
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022

OR

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

For transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-40750

Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

87-1139414

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

700 S. Flower Street, 15th Floor

Los Angeles, California 90017

(Address of principal executive offices)

(323) 860-9200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	CCSI	Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act.

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

As of November 9, 2022, there were approximately 19,827,836 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

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Part I - Financial Information

Item 1. Financial Statements.

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited, in thousands except share and per share data)

ASSETS	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 103,683	\$ 66,778
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$4,410 and \$4,743, respectively	31,075	24,829
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,921	4,650
Total current assets	139,679	96,257
Property and equipment, net	47,441	33,849
Operating lease right-of-use assets	7,419	7,233
Intangibles, net	49,702	43,549
Goodwill	342,104	339,209
Deferred income taxes	39,077	41,842
Other assets	1,967	873
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 627,389	\$ 562,812
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 61,695	\$ 40,206
Income taxes payable, current	4,883	5,227
Deferred revenue, current	26,050	24,370
Operating lease liabilities, current	2,458	2,421
Due to Former Parent	908	5,739
Total current liabilities	95,994	77,963
Long-term debt	793,387	792,040
Deferred revenue, non-current	109	184
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	13,998	14,108
Liability for uncertain tax positions	6,969	4,795
Deferred income taxes	6,239	6,027
Other long-term liabilities	353	360
TOTAL LIABILITIES	917,049	895,477
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value. Authorized 120,000,000; total issued is 20,016,950 and 19,978,580 shares and total outstanding is 19,827,836 and 19,978,580 shares at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively	200	200
Treasury stock, at cost (189,114 and zero shares at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively)	(7,596)	—
Additional paid-in capital	16,419	2,878
Accumulated deficit	(263,954)	(318,886)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(34,729)	(16,857)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	(289,660)	(332,665)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 627,389	\$ 562,812

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited, in thousands except share and per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues	\$ 95,912	\$ 89,198	\$ 280,000	\$ 263,660
Cost of revenues ⁽¹⁾	15,419	14,604	46,111	43,128
Gross profit	80,493	74,594	233,889	220,532
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing ⁽¹⁾	16,626	13,115	48,850	40,031
Research, development and engineering ⁽¹⁾	3,236	2,019	8,313	5,635
General and administrative ⁽¹⁾	25,604	8,237	61,860	20,262
Total operating expenses	45,466	23,371	119,023	65,928
Income from operations	35,027	51,223	114,866	154,604
Interest expense	(13,941)	(131)	(39,573)	(611)
Other income, net	2,992	1,552	4,742	1,833
Income before income taxes	24,078	52,644	80,035	155,826
Income tax expense	6,937	11,512	21,915	36,606
Income from continuing operations	17,141	41,132	58,120	119,220
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax ⁽¹⁾	—	(13,908)	—	(17,118)
Net income	\$ 17,141	\$ 27,224	\$ 58,120	\$ 102,102
Net income per common share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$ 0.86	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.99
Diluted	\$ 0.86	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.91	\$ 5.99
Net loss per common share from discontinued operations:				
Basic	\$ —	\$ (0.70)	\$ —	\$ (0.86)
Diluted	\$ —	\$ (0.70)	\$ —	\$ (0.86)
Net income per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.13
Diluted	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.37	\$ 2.91	\$ 5.13
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	19,791,019	19,902,924	19,879,759	19,902,924
Diluted	19,885,880	19,902,924	19,951,653	19,902,924
⁽¹⁾ Includes share-based compensation expense as follows:				
Cost of revenues	\$ 219	\$ 37	\$ 658	\$ 136
Sales and marketing	269	93	812	281
Research, development and engineering	390	99	1,086	300
General and administrative	3,736	123	12,052	399
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	—	1,099	—	3,254
Total	\$ 4,614	\$ 1,451	\$ 14,608	\$ 4,370

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net income	\$ 17,141	\$ 27,224	\$ 58,120	\$ 102,102
Other comprehensive loss:				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(11,411)	(8,248)	(17,872)	(13,555)
Other comprehensive loss	(11,411)	(8,248)	(17,872)	(13,555)
Comprehensive income	\$ 5,730	\$ 18,976	\$ 40,248	\$ 88,547

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 58,120	\$ 102,102
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	11,359	48,744
Amortization of financing costs and discounts	1,391	—
Non-cash operating lease costs	1,130	3,991
Share-based compensation	14,608	4,370
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,250	6,562
Deferred income taxes, net	(2,435)	10,722
Loss on sale of businesses	—	21,798
Goodwill impairment on business	—	32,629
Other	—	3,530
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease (increase) in:		
Accounts receivable	(10,162)	3,546
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(83)	(7,392)
Other assets	(1,097)	(1,119)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	19,991	(13,921)
Income taxes payable	(140)	(6,911)
Deferred revenue	(2,797)	(2,631)
Operating lease liabilities	(1,389)	(6,553)
Liability for uncertain tax positions	2,174	(2,374)
Other liabilities	(6,648)	(704)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>89,272</u>	<u>196,389</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(21,060)	(28,280)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash received	(12,230)	(56,838)
Proceeds from sale of businesses, net of cash divested	—	48,876
Purchases of intangible assets	(1,000)	(1,511)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(34,290)</u>	<u>(37,753)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Debt issuance costs	(232)	—
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	631	—
Repurchase of common stock	(7,596)	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement	(1,698)	—
Deferred payments for acquisitions	—	(6,267)
Contribution from Former Parent	—	21,238
Other	—	(593)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(8,895)</u>	<u>14,378</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	<u>(9,182)</u>	<u>(3,411)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	36,905	169,603
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	66,778	128,189
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	103,683	297,792
Less cash and cash equivalents at end of period, discontinued operations	—	266,582
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period, continuing operations	<u>\$ 103,683</u>	<u>\$ 31,210</u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY
(Unaudited, in thousands except share amounts)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Net parent investment	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount				
Balance, July 1, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (61,273)	\$ 1,295,005	\$ 1,233,732
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,224	27,224
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,248)	—	(8,248)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,451	1,451
Parent contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17,462)	(17,462)
Balance, September 30, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (69,521)	\$ 1,306,218	\$ 1,236,697

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount			
Balance, July 1, 2022	20,015,838	\$ 200	\$ 11,913	(189,114)	\$ (7,596)	\$ (280,416)	\$ (23,318)	\$ (299,217)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	17,141	—	17,141
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(11,411)	(11,411)
Vested restricted stock	3,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement	(1,906)	—	(108)	—	—	—	—	(108)
Share-based compensation	—	—	4,614	—	—	—	—	4,614
Reclassifications related to the Separation (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	—	(679)	—	(679)
Balance, September 30, 2022	20,016,950	\$ 200	\$ 16,419	(189,114)	\$ (7,596)	\$ (263,954)	\$ (34,729)	\$ (289,660)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Net parent investment	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (55,966)	\$ 1,178,508	\$ 1,122,542
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102,102	102,102
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,555)	—	(13,555)
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,370	4,370
Parent contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,238	21,238
Balance, September 30, 2021	—	\$ —	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (69,521)	\$ 1,306,218	\$ 1,236,697

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Treasury stock		Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount		Shares	Amount			
Balance, January 1, 2022	19,978,580	\$ 200	\$ 2,878	—	\$ —	\$ (318,886)	\$ (16,857)	\$ (332,665)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	58,120	—	58,120
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	(17,872)	(17,872)
Vested restricted stock	52,289	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement	(29,725)	—	(1,698)	—	—	—	—	(1,698)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	—	(189,114)	(7,596)	—	—	(7,596)
Share-based compensation	—	—	14,608	—	—	—	—	14,608
Issuance of shares under ESPP	15,806	—	631	—	—	—	—	631
Reclassifications related to the Separation (Note 1)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,188)	—	(3,188)
Balance, September 30, 2022	20,016,950	\$ 200	\$ 16,419	(189,114)	\$ (7,596)	\$ (263,954)	\$ (34,729)	\$ (289,660)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

CONSENSUS CLOUD SOLUTIONS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation

The Company

Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (“Consensus Cloud Solutions”, “Consensus”, the “Company”, “our”, “us” or “we”), is a provider of secure information delivery services with a scalable Software-as-a-Service (“SaaS”) platform. Consensus serves more than one million customers of all sizes, from enterprises to individuals, across over 50 countries and multiple industry verticals including healthcare, financial services, law and education. Beginning as an online fax company over two decades ago, Consensus has evolved into a global provider of enterprise secure communication solutions. Our communication and digital signature solutions enable our customers to securely and cooperatively access, exchange and use information across organizational, regional and national boundaries.

Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. Spin-Off

On September 21, 2021, J2 Global, Inc., known since October 7, 2021 as Ziff Davis, Inc. (“Ziff Davis” or the “Former Parent”) announced that its Board of Directors approved its previously announced separation of the cloud fax business (the “Separation”), into an independent publicly traded company, Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. On October 7, 2021, the Separation was completed and the Former Parent transferred certain assets and liabilities associated with its Cloud Fax business to Consensus, including the equity interests in J2 Cloud Services, LLC (“J2 Cloud Services”), in exchange for approximately \$259.1 million in cash, an asset related to \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the 6.5% Senior Notes due 2028, and the return of the assets and liabilities related to the non-fax business back to Ziff Davis. On October 8, 2021, Consensus began trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (“Nasdaq”) under the stock symbol “CCSI”. Ziff Davis retained a 19.9% interest in Consensus following the Separation. Subsequently Ziff Davis has sold, or otherwise disposed of, a portion of its Consensus shares, reducing its beneficial ownership in the Company to under 10% as of September 30, 2022 (see Note 17 - Related Party Transactions).

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Consensus and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of Consensus for periods prior to the completion of the Separation are those of J2 Cloud Services, which were derived from the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Ziff Davis on a carve-out basis using the historical assets, liabilities, and results of operations attributable to the legal entities and business units which comprised historical J2 Cloud Services.

J2 Cloud Services was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ziff Davis, and together with its subsidiaries, was a provider of internet services, including cloud-based subscription services to consumers and businesses including cloud fax, voice, cybersecurity, privacy and marketing technology.

For periods prior to the Separation, the interim condensed consolidated financial statements of Consensus included an allocation of certain corporate expenses related to services provided to J2 Cloud Services by Ziff Davis. These expenses included the cost of executive management, information technology, legal, treasury, risk management, human resources, accounting and financial reporting, investor relations, public relations, and internal audit services provided by the Former Parent company personnel to J2 Cloud Services. The cost of these services had been allocated to J2 Cloud Services based on specific identification when possible or, when the expenses were determined to be global in nature, based on the percentage of J2 Cloud Services’ relative revenue to total Ziff Davis revenue for the periods presented. Management believes that these allocations were reasonable representations of the costs incurred for the services provided; however, these allocations may not be indicative of the actual expenses that would have been incurred by J2 Cloud Services had it been operating as an independent company for the periods presented.

