three months ended June 30,

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2013 from \$46.8 million for the three months ended June 30, 2012. This increase in interest expense was primarily due to the impact of our \$1.5 billion senior notes offering in March 2013, \$5.4 million of higher interest expense from various capital lease and other financing obligations to support our expansion projects and less capitalized interest expense, which was partially offset by the redemption of our 8.125% senior notes in April 2013. During the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, we capitalized \$2.7 million and \$6.4 million, respectively, of interest expense to construction in progress. Going forward, we expect to incur higher interest expense as we recognize the full impact of our \$1.5 billion senior notes offering, partially offset by the redemption of our 8.125% senior notes, which will contribute approximately \$17.7 million in incremental interest expense annually. However, we may incur additional indebtedness to support our growth, resulting in higher interest expense.

Other Income (Expense). We recorded \$2.8 million of other income and \$1.8 million of other expense, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, primarily due to foreign currency exchange gains and losses during the periods.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded a \$93.6 million loss on debt extinguishment as a result of the redemption of our \$750.0 million 8.125% senior notes. During the three months ended June 30, 2012, we did not have any loss on debt extinguishment.

Income Taxes. For the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded \$10.6 million of income tax benefit primarily due to the \$93.6 million loss on debt extinguishment. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, we recorded \$17.1 million of income tax expense. Our effective tax rates were 27.4% and 31.5%, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. The 2013 income tax provision is expected to be lower than 2012 primarily due to the loss on debt extinguishment recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2013 and the corporate structure reorganization in the EMEA region, as discussed below. We expect cash income taxes during the remainder of 2013 will primarily be related to the impact of recognizing the depreciation and amortization recapture as a result of changing our method of depreciating and amortizing various data center assets for tax purposes in connection with our REIT conversion plan. The cash taxes for 2013 and 2012 are primarily for U.S. federal and state income taxes and foreign income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions.

To better align our EMEA corporate structure and intercompany relationship with the nature of our business activities and regional centralization, we commenced certain reorganization activities during the fourth quarter of 2012 in the EMEA region. The new organizational structure will centralize the majority of our EMEA business management activities in the Netherlands effective July 1, 2013. As a result, we expect our overall effective tax rate will be lower in subsequent periods as the new structure begins to take full effect. Assuming a successful conversion to a REIT, and no material changes to tax rules and regulations, we expect our effective long-term worldwide cash tax rate to ultimately decrease to a range of 10% to 15%.

Net Income from Discontinued Operations. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we did not have any discontinued operations. For the three months ended June 30, 2012, our net income from discontinued operations was \$350,000. For additional information, see "Discontinued Operations" in Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is a key factor in how we assess the performance of our segments, measure the operational cash generating abilities of our segments and develop regional growth strategies such as IBX data center expansion decisions. Our adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas	\$ 152,610	63%	\$ 140,882	65%	8%	9%
EMEA	49,292	20%	45,205	21%	9%	9%
Asia-Pacific	42,275	17%	31,393	14%	35%	39%
Total	\$ 244,177	100%	\$ 217,480	100%	12%	13%

Americas Adjusted EBITDA. The increase in our Americas adjusted EBITDA was due to our improved income from continuing operations, as the growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation, restructuring charges and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

EMEA Adjusted EBITDA. The increase in our EMEA adjusted EBITDA was primarily due to the impact of the Dubai IBX data center and ancotel acquisitions, which generated \$1.6 million of adjusted EBITDA during the three months ended June 30, 2013. Additionally, the increase was due to our improved income from continuing operations, as the growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

Asia-Pacific Adjusted EBITDA. Our Asia-Pacific adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended June 30, 2013, included \$6.8 million of adjusted EBITDA from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition. Additionally, the increase was due to our improved income from continuing operations. The growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

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Revenues. Our revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were generated from the following revenue classifications and geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas:						
Recurring revenues	\$ 596,605	57%	\$ 545,845	61%	9%	10%
Non-recurring revenues	24,392	2%	21,405	2%	14%	14%
	620,997	59%	567,250	63%	9%	10%
EMEA:						
Recurring revenues	231,924	22%	187,143	21%	24%	25%
Non-recurring revenues	13,982	2%	16,890	2%	(17%)	(17%)
	245,906	24%	204,033	23%	21%	21%
Asia-Pacific:						
Recurring revenues	169,212	16%	121,688	13%	39%	43%
Non-recurring revenues	9,009	1%	7,523	1%	20%	22%
	178,221	17%	129,211	14%	38%	42%
Total:						
Recurring revenues	997,741	95%	854,676	95%	17%	18%
Non-recurring revenues	47,383	5%	45,818	5%	3%	4%
	\$ 1,045,124	100%	\$ 900,494	100%	16%	17%

Americas Revenues. Growth in Americas revenues was primarily due to (i) \$19.5 million of revenue generated from our recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions in the Chicago, Dallas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Seattle and Washington, D.C. metro areas and (ii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$3.4 million decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Canadian dollar and Brazilian reais than during the six months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$4.1 million of unfavorable foreign currency impact to our Americas revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our Americas revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in the recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Dallas, Rio de Janeiro, Silicon Valley, Toronto and Washington, D.C. metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013 and 2014. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

EMEA Revenues. Our revenues from the U.K., the largest revenue contributor in the EMEA region for the period, represented approximately 36% and 39%, respectively, of the regional revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Our EMEA revenue growth was due to (i) \$13.0 million of additional revenue from the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions, (ii) approximately \$17.5 million of revenue from our recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions in the Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Paris and Zurich metro areas and (iii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA revenues was not significant when

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compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our EMEA revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Frankfurt and London metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

Asia-Pacific Revenues. Our revenues from Singapore, the largest revenue contributor in the Asia-Pacific region, represented approximately 36% and 40%, respectively, of the regional revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Our Asia-Pacific revenue growth was due to (i) \$26.4 million of additional revenue from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition, (ii) approximately \$4.2 million of revenue generated from our recently-opened IBX data center expansions in the Hong Kong, Singapore, Sydney and Tokyo metro areas and (iii) an increase in orders from both our existing customers and new customers during the period as reflected in the growth in our customer count, as discussed above. The growth in revenue was partially offset by a \$883,000 decrease in revenue due to the change in the estimated period that revenue related to non-recurring installation fees is recognized, as discussed above. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Australian dollar and Japanese yen than during the six months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$5.0 million of unfavorable foreign currency impact to our Asia-Pacific revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect that our Asia-Pacific revenues will continue to grow in future periods as a result of continued growth in these recently-opened IBX data center expansions and additional expansions currently taking place in the Hong Kong, Osaka, Tokyo, Singapore and Sydney metro areas, which are expected to open during the remainder of 2013 and 2014. Our estimates of future revenue growth take into account expected changes in recurring revenues attributed to customer bookings, customer churn or changes or amendments to customers' contracts.

Cost of Revenues. Our cost of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas.	\$ 290,957	55%	\$ 259,992	59%	12%	13%
EMEA	131,949	25%	105,315	24%	25%	26%
Asia-Pacific	104,055	20%	77,080	17%	35%	40%
Total	\$ 526,961	100%	\$ 442,387	100%	19%	21%

	Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>Cost of revenues as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas .	47%	46%
EMEA	54%	52%
Asia-Pacific	58%	60%
Total	50%	49%

Americas Cost of Revenues. Our Americas cost of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$107.9 million and \$95.3 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in our Americas cost of revenues was primarily due to (i) \$3.9 million of higher costs associated with certain custom services provided to our customers, (ii) \$3.6 million of higher compensation costs, including general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (862 Americas cost of revenues employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 822 as of June 30, 2012)

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and (iii) \$3.0 million of higher taxes, including property taxes. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Canadian dollar and Brazilian reais than during the six months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$2.8 million of favorable foreign currency impact to our Americas cost of revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect Americas cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

EMEA Cost of Revenues. Our EMEA cost of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$39.6 million and \$31.8 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity and acquisitions. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in our EMEA cost of revenues was primarily due to (i) the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions, which resulted in \$5.5 million of additional cost of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013, (ii) \$4.7 million of costs associated with certain custom services provided to our customers, (iii) \$3.7 million of higher utility costs, (iv) \$2.4 million of higher compensation expense and (v) higher professional fees to support our growth. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA cost of revenues was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect EMEA cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

Asia-Pacific Cost of Revenues. Our Asia-Pacific cost of revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 included \$40.5 million and \$30.9 million, respectively, of depreciation expense. Growth in depreciation expense was primarily due to our IBX data center expansion activity and the Asia Tone acquisition. Excluding depreciation expense, the increase in Asia-Pacific cost of revenues was primarily due to (i) the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition, which resulted in \$11.5 million of additional cost of revenues, and (ii) \$2.9 million of higher utility costs. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Australian dollar and Japanese yen than during the six months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$3.5 million of favorable foreign currency impact to our Asia-Pacific cost of revenues during the six months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect Asia-Pacific cost of revenues to increase as we continue to grow our business.

Sales and Marketing Expenses. Our sales and marketing expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas.	\$ 69,554	59%	\$ 60,835	65%	14%	15%
EMEA	33,068	28%	21,849	23%	51%	53%
Asia-Pacific	15,132	13%	11,329	12%	34%	37%
Total	\$ 117,754	100%	\$ 94,013	100%	25%	26%

	Six months ended	
	2013	2012
<i>Sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas.	11%	11%
EMEA	13%	11%
Asia-Pacific	8%	9%
Total	11%	10%

Americas Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our Americas sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to \$8.3 million of higher compensation costs, including sales compensation, general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (349 Americas sales and

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marketing employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 287 as of June 30, 2012) and higher advertising and promotion costs. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have been investing in our Americas sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our Americas sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in Americas sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our Americas sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

EMEA Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our EMEA sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to (i) \$5.1 million of additional sales and marketing expenses from the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions and (ii) \$5.0 million of higher compensation costs, including sales compensation, general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation expense and headcount growth (172 EMEA sales and marketing employees, excluding the impact of acquisitions, as of June 30, 2013 versus 143 as of June 30, 2012). For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have been investing in our EMEA sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our EMEA sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in EMEA sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our EMEA sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

Asia-Pacific Sales and Marketing Expenses. The increase in our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses was primarily due to \$2.5 million of additional sales and marketing expenses from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over the past several years, we have been investing in our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing initiatives to further increase our revenue. These investments have included the hiring of additional headcount and new product innovation efforts and, as a result, our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses have increased. Although we anticipate that we will continue to invest in Asia-Pacific sales and marketing initiatives, we believe our Asia-Pacific sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues will remain at approximately current levels over the next year or two but should ultimately decrease as we continue to grow our business.

General and Administrative Expenses. Our general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas	\$ 125,126	70%	\$ 118,276	74%	6%	6%
EMEA	35,141	20%	25,258	16%	39%	41%
Asia-Pacific	18,050	10%	15,377	10%	17%	18%
Total	\$ 178,317	100%	\$ 158,911	100%	12%	13%

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	Six months ended	
	June 30,	
	2013	2012
<i>General and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues:</i>		
Americas .	20%	21%
EMEA	14%	12%
Asia-Pacific	10%	12%
Total	17%	18%

Americas General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our Americas general and administrative expenses was primarily due to \$6.9 million of higher compensation costs, including general salaries, bonuses, stock-based compensation and headcount growth (707 Americas general and administrative employees as of June 30, 2013 versus 642 as of June 30, 2012), partially offset by \$2.9 million of lower professional fees. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Americas general and administrative expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over the course of the past year, we have been investing in our Americas general and administrative functions to scale this region effectively for growth, which has included additional investments into improving our back office systems. We expect our current efforts to improve our back office systems will continue over the next several years. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect Americas general and administrative expenses to increase as we continue to further scale our operations to support our growth, including this investment in our back office systems and the REIT conversion process.

EMEA General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our EMEA general and administrative expenses was primarily due to (i) \$2.6 million of additional general and administrative expenses from the impact of the ancotel and Dubai IBX data center acquisitions, (ii) \$3.0 million of higher professional fees and (iii) \$2.6 million of higher compensation costs. The impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our EMEA general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Over the course of the past year, we have been investing in our EMEA general and administrative functions as a result of our ongoing efforts to scale this region effectively for growth. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect our EMEA general and administrative expenses to increase in future periods as we continue to scale our operations to support our growth; however, as a percentage of revenues, we generally expect them to decrease.

Asia-Pacific General and Administrative Expenses. The increase in our Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses was primarily due to additional general and administrative expenses from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition and higher compensation costs. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, the impact of foreign currency fluctuations to our Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses was not significant when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012. Going forward, although we are carefully monitoring our spending given the current economic environment, we expect Asia-Pacific general and administrative expenses to increase as we continue to scale our operations to support our growth; however, as a percentage of revenues, we generally expect them to decrease.

Restructuring Charge. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded a \$4.8 million reversal of the restructuring charge accrual for our excess space in the New York 2 IBX data center as a result of our decision to purchase this property and utilize the space. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we did not record any restructuring charge.

Acquisition Costs. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded acquisition costs totaling \$6.2 million primarily attributed to Americas region. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we recorded acquisition costs totaling \$2.3 million primarily attributed to the ancotel and Asia Tone acquisitions.

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Interest Income. Interest income was \$1.7 million for both the six months ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012. The average annualized yield for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was 0.27% versus 0.24% for the six months ended June 30, 2012. We expect our interest income to remain at these low levels for the foreseeable future due to the impact of a continued low interest rate environment and a portfolio more weighted towards short-term securities.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased to \$121.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2013 from \$99.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2012. This increase in interest expense was primarily due to the impact of our \$1.5 billion senior notes offering in March 2013, \$9.9 million of higher interest expense from various capital lease and other financing obligations to support our expansion projects and less capitalized interest expense, which was partially offset by the redemption of our 8.125% senior notes in April 2013. During the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, we capitalized \$5.6 million and \$10.7 million, respectively, of interest expense to construction in progress. Going forward, we expect to incur higher interest expense as we recognize the full impact of our \$1.5 billion senior notes offering, partially offset by the redemption of our 8.125% senior notes, which will contribute approximately \$17.7 million in incremental interest expense annually. However, we may incur additional indebtedness to support our growth, resulting in higher interest expense.

Other Income (Expense). We recorded \$2.3 million of other income and \$2.0 million of other expense, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, primarily due to foreign currency exchange gains and losses during the periods.

Loss on Debt Extinguishment. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded a \$93.6 million loss on debt extinguishment as a result of the redemption of our \$750.0 million 8.125% senior notes. During the six months ended June 30, 2012, we did not have any loss on debt extinguishment.

Income Taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, we recorded \$1.6 million and \$31.0 million of income tax expenses, respectively. Our effective tax rates were 16.2% and 30.1% for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The lower tax rate for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to the \$93.6 million loss on debt extinguishment recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2013. The 2013 income tax provision is expected to be lower than 2012 primarily due to the loss on debt extinguishment recorded during the period and the corporate structure reorganization in the EMEA region, as discussed below. We expect that cash income taxes during the remainder of 2013 will primarily be related to the impact of recognizing depreciation and amortization recapture as a result of changing our method of depreciating and amortizing various data center assets for tax purposes in connection with our REIT conversion plan. The cash taxes for 2013 and 2012 are primarily for U.S. federal and state income taxes and foreign income taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions.

To better align our EMEA corporate structure and intercompany relationship with the nature of our business activities and regional centralization, we commenced certain reorganization activities during the fourth quarter of 2012 in the EMEA region. The new organizational structure will centralize the majority of our EMEA business management activities in the Netherlands effective July 1, 2013. As a result, we expect our overall effective tax rate will be lower in subsequent periods as the new structure begins to take full effect. Assuming a successful conversion to a REIT, and no material changes to tax rules and regulations, we expect our effective long-term worldwide cash tax rate to ultimately decrease to a range of 10% to 15%.

Net Income from Discontinued Operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, we did not have any discontinued operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2012, our net income from discontinued operations was \$549,000. For additional information, see [Discontinued Operations](#) in Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA is a key factor in how we assess the performance of our segments, measure the operational cash generating abilities of our segments and develop regional growth strategies such as IBX data center expansion decisions. Our adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012 were split among the following geographic regions (dollars in thousands):

	Six months ended June 30,				% change	
	2013	%	2012	%	Actual	Constant currency
Americas	\$ 299,140	61%	\$ 274,080	64%	9%	10%
EMEA	98,346	20%	92,089	22%	7%	7%
Asia-Pacific	90,151	19%	61,907	14%	46%	49%
Total	\$ 487,637	100%	\$ 428,076	100%	14%	15%

Americas Adjusted EBITDA. The increase in our Americas adjusted EBITDA was due to our improved income from continuing operations, as the growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation, restructuring charges and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

EMEA Adjusted EBITDA. The increase in our EMEA adjusted EBITDA was primarily due to the impact of the Dubai IBX data center and ancotel acquisitions, which generated \$3.0 million of adjusted EBITDA during the six months ended June 30, 2013. Additionally, the increase was due to our improved income from continuing operations, as the growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA.

Asia-Pacific Adjusted EBITDA. Our Asia-Pacific adjusted EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2013, included \$13.4 million of adjusted EBITDA from the impact of the Asia Tone acquisition. Additionally, the increase was due to our improved income from continuing operations. The growth in revenues exceeded the increase in operating expenses after excluding depreciation expense, amortization expense, accretion expense, stock-based compensation and acquisition costs, which are excluded from adjusted EBITDA. During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the U.S. dollar was generally stronger relative to the Australian dollar and Japanese yen than during the six months ended June 30, 2012, resulting in approximately \$2.4 million of unfavorable foreign currency impact to our Asia-Pacific adjusted EBITDA during the six months ended June 30, 2013 when compared to average exchange rates of the six months ended June 30, 2012.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We provide all information required in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), but we believe that evaluating our ongoing operating results from continuing operations may be difficult if limited to reviewing only GAAP financial measures. Accordingly, we use non-GAAP financial measures, primarily adjusted EBITDA, to evaluate our continuing operations. We also use adjusted EBITDA as a metric in the determination of employees' annual bonuses and vesting of restricted stock units that have both a service and performance condition. In presenting adjusted EBITDA, we exclude certain items that we believe are not good indicators of our current or future operating performance. These items are depreciation, amortization, accretion of asset retirement obligations and accrued restructuring charges, stock-based compensation, restructuring charges, impairment charges and acquisition costs. Legislative and regulatory requirements encourage the use of and emphasis on GAAP financial metrics and require companies to explain why non-GAAP financial metrics are relevant to management and investors. We exclude these items in order for our lenders, investors, and industry analysts, who review and report on us, to better evaluate our operating performance and cash spending levels relative to our industry sector and competitors.

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For example, we exclude depreciation expense as these charges primarily relate to the initial construction costs of our IBX data centers and do not reflect our current or future cash spending levels to support our business. Our IBX data centers are long-lived assets and have an economic life greater than 10 years. The construction costs of our IBX data centers do not recur and future capital expenditures remain minor relative to our initial investment. This is a trend we expect to continue. In addition, depreciation is also based on the estimated useful lives of our IBX data centers. These estimates could vary from actual performance of the asset, are based on historical costs incurred to build out our IBX data centers, and are not indicative of current or expected future capital expenditures. Therefore, we exclude depreciation from our operating results when evaluating our continuing operations.

In addition, in presenting the non-GAAP financial measures, we exclude amortization expense related to certain intangible assets, as it represents a cost that may not recur and is not a good indicator of our current or future operating performance. We exclude accretion expense, both as it relates to asset retirement obligations as well as accrued restructuring charge liabilities, as these expenses represent costs which we believe are not meaningful in evaluating our current operations. We exclude stock-based compensation expense as it primarily represents expense attributed to equity awards that have no current or future cash obligations. As such, we, and many investors and analysts, exclude this stock-based compensation expense when assessing the cash generating performance of our continuing operations. We also exclude restructuring charges from our non-GAAP financial measures. The restructuring charges relate to our decisions to exit leases for excess space adjacent to several of our IBX data centers, which we did not intend to build out, or our decision to reverse such restructuring charges, or severance charges related to the Switch and Data acquisition. We also exclude impairment charges related to certain long-lived assets. The impairment charges are related to expense recognized whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of long-lived assets are not recoverable. Finally, we exclude acquisition costs from our non-GAAP financial measures. The acquisition costs relate to costs we incur in connection with business combinations. Management believes such items as restructuring charges, impairment charges and acquisition costs are non-core transactions; however, these types of costs will or may occur in future periods.

Our management does not itself, nor does it suggest that investors should, consider such non-GAAP financial measures in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. However, we have presented such non-GAAP financial measures to provide investors with an additional tool to evaluate our operating results in a manner that focuses on what management believes to be our core, ongoing business operations. We believe that the inclusion of this non-GAAP financial measure provides consistency and comparability with past reports and provides a better understanding of the overall performance of the business and its ability to perform in subsequent periods. We believe that if we did not provide such non-GAAP financial information, investors would not have all the necessary data to analyze Equinix effectively.

Investors should note, however, that the non-GAAP financial measures used by us may not be the same non-GAAP financial measures, and may not be calculated in the same manner, as those of other companies. In addition, whenever we use non-GAAP financial measures, we provide a reconciliation of the non-GAAP financial measure to the most closely applicable GAAP financial measure. Investors are encouraged to review the related GAAP financial measures and the reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measure.

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We define adjusted EBITDA as income or loss from continuing operations plus depreciation, amortization, accretion, stock-based compensation expense, restructuring charges, impairment charges and acquisition costs as presented below (in thousands):

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Income from continuing operations	\$ 112,177	\$ 102,096	\$ 220,741	\$ 202,842
Depreciation, amortization and accretion expense	110,117	93,274	218,648	183,424
Stock-based compensation expense	24,194	20,444	46,897	39,469
Restructuring charge	(4,837)		(4,837)	
Acquisition costs	2,526	1,666	6,188	2,341
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 244,177	\$ 217,480	\$ 487,637	\$ 428,076

Our adjusted EBITDA results have improved each year and in each region in total dollars due to the improved operating results discussed earlier in *Results of Operations*, as well as due to the nature of our business model which consists of a recurring revenue stream and a cost structure which has a large base that is fixed in nature as discussed earlier in *Overview*. Although we have also been investing in our future growth as described above (e.g. through additional IBX data center expansions, acquisitions and increased investments in sales and marketing expenses), we believe that our adjusted EBITDA results will continue to improve in future periods as we continue to grow our business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2013, our total indebtedness was comprised of (i) convertible debt principal totaling \$769.7 million from our 3.00% convertible subordinated notes and our 4.75% convertible subordinated notes (gross of discount) and (ii) non-convertible debt and financing obligations totaling \$3.2 billion consisting of (a) \$2.3 billion of principal from our 7.00%, 5.375% and 4.875% senior notes, (b) \$205.3 million of principal from our loans payable and (c) \$770.1 million from our capital lease and other financing obligations.

We believe we have sufficient cash, coupled with anticipated cash generated from operating activities, to meet our operating requirements, including repayment of the current portion of our debt as it becomes due, payment of tax liabilities related to the decision to convert to a REIT (see below) and completion of our publicly-announced expansion projects. As of June 30, 2013, we had \$1.2 billion of cash, cash equivalents and short-term and long-term investments, of which approximately \$1.0 billion was held in the U.S. We believe that our current expansion activities in the U.S. can be funded with our U.S.-based cash and cash equivalents and investments. Besides our investment portfolio, additional liquidity available to us from the U.S. financing and any further financing activities we may pursue and customer collections are our primary source of cash. While we believe we have a strong customer base and have continued to experience relatively strong collections, if the current market conditions were to deteriorate, some of our customers may have difficulty paying us and we may experience increased churn in our customer base, including reductions in their commitments to us, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our liquidity. Additionally, approximately 18% of our gross trade receivables are attributable to our EMEA region, and due to the risks posed by the current European debt crisis and credit downgrade, our EMEA-based customers may have difficulty paying us. As a result, our liquidity could be adversely impacted by the possibility of increasing trade receivable aging and higher allowances for doubtful accounts.

As of June 30, 2013, we had a total of approximately \$521.5 million of additional liquidity available to us under the U.S. financing. While we believe we have sufficient liquidity and capital resources to meet our current operating requirements and to complete our publicly-announced IBX data center expansion plans, we may pursue additional expansion opportunities, primarily the build out of new IBX data centers,

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in certain of our existing markets which are at or near capacity within the next year, as well as potential acquisitions, and have also announced our planned conversion to a REIT (see below). While we expect to fund these expansion plans with our existing resources, additional financing, either debt or equity, may be required to pursue certain new or unannounced additional expansion plans, including acquisitions. However, if current market conditions were to deteriorate, we may be unable to secure additional financing or any such additional financing may only be available to us on unfavorable terms. An inability to pursue additional expansion opportunities will have a material adverse effect on our ability to maintain our desired level of revenue growth in future periods.

Impact of REIT Conversion

In accordance with tax rules applicable to REIT conversions, we expect to issue special distributions to our stockholders of undistributed accumulated earnings and profits of approximately \$700.0 million to \$1.1 billion, which is collectively referred to as the E&P distribution, which we expect to pay out in a combination of up to 20% in cash and at least 80% in the form of our common stock. We expect to make the E&P distribution only after receiving a favorable PLR from the IRS and anticipate making a significant portion of the E&P distribution before 2015, with the balance distributed in 2015. In addition, following the completion of the REIT conversion, we intend to declare regular distributions to our stockholders.