Interest expense relates to interest incurred on third-party debt issued by historical J2 Cloud Services. No interest expense incurred by Ziff Davis was allocated to J2 Cloud Services as Ziff Davis' third-party debt was not specifically related to historical operations of J2 Cloud Services.

As the Cloud Fax business was not historically held by a single legal entity, "net parent investment" is shown to represent Ziff Davis' interest in the recorded net assets of historical J2 Cloud Services. Other comprehensive income or loss attributable to J2 Cloud Services is presented as a separate component of equity.

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with instructions for Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and note disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for complete financial statements, although the Company believes that the disclosures made are adequate to make that information not misleading. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for the fair statement of these interim financial statements have been reflected. It is suggested that these financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the related notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2021, included in our Annual Report (Form 10-K) filed with the SEC on April 15, 2022. Accordingly, significant accounting policies and other disclosures normally provided have been omitted since such items are disclosed therein.

The results of operations for this interim period are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year or for any future period.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, including judgments about the reported amounts of net revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The Company believes that its most significant estimates are those related to revenue recognition, share-based compensation expense, fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with business combinations, long-lived and intangible asset impairment, lease impairment, contingent consideration, income taxes, sales taxes, contingencies and allowances for doubtful accounts. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates based on historical experience and on various other factors that the Company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates due to risks and uncertainties, including uncertainty in the current economic environment due to the novel coronavirus pandemic ("COVID-19").

Discontinued Operations

The accounting requirements for reporting the Company's non-fax business as a discontinued operation were met when the Separation was completed. Accordingly, the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income reflect the results of the non-fax business as a discontinued operation for the prior period presented (see Note 5 - Discontinued Operations and Disposition of Business).

Allowances for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable, which is recorded as an offset to accounts receivable and changes in such are classified as general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company assesses collectability by reviewing accounts receivable on a collective basis where similar characteristics exist and on an individual basis when it identifies specific customers with known disputes or collectability issues. In determining the amount of the allowance for credit losses, the Company considers historical collectability based on past due status. It also considers customer-specific information, current market conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future economic conditions to inform adjustments to historical loss data. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates the adequacy of these reserves.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when the Company satisfies its obligation by transferring control of the goods or services to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services (see Note 3 - Revenues).

Principal vs. Agent

The Company determines whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis by assessing whether the Company is acting as the principal or an agent in the transaction. If the Company is acting as the principal in a transaction, the Company reports revenue on a gross basis. If the Company is acting as an agent in a transaction, the Company reports revenue on a net basis. In determining whether the Company acts as the principal or an agent, the Company follows the accounting guidance under Accounting Standards Codification 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“Topic 606”), for principal-agent considerations and assesses: (i) if another party is involved in providing goods or services to the customer and (ii) whether the Company controls the specified goods or services prior to transferring control to the customer.

Sales Taxes

The Company has made an accounting policy election to exclude from the measurement of the transaction price all taxes assessed by a governmental authority that are (i) both imposed on and concurrent with a specific revenue-producing transaction and (ii) collected by the Company from a customer.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for long-lived assets, which include property and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets and identifiable intangible assets with finite useful lives (subject to amortization), in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic No. 360, Property, Plant, and Equipment (“ASC 360”). ASC 360 requires that long-lived assets be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability is measured by comparing the carrying amount of an asset to the expected undiscounted future net cash flows generated by the asset. If it is determined that the asset may not be recoverable, and if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recognized to the extent of the difference.

The Company assesses the impairment of identifiable definite-lived intangibles and long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors it considers important which could individually or in combination trigger an impairment review include the following:

- Significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results;
- Significant changes in the manner of the Company’s use of the acquired assets or the strategy for J2 Cloud Services overall business;
- Significant negative industry or economic trends;
- Significant decline in the Company’s stock price for a sustained period; and
- The Company’s market capitalization relative to net book value.

If the Company determines that the carrying value of definite-lived intangibles and long-lived assets may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, it would record an impairment equal to the excess of the carrying amount of the asset over its estimated fair value.

The Company assessed whether events or changes in circumstances have occurred that potentially indicate the carrying amount of long-lived assets may not be recoverable. No impairment was recorded in the third quarter of 2022. In the third quarter of 2021, the Company recorded impairment of certain operating right-of-use assets related to the non-fax business (refer to Note 5 - Discontinued Operations and Disposition of Businesses).

The Company classifies its long-lived assets to be sold as held for sale in the period if (i) it has approved and committed to a plan to sell the asset, (ii) the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition, (iii) an active program to locate a buyer and other actions required to sell the asset have been initiated, (iv) the sale of the asset is probable, (v) the asset is being actively marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, and (vi) it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. The Company initially measures a long-lived asset that is classified as held for sale at the lower of its carrying value or fair value less any costs to sell. Any loss resulting from this measurement is recognized in the period in which the held for sale criteria are met. Conversely, gains are not

recognized on the sale of a long-lived asset until the date of sale. Upon designation as an asset held for sale, the Company stops recording depreciation expense on the asset. The Company assesses the fair value of a long-lived asset less any costs to sell at each reporting period and until the asset is no longer classified as held for sale.

Business Combinations and Valuation of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company applies the acquisition method of accounting for business combinations in accordance with GAAP and uses estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price paid for acquisitions to the fair value of the assets, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities acquired. Such estimates may be based on significant unobservable inputs and assumptions such as, but not limited to, future revenue growth rates, gross and operating margins, customer attrition rates, royalty rates, discount rates and terminal growth rate assumptions. The Company uses established valuation techniques and may engage reputable valuation specialists to assist with the valuations. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates. Fair values are subject to refinement for up to one year after the closing date of an acquisition as information relative to closing date fair values becomes available. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period, any subsequent adjustments are recorded to earnings.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Intangible assets resulting from the acquisitions of entities accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting are recorded at the estimated fair value of the assets acquired. Identifiable intangible assets are comprised of purchased customer relationships, trademarks and trade names, developed technologies and other intangible assets. Intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized over the period of estimated economic benefit ranging from 1 to 20 years, with amortization expense included in general and administrative expenses on the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company evaluates its goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment pursuant to FASB ASC Topic No. 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other ("ASC 350"), which provides that goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but tested annually for impairment or more frequently if the Company believes indicators of impairment exist. In connection with the annual impairment test for goodwill, the Company has the option to perform a qualitative assessment in determining whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then it performs the impairment test upon goodwill. The impairment test involves comparing the fair values of the applicable reporting units with their aggregate carrying values, including goodwill. The Company generally determines the fair value of its reporting units using the income approach methodology of valuation. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. No impairment was recorded in the third quarter of 2022 and 2021.

Income Taxes

Historically, J2 Cloud Services was included in the federal consolidated and state combined income tax returns with the Former Parent and its other subsidiaries. For purposes of the prior year Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income prior to the Separation, the Company's taxes were determined using the separate return method as if the Company had filed separate tax returns as a C-Corporation. In addition, J2 Cloud Services' income is subject to taxation in both the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's tax positions and determining its provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain.

The Company's income is subject to taxation in both the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in evaluating the Company's tax positions and determining its provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company establishes reserves for tax-related uncertainties based on estimates of whether, and the extent to which, additional taxes will be due. These reserves for tax contingencies are established when the Company believes that certain positions might be challenged despite the Company's belief that its tax return positions are fully supportable. The Company adjusts these reserves in light of changing facts and circumstances, such as the outcome of a tax audit or lapse of a statute of limitations. The provision for income taxes includes the impact of reserve provisions and changes to reserves that are considered appropriate (see Note 11 - Income Taxes).

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic No. 740, Income Taxes ("ASC 740"), which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized using enacted tax rates for the effect of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of recorded assets and liabilities. ASC 740 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some or all of the net deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The valuation allowance is reviewed quarterly based upon the facts and circumstances known at the time. In assessing this valuation allowance, the Company reviews historical and future expected operating results and other factors, including its recent cumulative earnings experience, expectations of future taxable income by taxing jurisdiction and the carryforward periods available for tax reporting purposes, to determine whether it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets are realizable.

ASC 740 provides guidance on the minimum threshold that an uncertain income tax benefit is required to meet before it can be recognized in the financial statements and applies to all income tax positions taken by a company. ASC 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain income tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. If it is not more likely than not that the benefit will be sustained on its technical merits, no benefit will be recorded. Uncertain income tax positions that relate only to timing of when an item is included on a tax return are considered to have met the recognition threshold. The Company recognized accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain income tax positions in income tax expense on its Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

In addition, on March 27, 2020, the “Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (“CARES”) Act” was enacted into law providing for changes to various tax laws that impact business. The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions relating to refundable payroll tax credits, deferment of employer side social security payments, net operating loss carryback periods, alternative minimum tax credit refunds, modifications to the net interest deduction limitations, increased limitations on qualified charitable contributions and technical corrections to tax depreciation methods for qualified improvement property.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (“IRA”) was enacted into law and is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022. The IRA includes a new corporate alternative minimum tax of 15% on adjusted financial statement income of corporations with profits greater than \$1 billion, a 1% excise tax on the fair market value of net share buy-backs, in addition to multiple incentives to the clean energy industry.

The Company does not believe these provisions have a significant impact to our current and deferred income tax balances. The Company benefited from the technical correction to tax depreciation related to qualified improvement property and has elected to defer the employer side social security payments where eligible.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based awards to employees and non-employees in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic No. 718, Compensation - Stock Compensation (“ASC 718”). Accordingly, the Company measures share-based compensation expense at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, and recognizes the expense over the employee’s requisite service period using the straight-line method. The measurement of share-based compensation expense is based on several criteria, including but not limited to the valuation model used and associated input factors, such as expected term of the award, stock price volatility, risk free interest rate, dividend rate and award cancellation rate. These inputs are subjective and are determined using management’s judgment. If differences arise between the assumptions used in determining share-based compensation expense and the actual factors, which become known over time, Consensus may change the input factors used in determining future share-based compensation expense. Any such changes could materially impact the Company’s results of operations in the period in which the changes are made and in periods thereafter. The Company estimates the expected term based upon the historical exercise behavior of the Company’s employees (see Note 13 - Equity Incentive and Employee Stock Purchase Plan).

Earnings Per Common Share (“EPS”)

EPS is calculated pursuant to the two-class method as defined in ASC Topic No. 260, Earnings per Share (“ASC 260”), which specifies that all outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents are considered participating securities and should be included in the computation of EPS pursuant to the two-class method.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net distributed and undistributed earnings allocated to common shareholders, excluding participating securities, by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The Company's participating securities consist of its unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to nonforfeitable dividends or dividend equivalents. Diluted EPS includes the determinants of basic EPS and, in addition, reflects the impact of other potentially dilutive shares outstanding during the period. The dilutive effect of participating securities is calculated under the more dilutive of either the treasury method or the two-class method.

For periods prior to the Separation, EPS is calculated using the number of shares issued to the Former Parent upon the legal formation of Consensus and the contribution of the Cloud Fax business. The dilutive effect of Consensus stock-based compensation awards that were exchanged for the Former Parent stock-based compensation awards is included in the denominator of diluted EPS on a prospective basis.

Segment Reporting

FASB ASC Topic No. 280, Segment Reporting ("ASC 280"), establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments in their annual consolidated financial statements and requires that those enterprises report selected information about operating segments in interim financial reports. ASC 280 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas and major customers. The Company's business segment is based on the organization's structure used by the chief operating decision maker for making operating and investment decisions and for assessing performance. The chief operating decision maker views the Company as one reportable segment known as Cloud Fax (see Note 15 - Segment Information).

Adjustment related to the Spin-off

During 2022, the Company identified certain improper classifications related to executive bonuses and other corporate charges incurred prior to the Separation that were incorrectly treated as equity contributions at the time of the Spin-off rather than liabilities. The Company recorded a reclassification of \$(0.5) million for the three and \$0.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 from equity to accrued expenses to correct the prior period classification on the balance sheet. The Company determined that the impact of this reclassification was not material to the current or prior period financial statements.

Additionally, on September 27, 2022, the Company reached a settlement agreement with the Former Parent and agreed to pay \$2.6 million to close out transaction fees related to the Spin-Off. This adjustment to the amount paid to the Former Parent as part of the Spin-off was recorded as an adjustment to equity during the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2020, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting. The amendments in this ASU provide optional expedients and exceptions for applying GAAP to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. The amendments in this ASU apply only to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference LIBOR or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. The accommodations are available for all entities through December 31, 2022, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2020, the FASB issued ASU No. 2020-06, Debt-Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20) and Derivatives and Hedging - Contracts in Entity's own Equity (Subtopic 815-40): Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity. The amendments in this ASU reduce the number of accounting models for convertible debt instruments and convertible preferred stock in order to simplify the accounting for convertible instruments and reduce complexity. In addition, it amends the guidance for scope exception surrounding derivatives for contracts in an entity's own equity. In each case, the related guidance surrounding EPS has also been amended. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2023. This amendment may be adopted using either a modified or fully retrospective method of transition. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU No. 2021-08, Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers. The amendments in this ASU improve the accounting for acquired revenue contracts with customers

in a business combination by addressing diversity in practice and inconsistency related to recognition of an acquired contract liability, and payment terms and their effect on subsequent revenue recognized by the acquirer. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, including the interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company early adopted ASU 2021-08 in the second quarter of 2022 and applied it to the Summit acquisition as disclosed within Note 4 - Business Acquisitions. As a result of this adoption, the Company recognized \$0.9 million in Deferred revenue with a corresponding increase in Goodwill.

In June 2022, the FASB issued ASU No. 2022-03, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions. This ASU clarifies the guidance in Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, when measuring the fair value of an equity security and introduces new disclosure requirements for equity securities subject to contractual sale restrictions that are measured at fair value in accordance with Topic 820. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, including the interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. This amendment should be applied prospectively with any adjustments from the adoption of the amendments recognized in earnings and disclosed on the date of adoption. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04, Liabilities—Supplier Finance Programs (Subtopic 405-50). This ASU enhances the transparency of supplier finance programs. The amendments in this ASU are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2022, including interim periods within those fiscal years, except for the amendment on rollforward information, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. This amendment should be applied retrospectively to each period in which a balance sheet is presented, except for the amendment on rollforward information, which should be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

3. Revenues

The Company's revenues substantially consist of monthly recurring subscription and usage-based fees, the majority of which are paid in advance by credit card. The Company defers the portions of monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and annually recurring subscription and usage-based fees collected in advance of the satisfaction of performance obligations and recognizes them in the period earned.

Revenues from external customers classified by revenue source are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Corporate	\$ 51,202	\$ 43,175	\$ 146,860	\$ 126,290
Small office home office ("SoHo")	44,708	45,931	133,117	137,095
Other	2	92	23	275
Total revenues	\$ 95,912	\$ 89,198	\$ 280,000	\$ 263,660
Timing of revenue recognition				
Point in time	\$ 2,729	\$ —	\$ 4,133	\$ —
Over time	93,183	89,198	275,867	263,660
Total	\$ 95,912	\$ 89,198	\$ 280,000	\$ 263,660

The Company has recorded \$4.0 million and \$4.1 million of revenue for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and \$19.2 million and \$20.7 million of revenue for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, that was previously included in the deferred revenue balance as of the beginning of each respective year.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company acquired \$5.0 million and zero, respectively, of Deferred revenue in connection with the Company's business acquisitions (see Note 4 - Business Acquisitions), which are subject to purchase accounting adjustments.

Performance Obligations

The Company's contracts with customers may include multiple performance obligations. For such arrangements, revenues are allocated to each performance obligation based on its relative standalone selling price.

The Company satisfies its performance obligations upon delivery of services to its customers. Payment terms vary by type and location of the Company's customers and the services offered. The term between invoicing and when payment is due is not significant. Due to the nature of the services provided, there are no obligations for returns.

Significant Judgments

In determining whether products and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately versus together may require significant judgment. Judgment is also required to determine the standalone selling price for each distinct performance obligation.

Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

The Company's business consists primarily of performance obligations that are satisfied over time. This has been determined based on the fact that the nature of services offered are subscription based, where the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefit of the services provided regardless of whether the customer uses the services or not. Depending on the individual contracts with the customer, revenues for these services are recognized over the contract period when faxing capabilities are provided.

The Company has concluded that the best measure of progress toward the complete satisfaction of the performance obligations over time is a time-based measure. The Company recognizes revenue on a straight-line basis throughout the subscription period and believes that the method used is a faithful depiction of the transfer of goods and services.

Practical Expedients

Existence of a Significant Financing Component in a Contract

As a practical expedient, the Company has not assessed whether a contract has a significant financing component because the Company expects at contract inception that the period between payment by the customer and the transfer of promised goods or services by the Company to the customer will be one year or less. In addition, the Company has determined that the payment terms the Company provides to its customers are structured primarily for reasons other than the provision of finance to the Company. The Company typically charges a single upfront amount for the services because other payment terms would affect the nature of the risk assumed by the Company to provide service given the costs of the customer acquisition and the highly competitive and commoditized nature of the business Consensus operates which allows customers to easily move from one provider to another. This additional risk may make it uneconomical to provide the service.

Costs to Fulfill a Contract

The Company's revenues are primarily generated from customer contracts that are for one year or less. Costs primarily consist of incentive compensation paid based on the achievements of sales targets in a given period for related revenue streams and are recognized in the month when the revenue is earned. Incentive compensation is paid upon the issuance or renewal of the customer contract. As a practical expedient, for amortization periods that are determined to be one year or less, the Company expenses any incremental costs of obtaining the contract with a customer when incurred. For those customer contracts greater than one year, the Company capitalizes and amortizes the expenses over the period of benefit.

Revenues Invoiced

The Company has applied the practical expedient for certain revenue streams to exclude the value of remaining performance obligations for (i) contracts with an original expected term of one year or less or (ii) contracts for which the Company recognizes revenue in proportion to the amount it has the right to invoice for services performed.

4. Business Acquisitions

On February 4, 2022, in a cash transaction, the Company acquired certain assets of Summit Healthcare Services, Inc. (“Summit”), a Massachusetts based provider of secure interoperability solutions within the healthcare industry.

The Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income since the date of acquisition and balance sheet as of September 30, 2022, reflect the results of operations of this 2022 acquisition. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, this acquisition contributed \$5.3 million to the Company’s revenues. Net income contributed by this acquisition was not separately identifiable due to the Company’s integration activities and is not material. Total consideration for this transaction was \$12.2 million, net of cash acquired, and is subject to certain post-closing adjustments which may increase or decrease the final consideration paid.

The following table summarizes the preliminary allocation of the purchase consideration, net of cash acquired, for this acquisition (in thousands):

Assets and Liabilities	Valuation
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,248
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	30
Property and equipment	9
Operating lease right-of-use assets, non-current	413
Trademarks	1,000
Customer relationships	7,200
Goodwill	6,789
Other intangibles	1,200
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(295)
Deferred revenue	(4,951)
Operating lease liabilities, non-current	(413)
Total	<u>\$ 12,230</u>

The initial accounting for the Summit acquisition is preliminary and subject to change. The Company expects to finalize the accounting for the Summit acquisition within twelve months of the acquisition date. During the third quarter of 2022, the Company recorded a working capital adjustment of \$2.1 million, which reduced the purchase price of the acquisition by the same amount. Since the date of acquisition, the Company has recorded \$1.4 million in additional deferred revenue with a corresponding increase in Goodwill as a measurement period adjustment. Additionally, as a result of the early adoption of ASU 2021-08 in the second quarter of 2022, the Company recognized \$0.9 million in Deferred revenue with a corresponding increase in Goodwill.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and represents intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition. Goodwill recognized associated with this acquisition during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 is \$6.8 million, of which \$6.8 million is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

5. Discontinued Operations and Disposition of Businesses

On October 7, 2021, the Former Parent transferred certain assets and liabilities associated with its Cloud Fax business to Consensus, including the equity interests in J2 Cloud Services, in exchange for approximately \$259.1 million in cash, an asset related to the \$500 million aggregate principal amount of the 6.5% Senior Notes due in 2028, and the return of the assets and liabilities related to the non-fax business back to Ziff Davis. The transfer to the Former Parent of the non-fax business met the accounting requirements to be presented as a discontinued operation once the Separation was completed as the disposition of the non-fax business constituted a strategic shift that had a major effect on the Company's operations relative to the historical operations of J2 Cloud Services.

Accordingly, the condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the results of the non-fax business as a discontinued operation for all periods presented. The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income report discontinued operations separate from continuing operations. The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity combine continuing and discontinued operations. The Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income, Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity include the non-fax business activity through October 7, 2021.

The key components of income from discontinued operations that were included in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2021	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
Revenues	\$ 92,904	\$ 265,230
Cost of revenues	26,102	72,731
Gross profit	66,802	192,499
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	25,297	70,775
Research, development and engineering	6,241	16,361
General and administrative	29,025	84,348
Goodwill impairment on business	—	32,629
Total operating expense	60,563	204,113
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	6,239	(11,614)
Interest expense	(51)	(229)
Interest income	181	680
Loss on sale of businesses	(24,599)	(21,797)
Other expense, net	(675)	(426)
Loss from discontinued operations before income taxes	(18,905)	(33,386)
Income tax benefit	(4,997)	(16,268)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ (13,908)	\$ (17,118)

The key components of cash flows from discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 39,804
Capital expenditure	13,028
Share-based compensation	3,254
Non-cash operating lease costs	3,227
Deferred income taxes, net	5,416
Lease asset impairments and other charges	2,707
Loss on sale of businesses	21,798
Goodwill impairment on business	32,629

Prior to the Separation, the Company completed the following dispositions that did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations by themselves but were subsequently classified as discontinued operations as they are part of the non-fax business transferred back to the Former Parent.