There are significant tax and other costs associated with implementing the REIT conversion, and certain tax liabilities may be incurred regardless of whether we ultimately succeed in converting to a REIT. We currently estimate that we will incur approximately \$50.0 to \$80.0 million in costs to support the REIT conversion, in addition to related tax liabilities associated with a change in our method of depreciating and amortizing various data center assets for tax purposes from our prior method to current methods that are more consistent with the characterization of such assets as real property for REIT purposes. The total recapture of depreciation and amortization expenses across all relevant assets is expected to result in federal and state tax liability of approximately \$340.0 to \$420.0 million, which amount will be payable in the four-year period starting in 2012 even if we abandon the REIT conversion for any reason, including the failure to receive the PLR we are seeking. We expect to utilize all our net operating loss carryforwards for federal and state income tax purposes in 2013. If the REIT conversion is successful, we also expect to incur an additional \$5.0 to \$10.0 million in annual compliance costs in future years.

Sources and Uses of Cash

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2013	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 231,340	\$ 320,775
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(604,993)	363,313
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	646,726	(308,666)

Operating Activities. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to unfavorable working capital activities, such as growth in accounts receivables and increased payments of certain accounts payable, accrued expenses and income taxes as well as \$22.4 million of excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, partially offset by improved operating results. Although our collections remain strong, it is possible for some large customer receivables that were anticipated to be collected in one quarter to slip to the next quarter. For example, some large customer receivables that were anticipated to be collected in June 2013 were instead collected in July 2013, which negatively impacted cash flows from operating activities for the six months ended June 30, 2013. We expect that we will continue to generate cash from our operating activities during the remainder of 2013 and beyond.

Investing Activities. The net cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to \$623.8 million of purchases of investments and \$201.5 million of capital expenditures as a result of expansion activity, partially offset by \$215.2 million of sales and maturities of investments. The net cash provided by investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily due to

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\$791.8 million of maturities and sales of investments and \$79.4 million of release of restricted cash primarily related to payments made in connection with the Paris 4 IBX financing, partially offset by \$342.0 million of capital expenditures as a result of expansion activity and \$165.8 million of purchases of investments. During 2013, we expect that our IBX expansion construction activity will be similar to our 2012 levels. However, if the opportunity to expand is greater than planned and we have sufficient funding to increase the expansion opportunities available to us, we may increase the level of capital expenditures to support this growth as well as pursue additional acquisitions or joint ventures. In July 2013, we closed our purchase of the New York IBX data center for net cash consideration of \$73.4 million.

Financing Activities. The net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was primarily due to \$1.5 billion of proceeds from the senior notes offering in March 2013, \$22.4 million of excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation and \$15.9 million of proceeds from employee equity awards, partially offset by \$830.9 million for the redemption of the \$750.0 million 8.125% senior notes, \$39.9 million of repayments of various long-term debt and capital lease and other financing obligations and \$20.8 million of debt issuance costs related to the senior notes offering in March 2013. The net cash used in financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2012 was primarily due to \$250.0 million repayment of the principal amount of the 2.50% convertible subordinated notes and \$83.2 million of repayments of principal on our loans payable and capital lease and other financing obligations, partially offset by \$36.5 million of proceeds from employee equity awards. Going forward, we expect that our financing activities will consist primarily of repayment of our debt for the foreseeable future. However, we may pursue additional financings in the future to support expansion opportunities, additional acquisitions or joint ventures.

Debt Obligations

4.875% Senior Notes and 5.375% Senior Notes. In March 2013, we issued \$1.5 billion aggregate principal amount of senior notes, which consist of \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.875% senior notes due April 1, 2020 and \$1.0 billion aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due April 1, 2023. Interest on both the 4.875% senior notes and the 5.375% senior notes is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, commencing on October 1, 2013.

The 4.875% senior notes and the 5.375% senior notes are governed by separate indentures dated March 5, 2013, which is referred to as the senior notes indentures, between us, as issuer, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (the Senior Notes Indentures). The senior notes indentures contain covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

incur additional debt;

pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

purchase, redeem or retire capital stock or subordinated debt;

make asset sales;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

incur liens;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

provide subsidiary guarantees;

make investments; and

merge or consolidate with any other person.

Each of these restrictions has a number of important qualifications and exceptions. The 4.875% senior notes and the 5.375% senior notes are unsecured and rank equal in right of payment with our existing or future senior debt and senior in right of payment to our existing and future subordinated debt. The 4.875% senior notes and the 5.375% senior notes are effectively junior with our secured indebtedness and indebtedness of our subsidiaries.

At any time prior to April 1, 2016, we may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the

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aggregate principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes outstanding at a redemption price equal to 104.875% of the principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings; provided that (i) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes issued under the 4.875% senior notes indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding the 4.875% senior notes held by us and our subsidiaries); and (ii) the redemption must occur within 90 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

On or after April 1, 2017, we may redeem all or a part of the 4.875% senior notes, on any one or more occasions, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1 of the years indicated below:

	Redemption price of the 4.875% Senior Notes
2017	102.438%
2018	101.219%
2019 and thereafter	100.000%

At any time prior to April 1, 2017, we may also redeem all or a part of the 4.875% senior notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, which is referred to as the 4.875% senior notes applicable premium, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption, which is referred to as the 4.875% senior notes redemption date. The 4.875% senior notes applicable premium means the greater of:

1.0% of the principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes; and

the excess of: (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the 4.875% senior notes at April 1, 2017 as shown in the above table, plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the 4.875% senior notes through April 1, 2017 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including the 4.875% senior notes redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the yield to maturity of the U.S. Treasury securities with a constant maturity most nearly equal to the period from the 4.875% senior notes redemption date to April 1, 2017, plus 0.50%; over (b) the principal amount of the 4.875% senior notes.

At any time prior to April 1, 2016, we may on any one or more occasions redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes outstanding at a redemption price equal to 105.375% of the principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings; provided that (i) at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes issued under the 5.375% senior notes indenture remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption (excluding the 5.375% senior notes held by us and our subsidiaries); and (ii) the redemption must occur within 90 days of the date of the closing of such equity offering.

On or after April 1, 2018, we may redeem all or a part of the 5.375% senior notes, on any one or more occasions, at the redemption prices (expressed as percentages of principal amount) set forth below plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon, if any, to, but not including, the applicable redemption date, if redeemed during the twelve-month period beginning on April 1 of the years indicated below:

	Redemption price of the 5.375% Senior Notes
2018	102.688%
2019	101.792%
2020	100.896%
2021 and thereafter	100.000%

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At any time prior to April 1, 2018, we may also redeem all or a part of the 5.375% senior notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, which is referred to as the 5.375% senior notes applicable premium, and accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including, the date of redemption, which is referred to as the 5.375% senior notes redemption date. The 5.375% senior notes applicable premium means the greater of:

1.0% of the principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes; and

the excess of: (a) the present value at such redemption date of (i) the redemption price of the 5.375% senior notes at April 1, 2018 as shown in the above table, plus (ii) all required interest payments due on the 5.375% senior notes through April 1, 2018 (excluding accrued but unpaid interest, if any, to, but not including the 5.375% senior notes redemption date), computed using a discount rate equal to the yield to maturity of the U.S. Treasury securities with a constant maturity most nearly equal to the period from the 5.375% senior notes redemption date to April 1, 2018, plus 0.50%; over (b) the principal amount of the 5.375% senior notes.

Debt issuance costs related to the 4.875% senior notes and 5.375% senior notes, net of amortization, were \$19.6 million as of June 30, 2013. In March 2013, we placed \$836.4 million of the proceeds from the issuance of the 4.875% and 5.375% senior notes into a restricted cash account for the redemption of the 8.125% senior notes.

8.125% Senior Notes. In February 2010, we issued \$750.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% senior notes due March 1, 2018. The indenture governing the 8.125% senior notes permitted us to redeem the 8.125% senior notes at the redemption prices set forth in the 8.125% senior notes indenture plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including the redemption date.

In April 2013, we redeemed all of the 8.125% senior notes and incurred a loss on debt extinguishment. See Note 9 to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

U.S. Financing. In February 2013, we entered into an amendment to a credit agreement with a group of lenders for a \$750.0 million credit facility, referred to as the U.S. financing, which is comprised of a \$200.0 million term loan facility, referred to as the U.S. term loan, and a \$550.0 million multicurrency revolving credit facility, referred to as the U.S. revolving credit line. The amendment modified certain definitions of items used in the calculation of the financial covenants with which we must comply on a quarterly basis to exclude the write-off of any unamortized debt issuance costs that were incurred in connection with the issuance of the 8.125% senior notes; to exclude one-time transaction costs, fees, premiums and expenses incurred by us in connection with the issuance of the 4.875% senior notes and 5.375% senior notes and the redemption of the 8.125% senior notes; and to exclude the 8.125% senior notes provided that certain conditions in connection with the redemption of the 8.125% senior notes were satisfied. The amendment also postponed the step-down of the maximum senior leverage ratio covenant from the three months ended March 31, 2013 to the three months ended September 30, 2013.

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We lease a majority of our IBX data centers and certain equipment under non-cancelable lease agreements expiring through 2040. The following represents our debt maturities, financings, leases and other contractual commitments as of June 30, 2013 (in thousands):

	2013 (6 months)	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	Total
Convertible debt (1)	\$	\$ 395,986	\$	\$ 373,726	\$	\$	\$ 769,712
Senior notes						2,250,000	2,250,000
U.S. term loan (2)	20,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	20,000		160,000
ALOG financing (2)		12,835	12,835	12,835	6,419		44,924
Other loan payable (2)	38						38
Paris 4 IBX financing (3)	317						317
Interest (4)	89,011	164,238	152,837	141,964	131,174	566,780	1,246,004
Capital lease and other financing obligations (5)	32,830	70,488	75,090	78,740	79,118	772,756	1,109,022
Operating leases (6)	50,448	101,955	87,554	80,893	77,936	508,709	907,495
Other contractual commitments (7)	283,612	71,532	32,923	955	887	3,587	393,496
Asset retirement obligations (8)	1,327	4,865	5,992	484	6,575	44,662	63,905
ALOG acquisition contingent consideration (9)	4,557	1,479	1,701	2,462			10,199
Redeemable non-controlling interests		96,614					96,614
	\$ 482,140	\$ 959,992	\$ 408,932	\$ 732,059	\$ 322,109	\$ 4,146,494	\$ 7,051,726

- (1) Represents principal only. As of June 30, 2013, had the holders of the 3.00% convertible subordinated notes due 2014 converted their notes, the 3.00% convertible subordinated notes would have been convertible into approximately 3.5 million shares of our common stock, which would have a total value of \$640.4 million based on the closing price of our common stock on June 28, 2013, the last trading day of our common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2013. As of June 30, 2013, had the holders of the 4.75% convertible subordinated notes due 2016 converted their notes, the 4.75% convertible subordinated notes would have been convertible into approximately 4.4 million shares of our common stock, which would have a total value of \$818.7 million based on the closing price of our common stock on June 28, 2013, the last trading day of our common stock during the three months ended June 30, 2013.
- (2) Represents principal only.
- (3) Represents total payments to be made under two agreements to purchase and develop the Paris 4 IBX center.
- (4) Represents interest on ALOG financing, convertible debt, senior notes and U.S. term loan based on their approximate interest rates as of June 30, 2013.
- (5) Represents principal and interest.
- (6) Represents minimum operating lease payments, excluding potential lease renewals.
- (7) Represents off-balance sheet arrangements. Other contractual commitments are described below.
- (8) Represents liability, net of future accretion expense.
- (9) Represents unaccrued ALOG acquisition contingent consideration, subject to reduction for any post-closing balance sheet adjustments and any claims for indemnification, and includes the portion of the contingent consideration that will be funded by Riverwood Capital L.P., who has an indirect, non-controlling equity interest in ALOG. As of June 30, 2013, we accrued approximately \$3.7 million of ALOG acquisition contingent consideration.

In connection with certain of our leases and other contracts requiring deposits, we entered into 15 irrevocable letters of credit totaling \$28.5 million under the senior revolving credit line. These letters of credit were provided in lieu of cash deposits under the senior revolving credit line. If the landlords for these IBX leases decide to draw down on these letters of credit triggered by an event of default under the lease, we will be required to fund these letters of credit either through cash collateral or borrowing under the senior revolving credit line. These contingent commitments are not reflected in the table above.

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We had accrued liabilities related to uncertain tax positions totaling approximately \$21.2 million as of June 30, 2013. These liabilities, which are reflected on our balance sheet, are not reflected in the table above since it is unclear when these liabilities will be paid.

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Primarily as a result of our various IBX data center expansion projects, as of June 30, 2013, we were contractually committed for \$162.4 million of unaccrued capital expenditures, primarily for IBX equipment not yet delivered and labor not yet provided in connection with the work necessary to complete construction and open these IBX data centers prior to making them available to customers for installation. This amount, which is expected to be paid during the remainder of 2013 and thereafter, is reflected in the table above as other contractual commitments.