Voice Asset Sales (Non-Consensus)

During the first quarter of 2021, the Company committed to a plan to sell certain Voice assets in the United Kingdom as they were determined to be non-core assets. On February 9, 2021, in a cash transaction, the Company sold the Voice assets. For the nine months ended September 30, 2021, the total gain recognized on the sale was \$2.8 million which was recorded in discontinued operations on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

B2B Back-up Sale (Non-Consensus)

During the first quarter of 2021, the Company committed to a plan to sell its B2B Backup business as it was determined to be a non-core business. During the second quarter of 2021, the Company received an offer to purchase the business. Management determined that the fair value of the business less cost to sell was lower than its carrying amount. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment to goodwill of \$32.6 million which was recorded in the second quarter of 2021, and is included within discontinued operations on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income. On September 17, 2021, in a cash transaction, the Company sold the B2B Backup business. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021, the total loss recognized on the sale was \$24.6 million and is included within discontinued operations on the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income.

6. Fair Value Measurements

The Company complies with the provisions of ASC 820, which defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value and expands the disclosures required for fair value measurements of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. ASC 820 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or a liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, ASC 820 establishes a three-tier value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

- § Level 1 – Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- § Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- § Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The fair value of long-term debt is determined using recent quoted market prices or dealer quotes for each of the Company's instruments, which are Level 1 inputs (see Note 8 - Debt).

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination. Intangible assets resulting from the acquisitions of entities accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting are recorded at the estimated fair value of the assets acquired. Identifiable intangible assets are comprised of purchased customer relationships, trademarks and trade names, developed technologies and other intangible assets. The fair values of these identified intangible assets are based upon expected future cash flows or income, which take into consideration certain assumptions such as customer turnover, trade names and patent lives. These determinations are primarily based upon the Company's historical experience and expected benefit of each intangible asset. If it is determined that such assumptions are not accurate, then the resulting change will impact the fair value of the intangible asset. Identifiable intangible assets are amortized over the period of estimated economic benefit, which ranges from 1 year to 20 years.

In the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company acquired technology for jSign, a corporate solution that provides electronic signature and digital signature solutions to businesses, offering document markup and end-user signing services via mobile-aware web application and enterprise API. The purchase price was \$1.0 million and the asset is included in Intangibles, net on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The changes in carrying amounts of goodwill for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	Amount
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ 339,209
Goodwill acquired (Note 4)	6,789
Foreign exchange translation	(3,893)
Balance as of September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 342,104</u>

Intangible Assets with Indefinite Lives:

Intangible assets are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Trade names	\$ 27,262	\$ 27,388
Other	3,670	3,683
Total	<u>\$ 30,932</u>	<u>\$ 31,071</u>

Intangible Assets Subject to Amortization:

As of September 30, 2022, intangible assets subject to amortization relate primarily to the following (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Amortization Period	Historical Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Trade names	1.7 years	\$ 7,583	\$ 6,390	\$ 1,193
Patent and patent licenses	0.0 years	54,341	54,341	—
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	5.0 years	104,669	90,728	13,941
Other purchased intangibles	4.2 years	12,672	9,036	3,636
Total		<u>\$ 179,265</u>	<u>\$ 160,495</u>	<u>\$ 18,770</u>

⁽¹⁾ Historically, the Company has amortized its customer relationship assets in a pattern that best reflects the pace in which the assets' benefits are consumed. This pattern results in a substantial majority of the amortization expense being recognized in the first four to five years, despite the overall life of the asset.

As of December 31, 2021, intangible assets subject to amortization relate primarily to the following (in thousands):

	Weighted-Average Amortization Period	Historical Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Trade names	1.6 years	\$ 12,219	\$ 10,633	\$ 1,586
Patent and patent licenses	0.0 years	10,162	9,751	411
Customer relationships ⁽¹⁾	4.3 years	99,571	90,050	9,521
Other purchased intangibles	3.8 years	13,160	12,200	960
Total		\$ 135,112	\$ 122,634	\$ 12,478

⁽¹⁾ Historically, the Company has amortized its customer relationship assets in a pattern that best reflects the pace in which the assets' benefits are consumed. This pattern results in a substantial majority of the amortization expense being recognized in the first four to five years, despite the overall life of the asset.

Estimated amortization expense for the remainder of fiscal year 2022 and succeeding years is as follows:

Fiscal Year:	(in thousands)
2022 (Remainder)	\$ 1,567
2023	4,246
2024	3,124
2025	2,353
2026	1,944
Thereafter	5,536
Total	\$ 18,770

Amortization expense was \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Amortization expense was \$3.7 million and \$4.4 million for the nine months end September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

8. Debt

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

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
2026 Senior Notes	\$ 305,000	\$ 305,000
2028 Senior Notes	500,000	500,000
Total Notes	805,000	805,000
Less: Deferred issuance costs	(11,613)	(12,960)
Total long-term debt	\$ 793,387	\$ 792,040

2026 Senior Notes

On October 7, 2021, Consensus issued \$305.0 million of senior notes due in 2026 (the "2026 Senior Notes"), in a private placement offering exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. Consensus received proceeds of \$301.2 million, after deducting the initial purchasers' discounts, commissions and offering expenses. The 2026 6.0% Senior Notes are presented as long-term debt, net of deferred issuance costs, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2022. The 2026 Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.0% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2022.

The 2026 Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2026, and are senior unsecured obligations of the Company which are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis by certain of the Company's existing and future domestic direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the "Guarantors"). If Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. or any of its restricted

subsidiaries acquires or creates a domestic restricted subsidiary, other than an Insignificant Subsidiary (as defined in the indenture pursuant to which the 2026 Senior Notes were issued (the “2026 Indenture”)), after the issue date, or any Insignificant Subsidiary ceases to fit within the definition of Insignificant Subsidiary, such restricted subsidiary is required to unconditionally guarantee, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, the Company’s obligations under the 2026 Senior Notes.

The Company may redeem some or all of the 2026 Senior Notes at any time on or after October 15, 2023 at specified redemption prices plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding the redemption date. Before October 15, 2023, and following certain equity offerings, the Company also may redeem up to 40% of the 2026 Senior Notes at a price equal to 106.0% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding the redemption date. The Company may make such redemption only if, after such redemption, at least 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2026 Senior Notes remains outstanding. In addition, at any time prior to October 15, 2023, the Company may redeem some or all of the 2026 Senior Notes at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the redemption date, plus an applicable “make-whole” premium.

The Indenture contains covenants that restrict the Company’s ability to (i) pay dividends or make distributions on the Company’s common stock; (ii) make certain restricted payments; (iii) create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates; (v) merge or consolidate with another company; and (vi) transfer and sell assets. These covenants contain certain exceptions. Restricted payments are applicable only if Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries designated as restricted subsidiaries has a net leverage ratio of greater than 3.0 to 1.0. In addition, if such net leverage ratio is in excess of 3.0 to 1.0, the restriction on restricted payments is subject to various exceptions, including the total aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of (A) \$100.0 million and (B) 50.0% of EBITDA for the most recently ended four fiscal quarter period ended immediately prior to such date for which internal financial statements are available. The Company is in compliance with its debt covenants as of September 30, 2022.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of the 2026 Senior Notes was approximately \$266.9 million and \$316.1 million, respectively, and was based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the 2026 Senior Notes which are Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

2028 Senior Notes

On October 7, 2021, Consensus issued \$500.0 million of 6.5% senior notes due in 2028 (the “2028 Senior Notes”), in a private placement offering exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933. In exchange for the equity interest in the Company, Consensus issued the 2028 Senior Notes to Ziff Davis (see Note 17 - Related Party Transactions). Ziff Davis then exchanged the 2028 Senior Notes with lenders under its credit agreement (or their affiliates) in exchange for extinguishment of a similar amount indebtedness under such credit agreement for a total amount of \$483.8 million, after deducting the initial purchasers’ discounts, commissions and offering expenses. The 2028 Senior Notes were presented as long-term debt, net of deferred issuance costs, on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2022. The 2028 Senior Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2022.

The 2028 Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2028, and are senior unsecured obligations of the Company which are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis by certain of the Company’s existing and future domestic direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, the “Guarantors”). If Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. or any of its restricted subsidiaries acquires or creates a domestic restricted subsidiary, other than an Insignificant Subsidiary (as defined in the indenture pursuant to which the 2028 Senior Notes were issued (the “2028 Indenture”)), after the issue date, or any Insignificant Subsidiary ceases to fit within the definition of Insignificant Subsidiary, such restricted subsidiary is required to unconditionally guarantee, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, the Company’s obligations under the 2028 Senior Notes.

The Company may redeem some or all of the 2028 Senior Notes at any time on or after October 15, 2026 at specified redemption prices plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to, but excluding the redemption date.

The Indenture contains covenants that restrict the Company’s ability to (i) pay dividends or make distributions on the Company’s common stock; (ii) make certain restricted payments; (iii) create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates; (v) merge or consolidate with another company; and (vi) transfer and sell assets. These covenants contain certain exceptions. Restricted payments are applicable only if Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries designated as restricted subsidiaries has a net leverage ratio of greater than 3.0 to 1.0. In addition, if such net leverage ratio is in excess of 3.0 to 1.0, the restriction on restricted payments is subject to various exceptions, including the total aggregate amount not to exceed the greater of (A) \$100.0 million and (B) 50.0% of EBITDA for the most recently ended four fiscal quarter period ended immediately prior to such date for which internal financial statements are available. The Company is in compliance with its debt covenants as of September 30, 2022.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the estimated fair value of the 2028 Senior Notes was approximately \$425.0 million and \$521.2 million, respectively, and was based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes for the 2028 Senior Notes which are Level 1 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

Credit Agreement

On March 4, 2022, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) with certain lenders party thereto (the “Lenders”) and MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as agent (the “Agent”). Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Lenders have provided Consensus with a senior secured revolving credit facility of \$25.0 million (the “Credit Facility”) with an option held by the Company to obtain an additional commitment of up to a maximum of \$25.0 million. The final maturity of the Credit Facility will occur on March 4, 2027. As of September 30, 2022, no amount has been drawn down on the Credit Facility. The Credit Facility is guaranteed by each wholly-owned material domestic subsidiary of Consensus, and secured by substantially all assets of Consensus and the guarantors. The loans made under the Credit Facility are subject to a Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”) based interest rate between 1.75% - 2.50%, with stepdowns subject to the total net leverage ratio.

The Credit Facility is subject to a total net leverage ratio covenant and a minimum EBITDA requirement, in each case tested on a quarterly basis. The Credit Agreement contains covenants that restrict the Company’s ability to (i) pay dividends or make distributions on the Company’s common stock; (ii) make certain restricted payments; (iii) create liens or enter into sale and leaseback transactions; (iv) enter into transactions with affiliates; (v) merge or consolidate with another company; and (vi) transfer and sell assets. These covenants contain certain exceptions. Unsecured indebtedness may be incurred, assets may be disposed of, restricted payments may be made and investments may be made, in each case subject to compliance with the Company’s financial covenants. The Company is in compliance with its covenants as of September 30, 2022.