We had other non-capital purchase commitments in place as of June 30, 2013, such as commitments to purchase power in select locations and other open purchase orders, which contractually bind us for goods or services to be delivered or provided during 2013 and beyond. Such other purchase commitments as of June 30, 2013, which total \$231.1 million, are also reflected in the table above as other contractual commitments.

In addition, although we are not contractually obligated to do so, we expect to incur additional capital expenditures of approximately \$200 million to \$250 million, in addition to the \$162.4 million in contractual commitments discussed above as of June 30, 2013, in our various IBX data center expansion projects during 2013 and thereafter in order to complete the work needed to open these IBX data centers. These non-contractual capital expenditures are not reflected in the table above. If we so choose, whether due to economic factors or other considerations, we could delay these non-contractual capital expenditure commitments to preserve liquidity.

In March 2013, we entered into a lease for land and a building that we and the landlord will jointly develop into our third IBX data center in the Singapore metro area, referred to as the Singapore 3 lease. The Singapore 3 lease has a term of 20 years, with an option to purchase the property. If the option to purchase property is not exercised, we have options to extend the lease. The total cumulative minimum rent obligation over the term of the lease is approximately \$157.4 million, exclusive of renewal periods.

In May 2013, we entered into a binding purchase and sale agreement for a property located in the New York metro area, which is referred to as the New York IBX data center acquisition, with a total purchase price of approximately \$73.4 million. A portion of the property was leased to us and was being used by us as one of our New York IBX data centers. The lease was originally accounted for as an operating lease. As a result of the New York IBX data center acquisition, we accounted for the lease as a capital lease prior to the close of the New York IBX data center acquisition in July 2013. The remainder of the property was leased by another party, which will become our tenant upon closing. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, we recorded a capital lease asset and liability totaling approximately \$67.3 million, which will be reversed upon the close of the New York IBX data center acquisition.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Equinix's financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments. Critical accounting policies for Equinix that affect our more significant judgment and estimates used in the preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements include accounting for income taxes, accounting for business combinations, accounting for impairment of goodwill and accounting for property, plant and equipment, which are discussed in more detail under the caption "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, set forth in Part II Item 7, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Table of Contents**Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

While there have been no significant changes in our market risk, investment portfolio risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk exposures and procedures during the six months ended June 30, 2013 as compared to the respective risk exposures and procedures disclosed in Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, set forth in Part II Item 7A, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012, the U.S. dollar strengthened relative to certain of the currencies of the foreign countries in which we operate during the six months ended June 30, 2013. This has significantly impacted our consolidated financial position and results of operations during this period, including the amount of revenue that we reported. Continued strengthening or weakening of the U.S. dollar will continue to have a significant impact to us in future periods.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.** Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act) Rules 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 or 15d-15.

(b) **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.** There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter to which this report relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) **Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls.** Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believes that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are designed and operated to be effective at the reasonable assurance level. However, our management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings*****Alleged Class Action and Shareholder Derivative Actions***

On March 4, 2011, an alleged class action entitled Cement Masons & Plasterers Joint Pension Trust v. Equinix, Inc., et al., No. CV-11-1016-SC, was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, against Equinix and two of our officers. The suit asserts purported claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 for allegedly misleading statements regarding our business and financial results. The suit is purportedly brought on behalf of purchasers of our common stock between July 29, 2010 and October 5, 2010, and seeks compensatory damages, fees and costs. Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on November 7, 2011. On March 2, 2012, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss without prejudice and gave plaintiffs thirty days in which to amend their complaint. Pursuant to stipulation and order of the court entered on March 16, 2012, the parties agreed that plaintiffs would have up to and through May 2, 2012 to file a Second Amended Complaint. On May 2, 2012 plaintiffs filed a Second Amended Complaint asserting the same basic allegations as in the prior complaint. On June 15, 2012, defendants moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. On September 19, 2012, the Court took the hearing on defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint off calendar and notified the parties that it would make its decision on the pleadings. Subsequently, on September 24, 2012 the Court requested the parties submit supplemental briefing on or before October 9, 2012. The supplemental briefing was submitted on October 9, 2012. On December 5, 2012, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint without prejudice and on January 15, 2013, Plaintiffs filed their Third Amended Complaint. On February 26, 2013, defendants moved to dismiss the Third Amended Complaint. On June 12, 2013, the Court granted defendants' motion to dismiss the Third Amended Complaint and dismissed the case with prejudice. On July 3, 2013, plaintiffs stipulated that they will not appeal any prior orders issued by the Court in this action, including the Court's June 12, 2013 order dismissing the Third Amended Complaint with prejudice.

On March 8, 2011, an alleged shareholder derivative action entitled Rikos v. Equinix, Inc., et al., No. CGC-11-508940, was filed in California Superior Court, County of San Francisco, purportedly on behalf of Equinix, and naming Equinix (as a nominal defendant), the members of our board of directors, and two of our officers as defendants. The suit is based on allegations similar to those in the federal securities class action and asserts causes of action against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets and unjust enrichment. By agreement and order of the court, this case has been temporarily stayed pending proceedings in the class action. On June 25, 2013, the parties entered into a stipulation dismissing the case with prejudice, and on July 11, 2013, the Court entered an order of dismissal with prejudice.

On May 20, 2011, an alleged shareholder derivative action entitled Stopa v. Clontz, et al., No. CV-11-2467-SC, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California, purportedly on behalf of Equinix, naming Equinix (as a nominal defendant) and the members of our board of directors as defendants. The suit is based on allegations similar to those in the federal securities class action and the state court derivative action and asserts causes of action against the individual defendants for breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, abuse of control, gross mismanagement and waste of corporate assets. On June 10, 2011, the Court signed an order relating this case to the federal securities class action. Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint on December 14, 2011. By agreement and order of the court, this case has been temporarily stayed pending proceedings in the class action. On July 9, 2013, the parties entered into a stipulation dismissing the case with prejudice, and on July 10, 2013, the Court entered an order of dismissal with prejudice.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information contained in this report, the following risk factors should be considered carefully in evaluating our business and us:

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Risks Related to REIT Conversion

Although we have chosen to pursue conversion to a REIT, we may not be successful in converting to a REIT effective January 1, 2015, or at all.

In September 2012, our board of directors approved a plan for us to convert to a REIT. There are significant implementation and operational complexities to address before we can convert to a REIT, including obtaining a favorable private letter ruling (PLR) from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the IRS), completing internal reorganizations, modifying accounting, information technology and real estate systems, receiving stockholder approvals and making required stockholder payouts. Even if we are able to satisfy the existing REIT requirements or any future REIT requirements, the tax laws, regulations and interpretations governing REITs may change at any time in ways that could be disadvantageous to us.

Additionally, several conditions must be met in order to complete the conversion to a REIT, and the timing and outcome of many of these conditions are beyond our control. For example, we cannot provide assurance that the IRS will ultimately provide us with a favorable PLR or that any favorable PLR will be received in a timely manner for us to convert successfully to a REIT as of January 1, 2015, including as a result of the IRS working group discussed below. Even if the transactions necessary to implement REIT conversion are effected, our board of directors may decide not to elect REIT status, or to delay such election, if it determines in its sole discretion that it is not in the best interests of us or our stockholders. We can provide no assurance if or when conversion to a REIT will be successful. Furthermore, the effective date of the REIT conversion could be delayed beyond January 1, 2015, in which event we could not elect REIT status until the taxable year beginning January 1, 2016, at the earliest.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits to stockholders, including the achievement of significant tax savings for us and regular distributions to our stockholders.

Even if we convert to a REIT and elect REIT status, we cannot provide assurance that our stockholders will experience benefits attributable to our qualification and taxation as a REIT, including our ability to reduce our corporate level federal tax through distributions to stockholders and to make regular distributions to stockholders. The realization of the anticipated benefits to stockholders will depend on numerous factors, many of which are outside our control. In addition, future cash distributions to stockholders will depend on our cash flows, as well as the impact of alternative, more attractive investments as compared to dividends.

We may not qualify or remain qualified as a REIT.

Although, if we convert to a REIT, we plan to operate in a manner consistent with the REIT qualification rules, we cannot provide assurance that we will, in fact, qualify as a REIT or remain so qualified. REIT qualification involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code) to our operations as well as various factual determinations concerning matters and circumstances not entirely within our control. There are limited judicial or administrative interpretations of these provisions.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year after the REIT conversion, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates with respect to each such taxable year for which the statute of limitations remains open. In addition, we will be subject to monetary penalties for the failure. This treatment would significantly reduce our net earnings and cash flow because of our additional tax liability and the penalties for the years involved, which could significantly impact our financial condition.

Legislative, administrative, regulatory or other actions affecting REITs, including positions taken by the IRS, could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are continually under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury (the Treasury). New legislation, Treasury regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could, with retroactive effect, significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify to be taxed as a REIT. Further, such actions could, with retroactive effect, also significantly and negatively affect the U.S. federal income tax consequences to our stockholders and us.

In the course of our communications with the IRS relating to our PLR request, the IRS informed us

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that it has convened an internal working group to study the current legal standards the IRS uses to define real estate for purposes of the REIT provisions of the Code and that, pending the completion of the study, the IRS is unlikely to issue PLRs on what constitutes real estate for REIT purposes. It is our understanding that the IRS intends to determine if any changes or refinements should be made to those current legal standards. We cannot predict when the IRS working group will complete its study, what the outcome of the study will be, or how that outcome will impact us and our stockholders. We continue to believe, based on both existing legal precedent and the fact that other data center companies currently operate as REITs, that our data center assets constitute real estate for REIT purposes.

Complying with REIT qualification requirements may limit our flexibility or cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our common stock. For example, under the Code, no more than 25% of the value of the assets of a REIT may be represented by securities of one or more of our TRSs, and other nonqualifying assets. This limitation may affect our ability to make large investments in other non-REIT qualifying operations or assets. In addition, in order to maintain qualification as a REIT, we will be required to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income annually, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gains. Even if we maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates for our undistributed REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and including any net capital gains, as well as U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates for income recognized by our TRSs. Because of these distribution requirements, we will likely not be able to fund future capital needs and investments from operating cash flow. As such, compliance with REIT tests may hinder our ability to make certain attractive investments, including the purchase of significant nonqualifying assets and the material expansion of non-real estate activities.

There are uncertainties relating to our estimate of our undistributed accumulated earnings and profits (E&P) distribution, as well as the timing of such E&P distribution and the percentage of common stock and cash we may distribute.

We have provided an estimated range of the E&P distribution. We are in the process of conducting a study of our pre-REIT accumulated earnings and profits as of the close of our 2012 taxable year using our historic tax returns and other available information. This is a very involved and complex study, which is not yet complete, and the actual result of the study relating to our pre-REIT accumulated earnings and profits as of the close of our 2012 taxable year may be materially different from our current estimates. In addition, the estimated range of our E&P distribution is based on our projected taxable income for our 2013 and 2014 taxable years and our current business plans and performance, but our actual earnings and profits (and the actual E&P distribution) will vary depending on, among other items, the timing of certain transactions, our actual taxable income and performance for 2013 and 2014 and possible changes in legislation or tax rules and IRS revenue procedures relating to distributions of earnings and profits. For these reasons and others, our actual E&P distribution may be materially different from our estimated range.

We anticipate distributing a significant portion of the E&P distribution before 2015, with the balance distributed in 2015, but the timing of the planned E&P distribution, which may or may not occur, may be affected by potential tax law changes, the completion of various phases of the REIT conversion process and other factors beyond our control.

We also anticipate paying at least 80% of the E&P distribution in the form of common stock and up to 20% in the form of cash. We may in fact decide, based on our cash flows and strategic plans, IRS revenue procedures relating to distributions of earnings and profits, leverage and other factors, to pay these amounts in a different mix of cash and common stock.

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We may restructure or issue debt or raise equity to satisfy our E&P distribution and other conversion costs.

Depending on the ultimate size and timing of the E&P distribution and the cash outlays associated with our conversion to a REIT, we may restructure or issue debt and/or issue equity to fund these disbursements, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these transactions. Whether we issue equity, at what price and amount and other terms of any such issuances will depend on many factors, including alternative sources of capital, our then existing leverage, our need for additional capital, market conditions and other factors beyond our control. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity securities or debt convertible into equity securities, the percentage of stock ownership by our existing stockholders may be reduced. In addition, new equity securities or convertible debt securities could have rights, preferences, and privileges senior to those of our current stockholders, which could substantially decrease the value of our securities owned by them. Depending on the share price we are able to obtain, we may have to sell a significant number of shares in order to raise the capital we deem necessary to execute our long-term strategy, and our stockholders may experience dilution in the value of their shares as a result. Furthermore, satisfying our E&P distribution and other conversion costs may increase the financing we need to fund capital expenditures, future growth and expansion initiatives. As a result of our indebtedness could increase. See **Other Risks** for further information regarding our substantial indebtedness.

There are uncertainties relating to the costs associated with implementing the REIT conversion.

We have provided an estimated range of our tax and other costs to convert to a REIT, including estimated tax liabilities associated with a change in our methods of depreciating and amortizing various assets and annual compliance costs. Our estimate of these taxes and other costs, however, may not be accurate, and such costs may actually be higher than our estimates due to unanticipated outcomes in the process of obtaining a PLR, changes in our business support functions and support costs, the unsuccessful execution of internal planning, including restructurings and cost reduction initiatives, or other factors.

Restrictive loan covenants could prevent us from satisfying REIT distribution requirements.

If we are successful in converting to a REIT, restrictions in our credit facilities and our indentures may prevent us from satisfying our REIT distribution requirements, and we could fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT. If these limits do not jeopardize our qualification for taxation as a REIT but nevertheless prevent us from distributing 100% of our REIT taxable income, we would be subject to federal corporate income tax, and potentially a nondeductible excise tax, on the retained amounts. See **Other Risks** for further information on our restrictive loan covenants.

We have no experience operating as a REIT, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations if we successfully convert to a REIT.

We have no experience operating as a REIT, and our senior management has no experience operating a REIT. Our pre-REIT operating experience may not be sufficient to prepare us to operate successfully as a REIT. Our inability to operate successfully as a REIT, including the failure to maintain REIT status, could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Other Risks

Acquisitions present many risks, and we may not realize the financial or strategic goals that were contemplated at the time of any transaction.

Over the last several years, we have completed several acquisitions, including that of Switch & Data Facilities Company, Inc. (Switch and Data) in 2010, ALOG Data Centers do Brasil S.A. in 2011 and Asia Tone Limited and ancotel GmbH in 2012 along with an acquisition of a Dubai IBX data center in 2012. We may make additional acquisitions in the future, which may include (i) acquisitions of businesses, products, services or technologies that we believe to be complementary, (ii) acquisitions of new IBX data centers or

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real estate for development of new IBX data centers or (iii) acquisitions through investments in local data center operators. We may pay for future acquisitions by using our existing cash resources (which may limit other potential uses of our cash), incurring additional debt (which may increase our interest expense, leverage and debt service requirements) and/or issuing shares (which may dilute our existing stockholders and have a negative effect on our earnings per share). Acquisitions expose us to potential risks, including:

the possible disruption of our ongoing business and diversion of management's attention by acquisition, transition and integration activities;

our potential inability to successfully pursue or realize some or all of the anticipated revenue opportunities associated with an acquisition or investment;

the possibility that we may not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses, or businesses in which we invest, or achieve anticipated operating efficiencies or cost savings;

the possibility that announced acquisitions may not be completed, due to failure to satisfy the conditions to closing or for other reasons;

the dilution of our existing stockholders as a result of our issuing stock in transactions, such as our acquisition of Switch and Data, where 80% of the consideration payable to Switch and Data's stockholders consisted of shares of our common stock;

the possibility of customer dissatisfaction if we are unable to achieve levels of quality and stability on par with past practices;

the possibility that our customers may not accept either the existing equipment infrastructure or the look-and-feel of a new or different IBX data center;

the possibility that additional capital expenditures may be required or that transaction expenses associated with acquisitions may be higher than anticipated;

the possibility that required financing to fund an acquisition may not be available on acceptable terms or at all;

the possibility that we may be unable to obtain required approvals from governmental authorities under antitrust and competition laws on a timely basis or at all, which could, among other things, delay or prevent us from completing an acquisition, limit our ability to realize the expected financial or strategic benefits of an acquisition or have other adverse effects on our current business and operations;

the possible loss or reduction in value of acquired businesses;

the possibility that future acquisitions may present new complexities in deal structure, related complex accounting and coordination with new partners;

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the possibility that future acquisitions may be in geographies, and regulatory environments, to which we are unaccustomed;

the possibility that carriers may find it cost-prohibitive or impractical to bring fiber and networks into a new IBX data center;

the possibility of litigation or other claims in connection with, or as a result of, an acquisition, including claims from terminated employees, customers, former stockholders or other third parties; and

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the possibility of pre-existing undisclosed liabilities, including but not limited to lease or landlord related liability, environmental liability or asbestos liability, for which insurance coverage may be insufficient or unavailable.

The occurrence of any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

We cannot assure you that the price of any future acquisitions of IBX data centers will be similar to prior IBX data center acquisitions. In fact, we expect costs required to build or render new IBX data centers operational to increase in the future. If our revenue does not keep pace with these potential acquisition and expansion costs, we may not be able to maintain our current or expected margins as we absorb these additional expenses. There is no assurance we would successfully overcome these risks or any other problems encountered with these acquisitions.

Our substantial debt could adversely affect our cash flows and limit our flexibility to raise additional capital.

We have a significant amount of debt. Notwithstanding our intention to become adjusted free cash flow positive in 2013, excluding REIT-related cash costs and tax liabilities, we may not achieve such goal and may need to incur additional debt to support our growth. Additional debt may also be incurred to fund future acquisitions, the E&P distribution or the other cash outlays associated with conversion to a REIT. As of June 30, 2013, our total indebtedness was approximately \$3.9 billion, our stockholders' equity was \$2.3 billion and our cash and investments totaled \$1.2 billion. In addition, as of June 30, 2013, we had approximately \$521.5 million of additional liquidity available to us as a result of a \$750.0 million credit facility agreement entered into with a group of lenders in the U.S. Some of our debt contains covenants which may limit our operating flexibility or may limit our ability to operate as a REIT. In addition to our substantial debt, we lease a majority of our IBX data centers and certain equipment under non-cancellable lease agreements, the majority of which are accounted for as operating leases. As of June 30, 2013, our total minimum operating lease commitments under those lease agreements, excluding potential lease renewals, was approximately \$907.5 million, which represents off-balance sheet commitments.

Our substantial amount of debt and related covenants, and our off-balance sheet commitments, could have important consequences. For example, they could:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make interest and principal payments on our debt and in respect of other off-balance sheet arrangements, reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund future capital expenditures, working capital, execution of our expansion strategy and other general corporate requirements;

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations under our various debt instruments;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions and adverse changes in governmental regulations;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry, which may place us at a competitive disadvantage compared with our competitors;

limit our operating flexibility through covenants with which we must comply, such as limiting our ability to repurchase shares of our common stock;

limit our ability to borrow additional funds, even when necessary to maintain adequate liquidity, which would also limit our ability to further expand our business; and

make us more vulnerable to increases in interest rates because of the variable interest rates on some of our borrowings to the extent we have not entirely hedged such variable rate debt.

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The occurrence of any of the foregoing factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, the performance of our stock price may trigger events that would require the write-off of a significant portion of our debt issuance costs related to our convertible debt, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may also need to refinance a portion of our outstanding debt as it matures. There is a risk that we may not be able to refinance existing debt or that the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of our existing debt. Furthermore, if prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of refinancing result in higher interest rates upon refinancing, then the interest expense relating to that refinanced indebtedness would increase. These risks could materially adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Global economic uncertainty and debt issues could adversely impact our business and financial condition.

The varying pace of global economic recovery continues to create uncertainty and unpredictability and add risk to our future outlook. Sovereign debt issues and economic uncertainty in Europe and around the world raise concerns in markets where we operate and which are important to our business. Issues in Europe, such as increased Euro currency exchange rate volatility, the negative impact of the crisis and related austerity measures on European economic growth, potential negative spillover effects to additional countries in Europe and the rest of the world, the possibility that one or more countries may leave the Euro zone and re-introduce their individual currencies, and, in more extreme circumstances, the possible dissolution of the Euro currency, could be disruptive to our operations. A global economic downturn could also result in churn in our customer base, reductions in revenues from our offerings, longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition, adversely affecting our liquidity. If customers in EMEA have difficulty paying us, due to the current European debt crisis or a global economic downturn generally, we may also be required to further increase our allowance for doubtful accounts, which would negatively impact our results. The uncertain economic environment could also have an impact on our foreign exchange forward contracts if our counterparties' credit deteriorates further or they are otherwise unable to perform their obligations. Finally, our ability to access the capital markets may be severely restricted at a time when we would like, or need, to do so which could have an impact on our flexibility to pursue additional expansion opportunities and maintain our desired level of revenue growth in the future.

The market price of our stock may continue to be highly volatile, and the value of an investment in our common stock may decline.

Since January 1, 2012, the closing sale price of our common stock on the NASDAQ Global Select Market has ranged from \$100.90 to \$229.67 per share. The market price of the shares of our common stock has been and may continue to be highly volatile. General economic and market conditions, and market conditions for telecommunications stocks in general, may affect the market price of our common stock.

Announcements by us or others, or speculations about our future plans, may also have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. These may relate to:

our operating results or forecasts;

new issuances of equity, debt or convertible debt by us;

changes to our capital allocation, tax planning or business strategy;

our planned conversion to a REIT;

a stock repurchase program;

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- developments in our relationships with corporate customers;
- announcements by our customers or competitors;
- changes in regulatory policy or interpretation;
- governmental investigations;
- changes in the ratings of our debt or stock by rating agencies or securities analysts;
- our purchase or development of real estate and/or additional IBX data centers;
- our acquisitions of complementary businesses; or
- the operational performance of our IBX data centers.

The stock market has from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market prices for emerging telecommunications companies, and which have often been unrelated to their operating performance. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. In addition, if we are unsuccessful in our planned conversion to a REIT, the market price of our common stock may decrease, and the decrease may be material. Furthermore, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been subject to securities class action litigation. We may be the target of this type of litigation in the future. Securities litigation against us could result in substantial costs and/or damages, and divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could seriously harm our business.

If we are not able to generate sufficient operating cash flows or obtain external financing, our ability to fund incremental expansion plans may be limited.

Our capital expenditures, together with ongoing operating expenses, obligations to service our debt and the cash outlays associated with our REIT conversion, will be a substantial drain on our cash flow and may decrease our cash balances. Additional debt or equity financing may not be available when needed or, if available, may not be available on satisfactory terms. Our inability to obtain additional debt and/or equity financing or to generate sufficient cash from operations may require us to prioritize projects or curtail capital expenditures which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in the markets in which we operate internationally could harm our results of operations.

We may experience gains and losses resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. To date, the majority of our revenues and costs are denominated in U.S. dollars; however, the majority of revenues and costs in our international operations are denominated in foreign currencies. Where our prices are denominated in U.S. dollars, our sales and revenues could be adversely affected by declines in foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar, thereby making our offerings more expensive in local currencies. We are also exposed to risks resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in connection with our international expansions. To the extent we are paying contractors in foreign currencies, our expansions could cost more than anticipated as a result of declines in the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies. In addition, fluctuating foreign currency exchange rates have a direct impact on how our international results of operations translate into U.S. dollars.

Although we currently undertake, and may decide in the future to further undertake, foreign exchange hedging transactions to reduce foreign currency transaction exposure, we do not currently intend to eliminate all foreign currency transaction exposure. Therefore, any weakness of the U.S. dollar may have a positive impact on our consolidated results of operations because the currencies in the foreign countries in which we

operate may translate into more U.S. dollars. However, if the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to the currencies of the foreign countries in which we operate, our consolidated financial position and results of operations may be negatively impacted as amounts in foreign currencies will generally translate into fewer U.S. dollars.

Changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws, regulations, or interpretations thereof, including changes to tax rates, may adversely affect our financial statement and cash taxes.

We are a U.S. company with global subsidiaries and are subject to income taxes in the U.S. and many foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. Although we believe that we have adequately assessed and accounted for our potential tax liabilities, and that our tax estimates are reasonable, there can be no certainty that additional taxes will not be due upon audit of our tax returns or as a result of changes to the tax laws and interpretations thereof. The U.S. Congress as well as the governments of many of the countries in which we operate are actively discussing changes to the corporate recognition and taxation of worldwide income. The nature and timing of any changes to each jurisdiction's tax laws and the impact on the company's future tax liabilities cannot be predicted with any accuracy but could materially and adversely impact the Company's results of operations and financial position including cash flows.

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We are continuing to invest in our expansion efforts but may not have sufficient customer demand in the future to realize expected returns on these investments.

We are considering the acquisition or lease of additional properties and the construction of new IBX data centers beyond those expansion projects already announced. We will be required to commit substantial operational and financial resources to these IBX data centers, generally 12 to 18 months in advance of securing customer contracts, and we may not have sufficient customer demand in those markets to support these centers once they are built. In addition, unanticipated technological changes could affect customer requirements for data centers, and we may not have built such requirements into our new IBX data centers. Either of these contingencies, if they were to occur, could make it difficult for us to realize expected or reasonable returns on these investments.

Our offerings have a long sales cycle that may harm our revenues and operating results.