9. Leases

The Company leases certain facilities and equipment under non-cancelable operating and finance leases which expire at various dates through 2031. Office and equipment leases are typically for terms of three to five years and generally provide renewal options for terms up to an additional five years.

In certain agreements in which the Company leases office space where the Company is the tenant, it subleases the site to various other companies through a sublease agreement.

The components of lease expense are as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Operating lease cost	\$ 604	\$ 483	\$ 1,840	\$ 1,738
Short-term lease cost	384	161	1,186	875
Finance lease cost				
Amortization of right-of-use assets	297	283	897	516
Total lease cost	\$ 1,285	\$ 927	\$ 3,923	\$ 3,129

Supplemental balance sheet information related to leases is as follows (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Lease-related assets and liabilities		
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 7,419	\$ 7,233
Finance lease right-of-use assets ⁽¹⁾	1,728	2,648
Total right-of-use assets	\$ 9,147	\$ 9,881
Operating lease liabilities, current	\$ 2,458	\$ 2,421
Operating lease liabilities, noncurrent	13,998	14,108
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 16,456	\$ 16,529

⁽¹⁾ The full amount of the finance leases were prepaid. Therefore, there is no corresponding lease liability associated with the finance right-of-use assets.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 2,085	\$ 925
Operating cash flows from finance leases	—	2,719
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:		
Operating leases	\$ 1,316	\$ —
Finance leases	—	2,719

Other supplemental operating lease information consists of the following:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Operating leases:		
Weighted average remaining lease term	8.1 years	8.8 years
Weighted average discount rate	4.8 %	4.8 %

Maturities of operating lease liabilities as of September 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	Operating Leases	
Fiscal Year:		
2022 (remainder)	\$	1,169
2023		2,602
2024		2,561
2025		2,389
2026		2,461
Thereafter		10,697
Total lease payments	\$	21,879
Less: Imputed interest		(5,423)
Present value of operating lease liabilities	\$	16,456

Significant Judgments

Discount Rate

The majority of the Company's leases are discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate as the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Rates are obtained from various large banks to determine the appropriate incremental borrowing rate each quarter for collateralized loans with a maturity similar to the lease term.

Options

The lease term is generally the minimum noncancelable period of the lease. The Company does not include option periods unless the Company determined it is reasonably certain of exercising the option at inception or when a triggering event occurs.

Facility lease

On October 28, 2021, Ziff Davis (the "Assignor") and Consensus (the "Assignee") entered into the Assignment and First Amendment to Office Lease (the "Amendment") with the NREA-TRC 700 LLC (the "Landlord"), in regard to the lease which was previously entered into on April 24, 2019 between the Assignor and the Landlord for certain office space located at 700 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, California (the "Lease"). The lease has an expiration date of January 31, 2031. The Amendment granted the Landlord's consent to the assignment of the Lease by the Assignor to Assignee.

10. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

From time to time, the Company and its affiliates are involved in litigation and other legal disputes or regulatory inquiries that arise in the ordinary course of business. Any claims or regulatory actions against the Company and its affiliates, whether meritorious or not, could be time consuming and costly, and could divert significant operational resources. The outcomes of such matters are subject to inherent uncertainties, carrying the potential for unfavorable rulings that could include monetary damages and injunctive relief.

The Company does not believe, based on current knowledge, that any legal proceedings or claims currently exist which, after giving effect to existing accrued liabilities, are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. It is the Company's policy to expense legal fees related to any litigation as incurred.

Non-Income Related Taxes

The Company historically did not collect sales tax in states where it was not able to quantify the appropriate sales tax to be collected. The Company believes it is probable that a sales tax liability exists for its corporate accounts for periods from 2017 through 2021; however, the Company could not estimate the sales tax liability for its corporate customers. Prior to the third quarter of 2022, the Company was unable to determine which of these customers are either exempt organizations or resellers and are thus exempt from sales tax.

In the third quarter of 2022, the Company completed an analysis of the pool of corporate customers subject to sales tax in order to estimate the range of sales tax liability on its corporate revenues. As a result, the Company recorded an accrual of \$8.0 million during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 within accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets, as the exposure became probable and estimable.

In the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company determined that a sales tax liability was probable and it developed a methodology to estimate the sales tax liability for the SoHo revenue stream during the affected periods from 2017 through 2021. The Company has taken the same approach in estimating the liability for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.

Accordingly, the Company has recorded a sales tax expense within general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income of \$8.4 million and \$9.5 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively, and zero for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021.

The Company has initiated a Voluntary Disclosure Agreement (“VDA”) process in the third quarter of 2022, to voluntarily report the prior period sales tax liability. The process is expected to be completed within 6-12 months. While the Company believes that it has sufficiently reserved for historical sales tax liabilities under ASC 450, some state taxing authorities may still challenge the Company’s sales tax position, the methodology used to calculate the sales tax liability, and may also impose other taxes on our business. The Company will continue to review and monitor the impact of sales tax rules in order to mitigate any associated risks on its business. As such, the Company has recorded a \$17.8 million sales tax reserve recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022.

11. Income Taxes

Historically, the Company was included in the federal consolidated and state combined income tax returns with the Former Parent and its other subsidiaries. For purposes of the prior period condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company’s taxes were determined using the separate return method as if the Company had filed separate tax returns as a C-Corporation. Accordingly, income tax amounts computed under this method (including deferred taxes and net operating loss carryforwards) may differ from amounts included in the Former Parent’s historical consolidated provision. Pursuant to the terms of the Separation, any tax liabilities with respect to Discontinued Operations remains the responsibility of the Former Parent.

The Company’s tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of the Company’s annual effective tax rate adjusted for discrete interim period tax impacts. Each quarter the Company updates its estimated annual effective tax rate and, if the estimate changes, makes a cumulative adjustment. Changes in the geographical mix, permanent differences or the estimated level of annual pre-tax income can affect the effective tax rate. The Company’s effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was 28.8% and 21.9%, respectively. The Company’s effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was 27.4% and 23.5%, respectively. The Company’s increased rate during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 is primarily due to certain expenses not being deductible for tax.

Income before income taxes included income from domestic operations of \$0.8 million and \$97.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and income from foreign operations of \$79.2 million and \$58.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had \$7.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, in liabilities for uncertain income tax positions. Accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits are recognized in income tax expense on the Company’s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income.

Income Tax Audits

The Company files tax returns in the US, Ireland, Netherlands, France, Canada, Japan and Hong Kong. As of September 30, 2022, the Company is not under audit in any jurisdiction that it operates within. The Company has recently filed its first set of post-spin tax returns including some international subsidiaries who have previously filed in their local jurisdictions. Depending on the jurisdictions in which the Company is filing, tax returns for the years from 2015 onwards are still open to examination by tax authorities.

12. Stockholders’ Equity

Common Stock Repurchase Program

On March 1, 2022, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a share buyback program. Under this program, the Company may purchase, in the public market or in off-market transactions, up to \$100.0 million of the Company’s common stock through February 2025. The timing and amounts of purchases will be determined by the Company, depending on market conditions and other factors it deems relevant. The Company entered into Rule 10b-18 and Rule 10b5-1 trading plans and during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company repurchased zero and 189,114 shares, respectively, under this program. Cumulatively as of September 30, 2022, 189,114 shares have been repurchased at an aggregate cost of \$7.6 million.

At the time of certain vesting events related to restricted stock units or restricted stock awards that are held by participants in Consensus' Equity Incentive Plan, a portion of the awards subject to vesting are withheld by the Company to satisfy the employees' tax withholding obligations that arise upon the vesting of restricted stock. As a result, the number of shares issued upon vesting for these awards is net of the statutory withholding requirements that the Company pays on behalf of its employees. Although shares withheld are not issued, they are treated as common share repurchases in the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, as they reduce the number of shares that would have been issued upon vesting. These shares do not count against the authorized capacity under the Company's share repurchase program described above. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 the Company withheld shares on its vested restricted stock units relating to its share-based compensation plans of 1,906 and 29,725 shares, respectively

Dividends

The Company currently does not issue dividends to Consensus shareholders. Future dividends are subject to Board approval.

13. Equity Incentive and Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's share-based compensation plans include the 2021 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") and the 2021 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"). Each plan is described below.

(a) 2021 Equity Incentive Plan

In December 2021, Consensus' Board of Directors adopted the 2021 Plan, which provides for the grant of incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, performance shares and share units, and other share-based awards. 4,000,000 shares of common stock are authorized to be used for 2021 Plan purposes.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units

The Company has awarded restricted stock and restricted stock units to its Board of Directors and staff pursuant to the 2021 Plan. Compensation expense resulting from restricted stock and restricted unit grants is measured at fair value on the date of grant and is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the applicable vesting period. Vesting periods are typically one year for awards to members of the Company's Board of Directors, four years for staff and five years for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer (excluding market-based awards discussed below). The Company granted 16,523 shares and 66,767 shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units (excluding awards with market conditions below) during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively.

Restricted Stock and Restricted Stock Units with Market Conditions

The Company has awarded certain key employees market-based restricted stock awards pursuant to the 2021 Plan. The market-based awards have vesting conditions that are based on specified stock price targets of the Company's common stock. Market conditions were factored into the grant date fair value using a Monte Carlo valuation model, which utilized multiple input variables to determine the probability of the Company achieving specified stock price targets over 30 trading days. Stock-based compensation expense related to an award with a market condition is recognized over the requisite service period using the graded-vesting method unless the market condition has been met and requisite service period has been completed, then the expense will be accelerated and recognized in period. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company awarded zero and 5,091 market-based restricted stock awards, respectively. The per share weighted average grant-date fair value of the market-based restricted stock awards granted during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was \$47.54, as determined by the valuation. Notwithstanding the valuation, all market-based stock awards are issued at the market value at the close of business on the date the grant is awarded.

The weighted-average fair values of market-based restricted stock awards granted have been estimated utilizing the following assumptions:

	September 30, 2022	
Underlying stock price at valuation date	\$	57.15
Expected volatility		35.0 %
Risk-free interest rate		1.3 %

Restricted stock activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 is set forth below:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Nonvested at January 1, 2022	65,235	\$ 57.77
Granted	884	57.77
Vested	(30,703)	63.69
Canceled	—	—
Nonvested at September 30, 2022	35,416	\$ 52.79

Restricted stock unit activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 is set forth below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2022	1,013,097		
Granted	70,974		
Vested	(51,405)		
Canceled	(21,291)		
Outstanding at September 30, 2022	1,011,375	3.8	\$ 47,838,038
Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2022	648,013	3.0	\$ 30,651,008

As of September 30, 2022, the Company had unrecognized share-based compensation cost of \$35.5 million associated with these awards. This cost of \$0.7 million for awards and \$34.8 million for units is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years for awards and 4.7 years for units.