A customer's decision to obtain space in one of our IBX data centers or to purchase services typically involves a significant commitment of resources. In addition, some customers will be reluctant to commit to locating in our IBX data centers until they are confident that the IBX data center has adequate carrier connections. As a result, we have a long sales cycle. Furthermore, we may devote significant time and resources in pursuing a particular sale or customer that does not result in revenue. We have also significantly expanded our sales force in the past year, and it will take time for these new hires to become fully productive.

Delays due to the length of our sales cycle may materially and adversely affect our revenues and operating results, which could harm our ability to meet our forecasts and cause volatility in our stock price.

Any failure of our physical infrastructure or offerings could lead to significant costs and disruptions that could reduce our revenue and harm our business reputation and financial results.

Our business depends on providing customers with highly reliable solutions. We must safehouse our customers' infrastructure and equipment located in our IBX data centers. We own certain of our IBX data centers, but others are leased by us, and we rely on the landlord for basic maintenance of our leased IBX data centers. If such landlord has not maintained a leased property sufficiently, we may be forced into an early exit from the center which could be disruptive to our business. Furthermore, we continue to acquire IBX data centers not built by us. If we discover that these IBX data centers and their infrastructure assets are not in the condition we expected when they were acquired, we may be required to incur substantial additional costs to repair or upgrade the centers.

The offerings we provide in each of our IBX data centers are subject to failure resulting from numerous factors, including:

human error;

equipment failure;

physical, electronic and cybersecurity breaches;

fire, earthquake, hurricane, flood, tornado and other natural disasters;

extreme temperatures;

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water damage;

fiber cuts;

power loss;

terrorist acts;

sabotage and vandalism; and

failure of business partners who provide our resale products.

Problems at one or more of our IBX data centers, whether or not within our control, could result in service interruptions or significant equipment damage. We have service level commitment obligations to certain of our customers, including our significant customers. As a result, service interruptions or significant equipment damage in our IBX data centers could result in difficulty maintaining service level commitments to these customers and potential claims related to such failures. Because our IBX data centers are critical to many of our customers' businesses, service interruptions or significant equipment damage in our IBX data centers could also result in lost profits or other indirect or consequential damages to our customers. We cannot guarantee that a court would enforce any contractual limitations on our liability in the event that one of our customers brings a lawsuit against us as a result of a problem at one of our IBX data centers. In addition, any loss of service, equipment damage or inability to meet our service level commitment obligations could reduce the confidence of our customers and could consequently impair our ability to obtain and retain customers, which would adversely affect both our ability to generate revenues and our operating results.

Furthermore, we are dependent upon Internet service providers, telecommunications carriers and other website operators in the Americas, Asia-Pacific and EMEA regions and elsewhere, some of which have experienced significant system failures and electrical outages in the past. Our customers may in the future experience difficulties due to system failures unrelated to our systems and offerings. If, for any reason, these providers fail to provide the required services, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely impacted.

The insurance coverage that we purchase may prove to be inadequate.

We carry liability, property, business interruption and other insurance policies to cover insurable risks to our company. We select the types of insurance, the limits and the deductibles based on our specific risk profile, the cost of the insurance coverage versus its perceived benefit and general industry standards. Our insurance policies contain industry standard exclusions for events such as war and nuclear reaction. We purchase minimal levels of earthquake insurance for certain of our IBX data centers, but for most of our data centers, including many in California, we have elected to self-insure. The earthquake and flood insurance that we do purchase would be subject to high deductibles and any of the limits of insurance that we purchase could prove to be inadequate, which could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our construction of additional new IBX data centers, or IBX data center expansions, could involve significant risks to our business.

In order to sustain our growth in certain of our existing and new markets, we must expand an existing data center, lease a new facility or acquire suitable land, with or without structures, to build new IBX data centers from the ground up. Expansions or new builds are currently underway, or being contemplated, in many of our markets. Any related construction requires us to carefully select and rely on the experience of one or more designers, general contractors, and associated subcontractors during the design and construction process. Should a designer, general contractor, or significant subcontractor experience financial or other problems during the design or construction process, we could experience significant delays, increased costs to complete the project and/or other negative impacts to our expected returns.

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Site selection is also a critical factor in our expansion plans. There may not be suitable properties available in our markets with the necessary combination of high power capacity and fiber connectivity, or selection may be limited. Thus, while we may prefer to locate new IBX data centers adjacent to our existing locations it may not always be possible. In the event we decide to build new IBX data centers separate from our existing IBX data centers, we may provide interconnection solutions to connect these two centers. Should these solutions not provide the necessary reliability to sustain connection, this could result in lower interconnection revenue and lower margins and could have a negative impact on customer retention over time.

Environmental regulations may impose upon us new or unexpected costs.

We are subject to various federal, state, local and international environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, including those relating to the generation, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. Certain of these laws and regulations also impose joint and several liability, without regard to fault, for investigation and cleanup costs on current and former owners and operators of real property and persons who have disposed of or released hazardous substances into the environment. Our operations involve the use of hazardous substances and materials such as petroleum fuel for emergency generators, as well as batteries, cleaning solutions and other materials. In addition, we lease, own or operate real property at which hazardous substances and regulated materials have been used in the past. At some of our locations, hazardous substances or regulated materials are known to be present in soil or groundwater, and there may be additional unknown hazardous substances or regulated materials present at sites we own, operate or lease. At some of our locations, there are land use restrictions in place relating to earlier environmental cleanups that do not materially limit our use of the sites. To the extent any hazardous substances or any other substance or material must be cleaned up or removed from our property, we may be responsible under applicable laws, regulations or leases for the removal or cleanup of such substances or materials, the cost of which could be substantial.

In addition, we are subject to environmental, health and safety laws regulating air emissions, storm water management and other issues arising in our business. While these obligations do not normally impose material costs upon our operations, unexpected events, equipment malfunctions and human error, among other factors, can lead to violations of environmental laws, regulations or permits. Furthermore, environmental laws and regulations change frequently and may require additional investment to maintain compliance. Noncompliance with existing, or adoption of more stringent, environmental or health and safety laws and regulations or the discovery of previously unknown contamination could require us to incur costs or become the basis of new or increased liabilities that could be material.

Fossil fuel combustion creates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are linked to global climate change. Regulations to limit GHG emissions are in force in the European Union in an effort to prevent or reduce climate change. In the U.S., the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates GHG emissions from major stationary sources under the Clean Air Act. Current regulations apply to large sources of GHGs, such as, for example, fossil-fueled electricity generating facilities, the construction of new facilities that emit 100,000 tons per year or more of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e , a unit of measurement for GHGs) and the modification of any existing facility that results in an increase of GHG emissions by 75,000 tons per year of CO₂e. A small source exception applies to our existing and anticipated facilities, which exempts sources emitting below 50,000 tons per year of CO₂e or any modification resulting in an increase of less than 50,000 tons per year of CO₂e, from permitting requirements until at least April 30, 2016. The EPA may develop permitting requirements for smaller sources of GHGs after April 30, 2016, which could potentially affect our facilities. We will continue to monitor the developments of this regulatory program to evaluate its impact on our facilities and business.

Several states within the U.S. have adopted laws intended to limit fossil fuel consumption and/or encourage renewable energy development for the same purpose. For example, California enacted AB-32, the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, prescribing a statewide cap on global warming pollution with a goal of reaching 1990 GHG emission levels by 2020, and established a mandatory emissions reporting program. Regulations adopted by the California Air Resources Board, require allowances to be

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surrendered for emissions of GHGs. This first phase of the cap-and-trade program commenced on January 1, 2013, and could increase our electricity costs. The effect on the price we pay for electricity cannot yet be determined, but the increase could exceed 5% of our costs of electricity at our California locations. In 2015, a second phase of the program will begin, imposing allowance obligations upon suppliers of most forms of fossil fuels, which will increase the costs of our petroleum fuels used for transportation and emergency generators.

We do not anticipate that the climate change-related laws and regulations will force us to modify our operations to limit the emissions of GHG. We could, however, be directly subject to taxes, fees or costs, or could indirectly be required to reimburse electricity providers for such costs representing the GHG attributable to our electricity or fossil fuel consumption. These cost increases could materially increase our costs of operation or limit the availability of electricity or emergency generator fuels. The physical impacts of climate change, including extreme weather conditions such as heat waves, could materially increase our costs of operation due to, for example, an increase in our energy use in order to maintain the temperature and internal environment of our data centers necessary for our operations. To the extent any environmental laws enacted or regulations impose new or unexpected costs, our business, results of operations or financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we are unable to recruit or retain qualified personnel, our business could be harmed.

We must continue to identify, hire, train and retain IT professionals, technical engineers, operations employees, and sales, marketing, finance and senior management personnel who maintain relationships with our customers and who can provide the technical, strategic and marketing skills required for our company to grow. There is a shortage of qualified personnel in these fields, and we compete with other companies for the limited pool of talent. The failure to recruit and retain necessary personnel, including but not limited to members of our executive team, could harm our business and our ability to grow our company.

We may not be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors.

We must be able to differentiate our IBX data centers and product offerings from those of our competitors. In addition to competing with other neutral colocation providers, we compete with traditional colocation providers, including telecommunications companies, carriers, internet service providers, managed services providers and large REITs who also operate in our market and may enjoy a cost advantage in providing offerings similar to those provided by our IBX data centers. We may experience competition from our landlords which could also reduce the amount of space available to us for expansion in the future. Rather than leasing available space in our buildings to large single tenants, they may decide to convert the space instead to smaller square foot units designed for multi-tenant colocation use, blurring the line between retail and wholesale space. We may also face competition from existing competitors or new entrants to the market seeking to replicate our global IBX data center concept by building or acquiring data centers, offering colocation on neutral terms or by replicating our strategy and messaging. Finally, customers may also decide it is cost-effective for them to build out their own data centers. Once customers have an established data center footprint, either through a relationship with one of our competitors or through in-sourcing, it may be extremely difficult to convince them to relocate to our IBX data centers.

Some of our competitors may adopt aggressive pricing policies, especially if they are not highly leveraged or have lower return thresholds than we do. As a result, we may suffer from pricing pressure that would adversely affect our ability to generate revenues. Some of these competitors may also provide our target customers with additional benefits, including bundled communication services or cloud services, and may do so in a manner that is more attractive to our potential customers than obtaining space in our IBX data centers. Competitors could also operate more successfully or form alliances to acquire significant market share.

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Failure to compete successfully may materially adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and results of operations.

Our business could be harmed by prolonged power outages or shortages, increased costs of energy or general lack of availability of electrical resources.

Our IBX data centers are susceptible to regional costs of power, power shortages, planned or unplanned power outages and limitations, especially internationally, on the availability of adequate power resources.

Power outages, such as those relating to the earthquake and tsunami in Japan in 2011 or Superstorm Sandy, which hit the U.S. east coast in 2012, could harm our customers and our business. We attempt to limit our exposure to system downtime by using backup generators and power supplies; however, we may not be able to limit our exposure entirely even with these protections in place. Some of our IBXs are located in leased buildings where, depending upon the lease requirements and number of tenants involved, we may or may not control some or all of the infrastructure including generators and fuel tanks. As a result, in the event of a power outage, we may be dependent upon the landlord, as well as the utility company, to restore the power.

In addition, global fluctuations in the price of power can increase the cost of energy, and although contractual price increase clauses exist in the majority of our customer agreements, we may not always choose to pass these increased costs on to our customers.

In each of our markets, we rely on third parties to provide a sufficient amount of power for current and future customers. At the same time, power and cooling requirements are growing on a per unit basis. As a result, some customers are consuming an increasing amount of power per cabinet. We generally do not control the amount of power our customers draw from their installed circuits. This means that we could face power limitations in our centers. This could have a negative impact on the effective available capacity of a given center and limit our ability to grow our business, which could have a negative impact on our financial performance, operating results and cash flows.

We may also have difficulty obtaining sufficient power capacity for potential expansion sites in new or existing markets. We may experience significant delays and substantial increased costs demanded by the utilities to provide the level of electrical service required by our current IBX data center designs.

If our internal controls are found to be ineffective, our financial results or our stock price may be adversely affected.

Our most recent evaluation of our controls resulted in our conclusion that, as of December 31, 2012, in compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective. Our ability to manage our operations and growth, and to successfully implement our proposed REIT conversion and other systems upgrades designed to support our growth, will require us to develop our controls and reporting systems and implement or adopt new controls and reporting systems. If, in the future, our internal control over financial reporting is found to be ineffective, or if a material weakness is identified in our controls over financial reporting, our financial results may be adversely affected. Investors may also lose confidence in the reliability of our financial statements which could adversely affect our stock price.

If we cannot effectively manage our international operations, and successfully implement our international expansion plans, our revenues may not increase and our business and results of operations would be harmed.

For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, we recognized approximately 44%, 41% and 38%, respectively, of our revenues outside the U.S. For the six months ended June 30, 2013, we recognized 46% of our revenues outside the U.S. We currently operate outside of the U.S. in Canada, Brazil, EMEA and Asia-Pacific.

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To date, the network neutrality of our IBX data centers and the variety of networks available to our customers has often been a competitive advantage for us. In certain of our acquired IBX data centers in the Asia-Pacific region the limited number of carriers available reduces that advantage. As a result, we may need to adapt our key revenue-generating offerings and pricing to be competitive in those markets. In addition, we are currently undergoing expansions or evaluating expansion opportunities outside of the U.S. Undertaking and managing expansions in foreign jurisdictions may present unanticipated challenges to us.

Our international operations are generally subject to a number of additional risks, including:

the costs of customizing IBX data centers for foreign countries;

protectionist laws and business practices favoring local competition;

greater difficulty or delay in accounts receivable collection;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, including negotiating with foreign labor unions or workers' councils;

difficulties in managing across cultures and in foreign languages;

political and economic instability;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

difficulties in repatriating funds from certain countries;

our ability to obtain, transfer, or maintain licenses required by governmental entities with respect to our business;

unexpected changes in regulatory, tax and political environments;

our ability to secure and maintain the necessary physical and telecommunications infrastructure;

compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act;

compliance with economic and trade sanctions enforced by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the U.S. Department of Treasury;
and

compliance with evolving governmental regulation with which we have little experience.

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In addition, compliance with international and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations increases our cost of doing business in foreign jurisdictions. These laws and regulations include data privacy requirements, labor relations laws, tax laws, anti-competition regulations, import and trade restrictions, export requirements, economic and trade sanctions, U.S. laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and local laws which also prohibit corrupt payments to governmental officials. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines, criminal sanctions against us, our officers or our employees, and prohibitions on the conduct of our business. Any such violations could include prohibitions on our ability to offer our offerings in one or more countries, could delay or prevent potential acquisitions, and could also materially damage our reputation, our brand, our international expansion efforts, our ability to attract and retain employees, our business and our operating results. Our success depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and address these risks and manage these difficulties.

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Economic uncertainty in developing markets could adversely affect our revenue and earnings.

We conduct business, or are contemplating expansion, in developing markets with economies that tend to be more volatile than those in the U.S. and Western Europe. The risk of doing business in developing markets such as Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Russia, the United Arab Emirates and other economically volatile areas could adversely affect our operations and earnings. Such risks include the financial instability among customers in these regions, political instability, fraud or corruption and other non-economic factors such as irregular trade flows that need to be managed successfully with the help of the local governments. In addition, commercial laws in some developing countries can be vague, inconsistently administered and retroactively applied. If we are deemed not to be in compliance with applicable laws in developing countries where we conduct business, our prospects and business in those countries could be harmed, which could then have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position. Our failure to successfully manage economic, political and other risks relating to doing business in developing countries and economically and politically volatile areas could adversely affect our business.

The use of high power density equipment may limit our ability to fully utilize our older IBX data centers.

Some customers have increased their use of high-density power equipment, such as blade servers, in our IBX data centers which has increased the demand for power on a per cabinet basis. Because many of our IBX data centers were built a number of years ago, the current demand for power may exceed the designed electrical capacity in these centers. As power, not space, is a limiting factor in many of our IBX data centers, our ability to fully utilize those IBX data centers may be limited. The ability to increase the power capacity of an IBX data center, should we decide to, is dependent on several factors including, but not limited to, the local utility's ability to provide additional power; the length of time required to provide such power; and/or whether it is feasible to upgrade the electrical infrastructure of an IBX data center to deliver additional power to customers. Although we are currently designing and building to a higher power specification than that of many of our older IBX data centers, there is a risk that demand will continue to increase and our IBX data centers could become underutilized sooner than expected.

We expect our operating results to fluctuate.

We have experienced fluctuations in our results of operations on a quarterly and annual basis. The fluctuations in our operating results may cause the market price of our common stock to be volatile. We may experience significant fluctuations in our operating results in the foreseeable future due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

fluctuations of foreign currencies in the markets in which we operate;

the timing and magnitude of depreciation and interest expense or other expenses related to the acquisition, purchase or construction of additional IBX data centers or the upgrade of existing IBX data centers;

demand for space, power and services at our IBX data centers;

changes in general economic conditions, such as an economic downturn, or specific market conditions in the telecommunications and Internet industries, both of which may have an impact on our customer base;

charges to earnings resulting from past acquisitions due to, among other things, impairment of goodwill or intangible assets, reduction in the useful lives of intangible assets acquired, identification of additional assumed contingent liabilities or revised estimates to restructure an acquired company's operations;

the duration of the sales cycle for our offerings and our ability to ramp our newly-hired sales persons to full productivity within the time period we have forecasted;

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restructuring charges or reversals of existing restructuring charges, which may be necessary due to revised sublease assumptions, changes in strategy or otherwise;

acquisitions or dispositions we may make;

the financial condition and credit risk of our customers;

the provision of customer discounts and credits;

the mix of current and proposed products and offerings and the gross margins associated with our products and offerings;

the timing required for new and future centers to open or become fully utilized;

competition in the markets in which we operate;

conditions related to international operations;

increasing repair and maintenance expenses in connection with aging IBX data centers;

lack of available capacity in our existing IBX data centers to generate new revenue or delays in opening up new or acquired IBX data centers that delay our ability to generate new revenue in markets which have otherwise reached capacity;

changes in rent expense as we amend our IBX data center leases in connection with extending their lease terms when their initial lease term expiration dates approach or changes in shared operating costs in connection with our leases, which are commonly referred to as common area maintenance expenses;

the timing and magnitude of other operating expenses, including taxes, expenses related to the expansion of sales, marketing, operations and acquisitions, if any, of complementary businesses and assets;

the cost and availability of adequate public utilities, including power;

changes in employee stock-based compensation;

overall inflation;

increasing interest expense due to any increases in interest rates and/or potential additional debt financings;

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a stock repurchase program;

our proposed REIT conversion, including the timing of expenditures and other cash outlays associated with the REIT conversion;

changes in our tax planning strategies or failure to realize anticipated benefits from such strategies;

changes in income tax benefit or expense; and

changes in or new generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the U.S. as periodically released by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB).

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Any of the foregoing factors, or other factors discussed elsewhere in this report, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Although we have experienced growth in revenues in recent quarters, this growth rate is not necessarily indicative of future operating results. Prior to 2008, we had generated net losses every fiscal year since inception. It is possible that we may not be able to generate net income on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. In addition, a relatively large portion of our expenses are fixed in the short-term, particularly with respect to lease and personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization and interest expenses. Therefore, our results of operations are particularly sensitive to fluctuations in revenues. As such, comparisons to prior reporting periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future performance. In addition, our operating results in one or more future quarters may fail to meet the expectations of securities analysts or investors.

We have incurred substantial losses in the past and may incur additional losses in the future.

As of June 30, 2013, our accumulated deficit was \$103.2 million. Although we have generated net income for each fiscal year since 2008, which was our first full year of net income since our inception, we are also currently investing heavily in our future growth through the build out of multiple additional IBX data centers and IBX data center expansions as well as acquisitions of complementary businesses. As a result, we will incur higher depreciation and other operating expenses, as well as acquisition costs and interest expense, that may negatively impact our ability to sustain profitability in future periods unless and until these new IBX data centers generate enough revenue to exceed their operating costs and cover our additional overhead needed to scale our business for this anticipated growth. The current global financial crisis may also impact our ability to sustain profitability if we cannot generate sufficient revenue to offset the increased costs of our recently-opened IBX data centers or IBX data centers currently under construction. In addition, costs associated with the acquisition and integration of any acquired companies, as well as the additional interest expense associated with debt financing we have undertaken to fund our growth initiatives, may also negatively impact our ability to sustain profitability. Finally, given the competitive and evolving nature of the industry in which we operate, we may not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

The failure to obtain favorable terms when we renew our IBX data center leases could harm our business and results of operations.

While we own certain of our IBX data centers, others are leased under long-term arrangements with lease terms expiring at various dates through 2040. These leased centers have all been subject to significant development by us in order to convert them from, in most cases, vacant buildings or warehouses into IBX data centers. Most of our IBX data center leases have renewal options available to us. However, many of these renewal options provide for the rent to be set at then-prevailing market rates. To the extent that then-prevailing market rates are higher than present rates, these higher costs may adversely impact our business and results of operations.

We depend on a number of third parties to provide Internet connectivity to our IBX data centers; if connectivity is interrupted or terminated, our operating results and cash flow could be materially and adversely affected.

The presence of diverse telecommunications carriers' fiber networks in our IBX data centers is critical to our ability to retain and attract new customers. We are not a telecommunications carrier, and as such we rely on third parties to provide our customers with carrier services. We believe that the availability of carrier capacity will directly affect our ability to achieve our projected results. We rely primarily on revenue opportunities from the telecommunications carriers' customers to encourage them to invest the capital and operating resources required to connect from their centers to our IBX data centers. Carriers will likely evaluate the revenue opportunity of an IBX data center based on the assumption that the environment will be highly competitive. We cannot provide assurance that each and every carrier will elect to offer its services within our IBX data centers or that once a carrier has decided to provide Internet connectivity to our IBX data centers that it will continue to do so for any period of time.

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Our new IBX data centers require construction and operation of a sophisticated redundant fiber network. The construction required to connect multiple carrier facilities to our IBX data centers is complex and involves factors outside of our control, including regulatory processes and the availability of construction resources. Any hardware or fiber failures on this network may result in significant loss of connectivity to our new IBX data center expansions. This could affect our ability to attract new customers to these IBX data centers or retain existing customers.

If the establishment of highly diverse Internet connectivity to our IBX data centers does not occur, is materially delayed or is discontinued, or is subject to failure, our operating results and cash flow will be adversely affected.

We may be vulnerable to security breaches which could disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and operating results.

A party who is able to compromise the security measures on our networks or the security of our infrastructure could misappropriate either our proprietary information or the personal information of our customers, or cause interruptions or malfunctions in our operations or our customers operations. As we provide assurances to our customers that we provide the highest level of security, such a compromise could be particularly harmful to our brand and reputation. We may be required to expend significant capital and resources to protect against such threats or to alleviate problems caused by breaches in security. As techniques used to breach security change frequently, and are generally not recognized until launched against a target, we may not be able to implement security measures in a timely manner or, if and when implemented, we may not be able to determine the extent to which these measures could be circumvented. Any breaches that may occur could expose us to increased risk of lawsuits, regulatory penalties, loss of existing or potential customers, harm to our reputation and increases in our security costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance and operating results.

We have government customers, which subjects us to risks including early termination, audits, investigations, sanctions and penalties.

We derive some revenues from contracts with the U.S. government, state and local governments and foreign governments. Some of these customers may terminate all or part of their contracts at any time, without cause.

There is increased pressure for governments and their agencies, both domestically and internationally, to reduce spending. Some of our federal government contracts are subject to the approval of appropriations being made by the U.S. Congress to fund the expenditures under these contracts. Similarly, some of our contracts at the state and local levels are subject to government funding authorizations.

Additionally, government contracts are generally subject to audits and investigations which could result in various civil and criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, refund of a portion of fees received, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines and suspensions or debarment from future government business.

Because we depend on the development and growth of a balanced customer base, including key magnet customers, failure to attract, grow and retain this base of customers could harm our business and operating results.

Our ability to maximize revenues depends on our ability to develop and grow a balanced customer base, consisting of a variety of companies, including enterprises, cloud, digital content and financial companies, and network service providers. We consider certain of these customers to be key magnets in that they draw in other customers. The more balanced the customer base within each IBX data center, the better we will be able to generate significant interconnection revenues, which in turn increases our overall revenues. Our ability to attract customers to our IBX data centers will depend on a variety of

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factors, including the presence of multiple carriers, the mix of our offerings, the overall mix of customers, the presence of key customers attracting business through vertical market ecosystems, the IBX data center's operating reliability and security and our ability to effectively market our offerings. However, some of our customers may face competitive pressures and may ultimately not be successful or may be consolidated through merger or acquisition. If these customers do not continue to use our IBX data centers it may be disruptive to our business. Finally, the uncertain economic climate may harm our ability to attract and retain customers if customers slow spending, or delay decision-making, on our offerings, or if customers begin to have difficulty paying us and we experience increased churn in our customer base. Any of these factors may hinder the development, growth and retention of a balanced customer base and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to securities class action and other litigation, which may harm our business and results of operations.

We are subject to various legal proceedings, such as described in Note 11 to Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In addition, we may, in the future, be subject to other litigation. For example, securities class action litigation has often been brought against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. Litigation can be lengthy, expensive, and divert management's attention and resources. Results cannot be predicted with certainty and an adverse outcome in litigation could result in monetary damages or injunctive relief that could seriously harm our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

We may not be able to protect our intellectual property rights.