(b) Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In October 2021, Consensus established the Purchase Plan, which provides the issuance of a maximum of 1,000,000 shares of common stock. Under the Purchase Plan, eligible employees can have up to 15% of their earnings withheld, up to certain maximums, to be used to purchase shares of Consensus' common stock on certain plan-defined dates. The purchase price for each offering period is 85% of the lesser of the fair market value of a share of common stock of the Company on the beginning or the end of the offering period, with each offering period being six months.

The Company determined that a plan provision exists that allows for the more favorable of two exercise prices, commonly referred to as a "look-back" feature. The purchase price discount and the look-back feature cause the Purchase Plan to be compensatory and the Company to recognize compensation expense. The compensation cost is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to calculate the estimated fair value of the purchase right issued under the ESPP. The expected volatility is based on historical volatility of the Company's common stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a term equal to the expected term of the option assumed at the date of grant. The Company uses an annualized dividend yield based upon the per share dividends declared by the Company's Board of Directors. Estimated forfeiture rates were 1.94% as of September 30, 2022.

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, zero and 15,806 shares, respectively, were purchased under the Purchase Plan. Cash received upon the issuance of Consensus common stock under the Purchase Plan during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was zero and \$0.6 million, respectively. As of September 30, 2022, 973,773 shares were available under the Purchase Plan for future issuance.

The compensation expense related to the current offering period of the Purchase Plan has been estimated utilizing the following assumptions:

	September 30, 2022
Risk-free interest rate	1.54%
Expected term (in years)	0.5
Dividend yield	0.00%
Expected volatility	24.55%
Weighted average volatility	24.55%

14. Earnings Per Share

The components of basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows (in thousands, except share and per share data):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021 ⁽¹⁾	2022	2021 ⁽¹⁾
Numerator for basic and diluted net income per common share:				
Net income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$ 17,141	\$ 41,132	\$ 58,120	\$ 119,220
Net income available to participating securities ⁽²⁾	(25)	—	(107)	—
Net income available to common shareholders from continuing operations	<u>\$ 17,116</u>	<u>\$ 41,132</u>	<u>\$ 58,013</u>	<u>\$ 119,220</u>
Denominator:				
Weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock	19,791,019	19,902,924	19,879,759	19,902,924
Dilutive effect of:				
Equity incentive plans	79,099	—	57,502	—
Employee Stock Purchase Plan	15,762	—	14,392	—
Common stock and common stock equivalents	<u>19,885,880</u>	<u>19,902,924</u>	<u>19,951,653</u>	<u>19,902,924</u>
Net income per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$ 0.86	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.92	\$ 5.99
Diluted	\$ 0.86	\$ 2.07	\$ 2.91	\$ 5.99

⁽¹⁾ On October 7, 2021, the separation of Consensus into an independent publicly traded company was completed. The Former Parent distributed 19,902,924 shares of Consensus common stock to holders of J2 Global common stock as of the close of business on October 1, 2021, the record date for the distribution. This share amount was utilized for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 because the number of shares issued simply reflect a recharacterization of the capital account previously held by the Former Parent.

⁽²⁾ Represents unvested share-based payment awards that contain certain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents (whether paid or unpaid).

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were 495,010 anti-dilutive shares that were excluded from the earnings per share calculation.

15. Segment Information

The Company's businesses are based on the organizational structure used by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM") for making operating and investment decisions and for assessing performance. The CODM views the Company as one business, Cloud Fax.

The Company's Cloud Fax business is driven primarily by subscription revenues that have relatively higher margins, are stable and predictable from quarter to quarter with minor seasonal weakness in the fourth quarter.

The accounting policies of the businesses are the same as those described in Note 1 - Basis of Presentation. The Company evaluates performance based on revenue, gross margin and profit or loss from operations before income taxes, not including nonrecurring gains and losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

The Company maintains operations in the U.S., Canada, Ireland and other countries. Geographic information about the U.S. and all other countries for the reporting periods is presented below. Such information attributes revenues based on markets where revenues are reported (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:				
United States	\$ 76,793	\$ 69,747	\$ 221,805	\$ 205,011
Canada	\$ 12,727	\$ 11,289	\$ 37,168	\$ 33,741
Ireland	4,344	5,376	13,909	16,813
All other countries	2,048	2,786	7,118	8,095
Foreign countries	19,119	19,451	58,195	58,649
	<u>\$ 95,912</u>	<u>\$ 89,198</u>	<u>\$ 280,000</u>	<u>\$ 263,660</u>

The following presents the Company's long-lived assets, excluding finite-lived intangible assets (in thousands):

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 53,768	\$ 39,475
Canada	\$ 620	\$ 748
Ireland	194	787
All other countries	278	72
Foreign countries	1,092	1,607
Total	<u>\$ 54,860</u>	<u>\$ 41,082</u>

16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of other comprehensive loss, which solely comprises of foreign currency translation adjustments, for the three months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation
Balance as of July 1, 2022	\$ (23,318)
Other comprehensive loss	(11,411)
Net increase in other comprehensive loss	(11,411)
Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$ (34,729)

The following table summarizes the changes in accumulated balances of other comprehensive loss, which solely comprises of foreign currency translation adjustments, for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation
Balance as of January 1, 2022	\$ (16,857)
Other comprehensive loss	(17,872)
Net increase in other comprehensive loss	(17,872)
Balance as of September 30, 2022	\$ (34,729)

There were zero reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022.

17. Related Party Transactions

In connection with the Separation, Consensus and Ziff Davis entered into several agreements that govern the relationship of the parties following the Separation, including a separation and distribution agreement, a transition services agreement (“TSA”), a tax matters agreement, an employee matters agreement, an intellectual property license agreement, and a stockholder and registration rights agreement (the “Agreements”). The TSA governs services including certain information technology services, finance and accounting services and human resource and employee benefit services. The agreed-upon charges, if any, for such services are intended to cover any costs and expenses incurred in providing such services. As of September 30, 2022, a majority of the services provided under TSA were completed or terminated, with a select few services still winding down and set to terminate no later than 24 months following the Separation. Further, as noted in Note 9, Ziff Davis assigned its lease of office space in Los Angeles, California to Consensus. Ziff Davis and Consensus will have joint liability under the lease through October 7, 2022, after which time the Company will be the sole lessee under the lease.

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company paid approximately \$7.2 million and \$18.7 million to Ziff Davis, respectively, to settle co-mingled cash accounts, costs associated with the transition services agreement and Separation. Additionally, the Company incurred approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in costs related to the registration of shares for sale held by Ziff Davis for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022. These costs were recorded in general and administrative expenses within the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income. Subsequent to the disposition of the shares, Ziff Davis’ beneficial ownership in the Company was under 10%, as of September 30, 2022. Amounts due to Ziff Davis as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were \$0.9 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, related to these items, as well as reimbursement related to certain transaction related costs.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Forward-Looking Information

In addition to historical information, we have also made forward-looking statements in this report. These statements are based on our estimates and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include the information concerning our possible or assumed future results of operations. Forward-looking statements also include those preceded or followed by the words "expects," "may," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "will," "hopes" or similar expressions. For those statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including but not limited to those discussed below, the risk factors discussed in Part II, Item 1A - "Risk Factors" of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (if any) and in Part I, Item 1A - "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021 (together, the "Risk Factors"), and the factors discussed in the section in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk." Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's opinions only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements. Readers should carefully review the Risk Factors and the risk factors set forth in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC.

Some factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, our ability and intention to:

- Sustain growth or profitability, particularly in light of an uncertain U.S. or worldwide economy, inflationary pressures and increasing interest rates, and the related impact on customer acquisition and retention rates, customer usage levels, and credit and debit card payment declines;
- Maintain and increase our customer base and average revenue per user;
- Generate sufficient cash flow to make interest and debt payments, reinvest in our business, and pursue desired activities and business plans while satisfying restrictive covenants relating to debt obligations;
- Acquire businesses on acceptable terms and successfully integrate and realize anticipated synergies from such acquisitions;
- Continue to expand our Cloud Fax businesses and operations internationally in the wake of numerous risks, including adverse currency fluctuations, difficulty in staffing and managing international operations, higher operating costs as a percentage of revenues, or the implementation of adverse regulations;
- Maintain our financial position, operating results and cash flows in the event that we incur new or unanticipated costs or tax liabilities, including those relating to federal and state income tax and indirect taxes, such as sales, value-added and telecommunication taxes;
- Accurately estimate the assumptions underlying our effective worldwide tax rate;
- Manage risks from our international operations, including risks associated with currency fluctuations and foreign exchange controls and adverse changes in global financial markets;
- Manage certain risks inherent to our business, such as costs associated with fraudulent activity, system failure or network security breach; effectively maintain and manage our billing systems; allocate time and resources required to manage our legal proceedings; or adhere to our internal controls and procedures;
- Compete with other similar providers with regard to price, service, and functionality;
- Cost-effectively procure, retain and deploy large quantities of fax numbers in desired locations in the United States and abroad;
- Achieve business and financial objectives in light of burdensome domestic and international telecommunications, internet or other regulations including data privacy, access, security, and retention;
- Successfully manage our growth, including but not limited to our operational and personnel-related resources, and integration of newly acquired businesses;
- Successfully adapt to technological changes and diversify services and related revenues at acceptable levels of financial return;
- Successfully develop and protect our intellectual property, both domestically and internationally, including our brands, patents, trademarks and domain names, and avoid infringing upon the proprietary rights of others;
- Recruit and retain key personnel;
- Maintain favorable relationships with critical third-party vendors whose financial condition will not negatively impact the services they provide; and
- Manage certain risks inherent to our business, such as costs associated with fraudulent activity, system failure or security breach; effectively maintaining and managing our billing systems; time and resources required to manage our legal proceedings; liability for legal and other claims; or adhering to our internal controls and procedures.

In addition, other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements or materially impact our financial results include the risks associated with new accounting pronouncements, as well as those associated with natural disasters, public health crises, pandemics including the COVID-19 outbreak and other catastrophic events outside of our control, including as to COVID-19 the scope and duration of the pandemic, actions taken by governmental authorities in response to the pandemic, and the direct and indirect impact of the pandemic on our customers, third parties and us.

Overview

On October 7, 2021, J2 Global, Inc. completed its previously announced plans to separate into two leading publicly traded companies: one addressing healthcare interoperability and comprising the Cloud Fax business, which does business as Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. (“Consensus” or “the Company”), and one that will continue J2 Global’s strategy of building a leading internet platform focused on key verticals, including technology & gaming, shopping, health, cybersecurity and martech, which does business as Ziff Davis. We refer to the transactions that resulted in the separation of Consensus and Ziff Davis into two separate publicly traded companies as the “separation and distribution.”

Following the separation and distribution, Consensus is a leading provider of secure information delivery services with a scalable Software-as-a-Service (“SaaS”) platform. Consensus serves more than one million customers of all sizes, from enterprises to individuals, across over 50 countries and multiple industry verticals including healthcare, financial services, law and education. Beginning as an online fax company over two decades ago, Consensus has evolved into a leading global provider of enterprise secure communication solutions. Consensus is well positioned to capitalize on advancements in how people and businesses share private documents and information. Its mission is to democratize secure information interchange across technologies and industries, and solve the healthcare interoperability challenge. Consensus’s communication and interoperability solutions enable its customers to securely and cooperatively access, exchange and use information across organizational, regional and national boundaries.

The global economy continues to be impacted by macroeconomic uncertainty and volatility resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine, inflationary pressures, supply chain disruptions and challenges and labor market pressures. During fiscal year 2021 and through the third quarter of 2022, we have observed an increasingly competitive labor market. Increased employee turnover, changes in the availability of our employees, including as a result of COVID-19-related absences, and labor shortages generally have resulted in, and could continue to result in, increased costs, and could adversely impact the efficiency of our operations. We continue to actively monitor the situation and will continue to adapt our business operations as necessary.

For purposes of this management’s discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of Consensus (“MD&A”) section, we use the terms “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” to refer to Consensus. References in this MD&A section to “Former Parent” or “Former Parent Company” refers to Ziff Davis, Inc., collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Key Performance Metrics

We use the following metrics to evaluate our business, including the growth of our business, the value provided by customers to our business, and our customer retention.

The following table sets forth certain key operating metrics for our continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except for percentages):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenue (\$ in thousands)				
Corporate	\$ 51,202	\$ 43,175	\$ 146,860	\$ 126,290
Small office home office ("SoHo")	44,708	45,931	133,117	137,095
	<u>95,910</u>	<u>89,106</u>	<u>279,977</u>	<u>263,385</u>
Other Revenues	2	92	23	275
Consolidated	\$ <u>95,912</u>	\$ <u>89,198</u>	\$ <u>280,000</u>	\$ <u>263,660</u>
Average Revenue per Customer Account ("ARPA")				
Corporate	\$ 364.82	\$ 314.69	\$ 353.91	\$ 300.83
SoHo	15.06	14.34	14.64	14.25
Consolidated	\$ <u>30.84</u>	\$ <u>26.67</u>	\$ <u>29.46</u>	\$ <u>26.24</u>
Customer Accounts (in thousands) ⁽¹⁾				
Corporate	47	45	47	45
SoHo	978	1,064	978	1,064
Consolidated	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,109</u>	<u>1,025</u>	<u>1,109</u>
Paid Adds (in thousands) ⁽³⁾				
Corporate	4	3	11	10
SoHo	86	98	283	321
Consolidated	<u>90</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>294</u>	<u>331</u>
Monthly Churn % ⁽⁴⁾				
Corporate	1.71 %	3.20 %	1.88 %	2.74 %
SoHo	3.60 %	3.21 %	3.66 %	3.31 %
Consolidated	<u>3.51 %</u>	<u>3.21 %</u>	<u>3.58 %</u>	<u>3.28 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Consensus customers are defined as paying Corporate and SoHo customer accounts.

⁽²⁾ Represents a monthly ARPA calculated for the quarter or year calculated as follows. Monthly ARPA on a quarterly basis is calculated using our standard convention of dividing revenue for the quarter by the average of the quarter's beginning and ending customer base and dividing that amount by 3 months. Monthly ARPA on an annual basis is calculated by dividing revenue for the year by the average customer base for the applicable four quarters and dividing that amount by 12 months. We believe ARPA provides investors an understanding of the average monthly revenues we recognize per account associated within Consensus' customer base. As ARPA varies based on fixed subscription fee and variable usage components, we believe it can serve as a measure by which investors can evaluate trends in the types of services, levels of services and the usage levels of those services across Consensus' customers.

⁽³⁾ Paid Adds represents paying new Consensus customer accounts added during the annual period.

⁽⁴⁾ Monthly churn is defined as Consensus paying customer accounts that cancelled its services during the period divided by the average number of customers over the period. This measure is calculated monthly and expressed as an average over the applicable period.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In the ordinary course of business, we have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of results of operations and financial condition in the preparation of our financial statements. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions. Our critical accounting policies are described in our 2021 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 15, 2022. During the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there were no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates.

Emerging Growth Company Status

We are an emerging growth company, as defined in Section 3(a) of the Exchange Act, as amended by the JOBS Act. For as long as we are an emerging growth company, we may take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including, but not limited to, not being required to comply with the auditor attestation requirements in the assessment of our internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or the “Sarbanes-Oxley Act,” reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports, proxy statements and registration statements, exemptions from the requirement of holding a nonbinding advisory vote on executive compensation, and exemption from new or revised financial accounting. As of December 31, 2022, we will no longer be an emerging growth company as defined in Section 3(a) of the Exchange Act, as we will be a large accelerated filer.

Results of Operations for the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021

The main strategic focus of our Consensus offerings is to enable our customers to securely and cooperatively access, exchange and use information across organizational, regional and national boundaries. As a result, we expect to continue to take steps to enhance our existing offerings and offer new services to continue to satisfy the evolving needs of our customers.

We expect our business to primarily grow organically and inorganically through the use of capital for re-investment in the business and opportunistic acquisitions that expedite our product roadmap in the interoperability space should they arise.

Revenues

(in thousands, except percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Revenues	\$ 95,912	\$ 89,198	8%	\$ 280,000	\$ 263,660	6%

Our revenues primarily consist of revenues from “fixed” customer subscription revenues and “variable” revenues generated from actual usage of our services.

Revenues increased by \$6.7 million or 8% over the prior comparable three month period. Our growth was primarily due to an increase of \$8.0 million or 19% in our corporate business (inclusive of \$1.9 million due to the Summit acquisition); partially offset by a decline of \$1.2 million or 3% in our SoHo business.

Revenues increased by \$16.3 million or 6% over the prior comparable nine month period. Our growth was primarily due to an increase of \$20.6 million or 16% in our corporate business (inclusive of \$5.3 million due to the Summit acquisition); partially offset by a decline of \$4.0 million or 3% in our SoHo business.

Cost of Revenues

(in thousands, except percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Cost of revenue	\$15,419	\$14,604	6%	\$46,111	\$43,128	7%
As a percent of revenue	16%	16%		16%	16%	

Cost of revenues is primarily comprised of costs associated with data transmission, network operations, customer service, software licenses for resale, online processing fees and equipment depreciation.

The increase in cost of revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily due to an increase in network operations and customer service expenses; partially offset by a decrease in data transmission costs.

Operating Expenses

Sales and Marketing

(in thousands, except percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Sales and Marketing	\$16,626	\$13,115	27%	\$48,850	\$40,031	22%
As a percent of revenue	17%	15%		17%	15%	

Our sales and marketing costs consist primarily of internet-based advertising, personnel costs and other business development-related expenses. Our internet-based advertising relationships consist primarily of fixed cost and performance-based (cost-per-impression, cost-per-click and cost-per-acquisition) advertising relationships with an array of online service providers. Our sales personnel consist of a combination of inside sales and outside sales professionals.

Sales and marketing cost for the three months ended September 30, 2022 was \$16.6 million (primarily consisting of \$10.3 million of third-party advertising costs and \$6.0 million of personnel costs) compared to the prior period of \$13.1 million (primarily consisting of \$8.2 million of third-party advertising costs and \$4.8 million of personnel costs). The increase in sales and marketing expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2022 versus the prior comparable period was primarily due to increased advertising operations, sales and advertising and costs associated with the business acquired in the current year.

Sales and marketing cost for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 was \$48.9 million (primarily consisting of \$30.7 million of third-party advertising costs and \$17.3 million of personnel costs) compared to the prior period of \$40.0 million (primarily consisting of \$25.5 million of third-party advertising costs and \$14.2 million of personnel costs). The increase in sales and marketing expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 versus the prior comparable period was primarily due to increased advertising operations, sales and advertising and costs associated with the business acquired in the current year.

Research, Development and Engineering

(in thousands, except percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
Research, Development and Engineering	\$3,236	\$2,019	60%	\$8,313	\$5,635	48%
As a percent of revenue	3%	2%		3%	2%	

Our research, development and engineering costs consist primarily of personnel-related expenses.

The increase in research, development and engineering costs for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 versus the prior comparable periods was primarily due to our continued focus on developing our platform, products and solutions primarily supporting our corporate revenue growth and incremental costs as a result of our Summit acquisition.

General and Administrative

(in thousands, except percentages)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Percentage Change
	2022	2021		2022	2021	
General and Administrative	\$25,604	\$8,237	211%	\$61,860	\$20,262	205%
As a percent of revenue	27%	9%		22%	8%	

Our general and administrative costs consist primarily of personnel-related expenses, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, bad debt expense, professional fees and insurance costs.

The increase in general and administrative expense for the three months ended September 30, 2022 versus prior comparable period was primarily due to \$7.8 million in non-income tax related expenses. In addition, increased expenses related to operating as a standalone public company, included increases of \$7.0 million in salary and benefits (inclusive of \$3.6 million of share-based compensation) and \$2.2 million in professional fees.

The increase in general and administrative expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 versus prior comparable period was primarily due to increased expenses related to operating as a standalone public company, included increases of \$22.6 million in salary and benefits (inclusive of \$11.7 million of share-based compensation), \$5.3 million in professional fees, \$2.3 million in computer and related expenses, \$1.5 million insurance expenses, and \$1.0 million in depreciation and amortization expense. The increase was also due to \$8.5 million in non-income tax related expenses.

Share-Based Compensation

The following table represents share-based compensation expense included in cost of revenues and operating expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Cost of revenues	\$ 219	\$ 37	\$ 658	\$ 136
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	269	93	812	281
Research, development and engineering	390	99	1,086	300
General and administrative	3,736	123	12,052	399
Continuing Operations	4,614	352	14,608	1,116
Loss from discontinued operations	—	1,099	—	3,254
Total	\$ 4,614	\$ 1,451	\$ 14,608	\$ 4,370

Non-Operating Income and Expenses

Interest expense. Our interest expense is due to outstanding debt. Interest expense for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$13.9 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Interest expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$39.6 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. Interest expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 included interest expense on \$805.0 million of debt associated with the 2026 and 2028 senior notes, which were entered into in October 2021, and as such there was no interest expense related to these facilities in prior comparable periods.

Other income, net. Our other income, net is generated primarily from miscellaneous items and gains or losses on currency exchange. Other income, net for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$3.0 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. Other income, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$4.7 million and \$1.8 million. Changes in Other income, net in both periods were driven by higher foreign exchange gains when compared to the prior comparable periods.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate is based on pre-tax income, statutory tax rates, tax regulations (including those related to transfer pricing) and different tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. The tax bases of our assets and liabilities reflect our best estimate of the tax benefits and costs we expect to realize. When necessary, we establish valuation allowances to reduce our deferred tax assets to an amount that will more likely than not be realized.