We cannot make assurances that the steps taken by us to protect our intellectual property rights will be adequate to deter misappropriation of proprietary information or that we will be able to detect unauthorized use and take appropriate steps to enforce our intellectual property rights. We also are subject to the risk of litigation alleging infringement of third-party intellectual property rights. Any such claims could require us to spend significant sums in litigation, pay damages, develop non-infringing intellectual property, or acquire licenses to the intellectual property that is the subject of the alleged infringement.

Government regulation may adversely affect our business.

Various laws and governmental regulations, both in the U.S. and abroad, governing Internet related services, related communications services and information technologies remain largely unsettled, even in areas where there has been some legislative action. For example, the Federal Communications Commission is considering proposed Internet rules and regulation of broadband that may result in material changes in the regulations and contribution regime affecting us and our customers. Likewise, as part of a review of the current equity market structure, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission have both sought comments regarding the regulation of independent data centers, such as Equinix, which provide colocation for financial markets and exchanges. The CFTC is also considering regulation of companies that use automated and high-frequency trading systems. Any such regulation may ultimately affect our provision of offerings.

It also may take years to determine whether and how existing laws, such as those governing intellectual property, privacy, libel, telecommunications services and taxation, apply to the Internet and to related offerings such as ours, and substantial resources may be required to comply with regulations or bring any non-compliant business practices into compliance with such regulations. In addition, the development of the market for online commerce and the displacement of traditional telephony service by the Internet and related communications services may prompt an increased call for more stringent consumer protection laws or other regulation both in the U.S. and abroad that may impose additional burdens on companies conducting business online and their service providers.

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The adoption, or modification of laws or regulations relating to the Internet and our business, or interpretations of existing laws, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Industry consolidation may have a negative impact on our business model.

If customers combine businesses, they may require less colocation space, which could lead to churn in our customer base. Regional competitors may also consolidate to become a global competitor. Consolidation of our customers and/or our competitors may present a risk to our business model and have a negative impact on our revenues.

Terrorist activity throughout the world and military action to counter terrorism could adversely impact our business.

The continued threat of terrorist activity and other acts of war or hostility contribute to a climate of political and economic uncertainty. Due to existing or developing circumstances, we may need to incur additional costs in the future to provide enhanced security, including cybersecurity, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. These circumstances may also adversely affect our ability to attract and retain customers, our ability to raise capital and the operation and maintenance of our IBX data centers.

We have various mechanisms in place that may discourage takeover attempts.

Certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws may discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring control of us in a merger, acquisition or similar transaction that a stockholder may consider favorable. Such provisions include:

authorization for the issuance of blank check preferred stock;

the prohibition of cumulative voting in the election of directors;

limits on the persons who may call special meetings of stockholders;

limits on stockholder action by written consent; and

advance notice requirements for nominations to the Board or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

In addition, Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restricts certain business combinations with interested stockholders in certain situations, may also discourage, delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us.

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

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure
Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information
None.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Filing Date/ Period End Date	Exhibit	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended to date.	10-K/A	12/31/02	3.1	
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant	8-K	6/14/11	3.1	
3.3	Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant	8-K	6/11/13	3.1	
3.4	Certificate of Designation of Series A and Series A-1 Convertible Preferred Stock.	10-K/A	12/31/02	3.3	
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Registrant.	8-K	6/11/13	3.2	
4.1	Reference is made to Exhibits 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5.				
4.2	Indenture dated September 26, 2007 by and between Equinix, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	9/26/07	4.4	
4.3	Form of 3.00% Convertible Subordinated Note Due 2014 (see Exhibit 4.2).				
4.4	Indenture dated June 12, 2009 by and between Equinix, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee.	8-K	6/12/09	4.1	
4.5	Form of 4.75% Convertible Subordinated Note Due 2016 (see Exhibit 4.4).				
4.6	Indenture dated July 13, 2011 by and between Equinix, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association as trustee	8-K	7/13/11	4.1	
4.7	Form of 7.00% Senior Note due 2021 (see Exhibit 4.6)	8-K	7/13/11	4.2	
4.8	Indenture for the 2020 Notes dated March 5, 2013 by and between Equinix, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association as trustee	8-K	3/5/13	4.1	
4.9	Form of 4.875% Senior Note due 2020 (see Exhibit 4.8)	8-K	3/5/13	4.2	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Exhibit	
4.10	Indenture for the 2023 Notes dated March 5, 2013 by and between Equinix, Inc. and U.S. Bank National Association as trustee	8-K	3/5/13	4.3	
4.11	Form of 5.375% Senior Note due 2023 (see Exhibit 4.10)	8-K	3/5/13	4.4	
10.1	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each of its officers and directors.	S-4 (File No. 333-93749)	12/29/99	10.5	
10.2	2000 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended.	10-Q	3/31/12	10.2	
10.3	2000 Director Option Plan, as amended.	10-K	12/31/07	10.4	
10.4	2001 Supplemental Stock Plan, as amended.	10-K	12/31/07	10.5	
10.5	Equinix, Inc. 2004 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as amended.	S-8 (File No. 333-186873)	2/26/13	99.1	
10.6	Letter Agreement, dated April 22, 2008, by and between Eric Schwartz and Equinix Operating Co., Inc.	10-Q	6/30/08	10.34	
10.7	Severance Agreement by and between Stephen Smith and Equinix, Inc. dated December 18, 2008.	10-K	12/31/08	10.31	
10.8	Severance Agreement by and between Peter Van Camp and Equinix, Inc. dated December 10, 2008.	10-K	12/31/08	10.32	
10.9	Severance Agreement by and between Keith Taylor and Equinix, Inc. dated December 19, 2008.	10-K	12/31/08	10.33	
10.10	Severance Agreement by and between Peter Ferris and Equinix, Inc. dated December 17, 2008.	10-K	12/31/08	10.34	
10.11	Change in Control Severance Agreement by and between Eric Schwartz and Equinix, Inc. dated December 19, 2008.	10-K	12/31/08	10.35	
10.12	Confirmation for Base Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.1	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Exhibit	
10.13	Confirmation for Additional Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.2	
10.14	Master Terms and Conditions for Capped Call Transactions dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.3	
10.15	Confirmation for Base Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.4	
10.16	Confirmation for Additional Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.5	
10.17	Master Terms and Conditions for Capped Call Transactions dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, London Branch.	8-K	6/12/09	10.6	
10.18	Confirmation for Base Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.	8-K	6/12/09	10.7	
10.19	Confirmation for Additional Capped Call Transaction dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.	8-K	6/12/09	10.8	
10.20	Master Terms and Conditions for Capped Call Transactions dated as of June 9, 2009 between Equinix, Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co.	8-K	6/12/09	10.9	
10.21	Addendum to international assignment letter agreement by and between Eric Schwartz and Equinix Operating Co., Inc., dated February 17, 2010.	10-Q	3/31/10	10.42	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Exhibit	
10.22	Switch & Data 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.	S-1/A (File No. 333-137607) filed by Switch & Data Facilities Company, Inc.	2/5/07	10.9	
10.23	Offer Letter from Equinix, Inc. to Charles Meyers dated September 28, 2010.	10-Q	9/30/10	10.40	
10.24	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Charles Meyers under the Equinix, Inc. 2000 Equity Incentive Plan.	10-Q	9/30/10	10.41	
10.25	Change in Control Severance Agreement by and between Charles Meyers and Equinix, Inc. dated September 30, 2010.	10-Q	9/30/10	10.42	
10.26	Form of amendment to existing severance agreement between the Registrant and each of Messrs. Ferris, Meyers, Smith, Taylor and Van Camp.	10-K	12/31/10	10.33	
10.27	Letter amendment, dated December 14, 2010, to Change in Control Severance Agreement, dated December 18, 2008, and letter agreement relating to expatriate benefits, dated April 22, 2008, as amended, by and between the Registrant and Eric Schwartz.	10-K	12/31/10	10.34	
10.28	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for CEO and CFO.	10-Q	3/31/11	10.34	
10.29	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for all other Section 16 officers.	10-Q	3/31/11	10.35	
10.30*	English Translation of Shareholders Agreement, dated as of April 25, 2011, among Equinix South America Holdings, LLC, RW Brasil Fundo de Investimento em Participações and Zion RJ Participações S.A., and, for the limited purposes set forth therein, Sidney Victor da Costa Breyer, Antonio Eduardo Zago de Carvalho, Equinix, Inc., Riverwood Capital L.P., Riverwood Capital Partners L.P. and Riverwood Capital Partners (Parallel A) L.P.	10-Q	6/30/11	10.36	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Filing Date/ Exhibit	
10.31	Lease Agreement between 2020 Fifth Avenue LLC and Switch & Data WA One LLC, dated October 13, 2011.	10-Q	9/30/11	10.37	
10.32	Form of 2012 Revenue/Adjusted EBITDA Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for CEO and CFO.	10-Q	3/31/12	10.38	
10.33	Form of 2012 Revenue/Adjusted EBITDA Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for all other Section 16 officers.	10-Q	3/31/12	10.39	
10.34	Form of 2012 TSR Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for CEO and CFO.	10-Q	3/31/12	10.40	
10.35	Form of 2012 TSR Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for all other Section 16 officers.	10-Q	3/31/12	10.41	
10.36	Credit Agreement, by and among Equinix, Inc., as borrower, Equinix Operating Co., Inc., Equinix Pacific, Inc., Switch & Data Facilities Company, Inc., Switch & Data Holdings, Inc. and Equinix Services, Inc., as guarantors, the Lenders (defined therein), Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, a Lender and L/C issuer, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as syndication agent, the Co-Documentation Agents (defined therein) and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as sole lead arranger and sole book manager, dated June 28, 2012.	10-Q	6/30/12	10.39	
10.37	English Translation of Shareholders Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2012, among Equinix South America Holdings, LLC, RW Brasil Fundo de Investimento em Participações, Sidney Victor da Costa Breyer and Antonio Eduardo Zago de Carvalho, and as intervening party, Alog Soluções de Tecnologia em Informática s.a., and, for the limited purposes set forth herein, Equinix, Inc., Riverwood Capital L.P., Riverwood Capital Partners L.P., Riverwood Capital Partners (Parallel A) L.P. and Riverwood Capital Partners (Parallel B) L.P.	10-K	12/31/12	10.39	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Exhibit	
10.38	Lease Agreement, by and between 271 Front Inc. and Equinix Canada Ltd., dated November 30, 2012.	10-K	12/31/12	10.40	
10.39	Indemnity Agreement, by Equinix, Inc. in favor of 271 Front Inc., dated November 30, 2012.	10-K	12/31/12	10.41	
10.40	International Long-Term Assignment Extension Letter, by and between Equinix Operating Co., Inc. and Eric Schwartz, dated December 21, 2012.	10-K	12/31/12	10.42	
10.41	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement by and among Equinix, Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and L/C Issuer thereunder, dated as of February 27, 2013.	8-K	3/5/13	10.1	
10.42	Offer Letter from Equinix, Inc. to Sara Baack dated July 31, 2012.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.42	
10.43	Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Sara Baack under the Equinix, Inc. 2000 Equity Incentive Plan.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.43	
10.44	Change in Control Severance Agreement by and between Sara Baack and Equinix, Inc. dated July 31, 2012.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.44	
10.45	Equinix, Inc. 2013 Incentive Plan.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.45	
10.46	Form of Revenue/Adjusted EBITDA Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for CEO and CFO.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.46	
10.47	Form of Revenue/Adjusted EBITDA Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for all other Section 16 officers.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.47	
10.48	Form of TSR Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for CEO and CFO.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.48	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Exhibit	
10.49	Form of TSR Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for all other Section 16 officers.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.49	
10.50	Agreement to Develop and Lease, by and between Equinix Singapore Pte Ltd and Mapletree Industrial Trust, dated March 27, 2013.	10-Q	3/31/13	10.50	
10.51	International Long-Term Assignment Letter by and between Equinix, Inc. and Eric Schwartz, dated May 21, 2013.				X
10.52	Fourth Amendment, Consent, Limited Release and Substitution Agreement to Credit Agreement by and among Equinix, Inc., the lenders party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and L/C Issuer thereunder, dated as of May 31, 2013.				X
18.2	Preferable Accounting Principles Letter from Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, dated April 24, 2013.	10-Q	3/31/13	18.2	
21.1	Subsidiaries of Equinix, Inc.				X
31.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
31.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
32.1	Chief Executive Officer Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
32.2	Chief Financial Officer Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.				X
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document.				X
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				X
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Document.				X

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Period End Date	Filing Date/ Exhibit	
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Document.				X
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Document.				X
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Document.				X

* Confidential treatment has been requested for certain portions which are omitted in the copy of the exhibit electronically filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The omitted information has been filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Equinix's application for confidential treatment.

** XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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EQUINIX, INC.

SIGNATURES

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

EQUINIX, INC.

Date: July 26, 2013

By:

/s/ KEITH D. TAYLOR
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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Table of Contents**INDEX TO EXHIBITS****Exhibit**

Number	Description of Document
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