Provision for income taxes for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$6.9 million and \$11.5 million, respectively. Provision for income taxes for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$21.9 million and \$36.6 million, respectively.

The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was 28.8% and 21.9%, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 was 27.4% and 23.5%, respectively. The increase in our effective income tax rate for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 was primarily attributable to an increase in tax expense due to certain expenses not being deductible for tax purposes.

Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and in evaluating our tax positions on a worldwide basis. We believe our tax positions, including intercompany transfer pricing policies, are consistent with the tax laws in the jurisdictions in which we conduct our business. Certain of these tax positions have, in the past been challenged, and this may have a significant impact on our effective tax rate if our tax reserves are insufficient.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At September 30, 2022, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$103.7 million compared to \$66.8 million at December 31, 2021. The increase in cash and cash equivalents resulted primarily from cash provided by operations; partially offset by cash used in a business and asset acquisition, purchases of property and equipment (including capitalized labor), the repurchase of common stock, and the surrendering of shares to cover employee income tax related to the release of equity awards. As of September 30, 2022, cash and cash equivalents held within domestic and foreign jurisdictions were \$51.1 million and \$52.6 million, respectively.

On March 4, 2022, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with certain lenders party thereto (collectively, the “Lenders”) and MUFG Union Bank, N.A., as agent (the “Agent”). Pursuant to the Credit Agreement, the Lenders have provided Consensus with a senior secured revolving credit facility of \$25 million (the “Credit Facility”) with an option held by the Company to obtain an additional commitment of up to a maximum of \$25.0 million. The final maturity of the Credit Facility will occur on March 4, 2027. As of September 30, 2022, no amount has been drawn down on the Credit Facility.

We currently anticipate that our existing cash and cash equivalents and cash generated from operations will be sufficient to meet our anticipated needs for working capital, capital expenditures and stock repurchases, if any, for at least the next 12 months.

Common Stock Repurchase Program

On March 1, 2022, the Company’s Board of Directors approved a share buyback program. Under this program, the Company may purchase in the public market or in off-market transactions up to \$100.0 million worth of the Company’s common stock through February 2025. The timing and amounts of purchases will be determined by the Company, depending on market conditions and other factors it deems relevant. The Company entered into Rule 10b-18 and Rule 10b5-1 trading plans and during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Company repurchased zero and 189,114, respectively, shares under this program.

At the time of certain vesting events related to restricted stock units or restricted stock awards that are held by participants in Consensus’ Equity Incentive Plan, a portion of the awards subject to vesting are withheld by the Company to satisfy the employees’ tax withholding obligations that arise upon the vesting of restricted stock. As a result, the number of shares issued upon vesting for these awards is net of the statutory withholding requirements that the Company pays on behalf of its employees. Although shares withheld are not issued, they are treated as common share repurchases in the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements, as they reduce the number of shares that would have been issued upon vesting. These shares do not count against the authorized capacity under the Company’s share repurchase program described above. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 the Company withheld shares on its vested restricted stock units relating to its share-based compensation plans of 1,906 and 29,725 shares, respectively.

Cash Flows

The prior period includes cash flows from discontinued operations of the non-Consensus business. As a result, the prior period is not comparable.

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flows generated from operations, together with cash and cash equivalents. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$89.3 million and \$196.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our operating cash flows resulted primarily from cash received from our customers offset by cash payments we made to third parties for their services and employee compensation. The decrease in our net cash provided by operating activities in 2022 compared to 2021 was attributable to decreased income after considering noncash items, an increase in accounts receivable, and a decrease in other liabilities; partially offset by increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses and our liability for uncertain tax positions, as well as changes in prepaid expenses and other current assets, income tax payable and operating lease liabilities in the prior year period that were lower in the current year period. Our cash and cash equivalents were \$103.7 million and \$66.8 million at September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$34.3 million and \$37.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, net cash used in investing activities was primarily due to business and asset acquisitions and capital expenditures associated with the purchase of property and equipment (including capitalized labor); partially offset by proceeds from the sale of non-fax businesses in 2021. The decrease

in our net cash used in investing activities in 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily due to a decrease in cash outlays associated with business acquisitions and capital expenditures; partially offset by proceeds from the sale of non-fax businesses in 2021.

Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was \$(8.9) million and \$14.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, net cash (used in) provided by financing activities was primarily due to contributions from the Former Parent; partially offset by the repurchase of common stock, deferred payments for acquisitions and the surrendering of shares to cover employee income tax related to the release of equity awards. The change in net cash (used in) provided by financing activities in 2022 compared to 2021 was primarily attributable to cash inflows related to contributions from the Former Parent that occurred in 2021, partially offset by deferred payments for acquisitions in 2021; compared to cash outflows related to the repurchase of common stock and shares withheld to cover employee income taxes in 2022.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments as of September 30, 2022:

Contractual Obligations	Payment Due by Period (in thousands)						
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt - principal ^(a)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 305,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 805,000
Long-term debt - interest ^(b)	25,470	50,800	50,939	50,800	50,800	65,089	293,898
Operating leases ^(c)	1,169	2,602	2,561	2,389	2,461	10,697	21,879
Telecom services and co-location facilities ^(d)	151	278	14	1	—	—	444
Other ^(e)	210	375	—	—	—	—	585
Total	\$ 27,000	\$ 54,055	\$ 53,514	\$ 53,190	\$ 358,261	\$ 575,786	\$ 1,121,806

- (a) These amounts represent principal on long-term debt.
- (b) These amounts represent interest on long-term debt.
- (c) These amounts represent undiscounted future minimum rental commitments under noncancellable operating leases.
- (d) These amounts represent service commitments to various telecommunication providers.
- (e) These amounts represent certain agreements associated with the Summit acquisition and Board of Directors fee arrangements.

As of September 30, 2022, our liability for uncertain tax positions was \$7.0 million. The future payments related to uncertain tax positions have not been presented in the table above due to the uncertainty of the amounts and timing of cash settlement with the taxing authorities.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The following discussion of the market risks we face contains forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management's opinions only as of the date hereof. Consensus undertakes no obligation to revise or publicly release the results of any revision to these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Readers should carefully review the risk factors described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, as well as in other documents we file from time to time with the SEC, including the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and any Current Reports on Form 8-K filed or to be filed by us in 2022.

Interest Rate Risk

Our cash and cash equivalents are not subject to significant interest rate risk due to the short maturities of these instruments. As of September 30, 2022, the carrying value of our cash and cash equivalents approximated fair value. Our return on these investments is subject to interest rate fluctuations.

As of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, we had cash and cash equivalent investments primarily in cash and checking accounts of \$103.7 million and \$66.8 million, respectively. We do not have interest rate risk on our outstanding long-term debt as these arrangements have fixed interest rates.

We cannot ensure that future interest rate movements will not have a material adverse effect on our future business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and cash flows. To date, we have not entered into interest rate hedging transactions to control or minimize certain of these risks.

Foreign Currency Risk

Our principal exposure to foreign currency risk relates to investment and inter-company debt in foreign subsidiaries that transact business in functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, primarily the Canadian Dollar, the Euro and the Japanese Yen. If we are unable to settle our short-term intercompany debts in a timely manner, we remain exposed to foreign currency fluctuations.

As we expand our international presence, we become further exposed to foreign currency risk by entering new markets with additional foreign currencies. The economic impact of currency exchange rate movements is often linked to variability in real growth, inflation, interest rates, governmental actions and other factors. These changes, if material, could cause us to adjust our financing and operating strategies.

As currency exchange rates change, translation of the income statements of the international businesses into U.S. Dollars affects year-over-year comparability of operating results, the impact of which is immaterial to the comparisons set forth in this Form 10-Q. Historically, we have not hedged translation risks because cash flows from international operations were generally reinvested locally; however, we may do so in the future. Our objective in managing foreign exchange risk is to minimize the potential exposure to changes that exchange rates might have on earnings, cash flows and financial position. We currently do not have derivative financial instruments for hedging, speculative or trading purposes and therefore are not subject to such hedging risk. However, we may in the future engage in hedging transactions to manage our exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

Foreign exchange gain for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 were \$3.0 million and \$4.7 million, respectively. Foreign exchange gain for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2021 were \$1.7 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. The foreign exchange gains were attributable to higher inter-company balances between periods in foreign subsidiaries that were in functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar and exchange rate fluctuations.

Cumulative translation adjustment losses, included in other comprehensive income for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$11.4 million and \$8.2 million. Cumulative translation adjustment losses, included in other comprehensive income for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$17.9 million and \$13.6 million.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosures and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company’s reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the quarterly period ended September 30, 2022, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of the end of the period covered by this report due to a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, described below.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

As previously disclosed in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, the company did not design and maintain effective internal controls over the accounting for certain elements of the spin-off transaction, a significant unusual transaction, which resulted in a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting. The control activities were not designed to allow the Company to timely identify and account for the following aspects of the spin-off transaction (i) changes to stockholders’ equity and (ii) the completeness and accuracy of certain amounts classified in

discontinued operations in the consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. A lack of sufficient resources and technical capabilities in accounting and finance, coupled with the complexities involved in the spin-off transaction were also contributing factors to the material weakness. Significant additional procedures were required by the Company to mitigate the risks associated with the material weakness.

Although the control deficiency did not result in any material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements for the periods presented, there is a reasonable possibility that it could lead to a material misstatement of account balances or disclosures. Accordingly, management has concluded that the control deficiency constitutes a material weakness.

To remediate the material weakness, our management is enhancing existing controls and procedures over our accounting for significant unusual transactions. These controls relate to the analysis and disclosures and the accounting for significant unusual transactions. We plan to enhance our approach and procedures by augmenting internal resources and increasing the deployment of both internal and external subject matter experts to assist our management with the evaluation of our accounting for significant unusual transactions.

We believe that these actions will remediate the material weakness. The material weakness will not be considered remediated, however, until the applicable controls operate for a sufficient period of time and management has concluded, through testing, that these controls are operating effectively.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls

Other than the actions taken to remediate the material weakness described above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) which occurred during the third quarter ended September 30, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably like to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 10 - Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Part I, Item 1) for information regarding certain legal proceedings in which we are involved.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part 1, Item 1A. "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021, as well as in other documents we file from time to time. There have been no material changes to the risk factors from those described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2021.

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

(a) Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

(b) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

Not applicable.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
2.1*	Separation and Distribution Agreement, dated as of October 7, 2021, by and between Ziff Davis, Inc. and Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Ex. 2.1 to Consensus' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 8, 2021, File No. 001-40750).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Ex. 3.1 to Consensus' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 8, 2021, File No. 001-40750).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Ex. 3.2 to Consensus' Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on October 8, 2021, File No. 001-40750).
31.1*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101	The following financial information from Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.'s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2022 and December 31, 2021, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, (v) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' (Deficit) Equity for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and (vi) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Filed herewith

** Furnished herewith

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.

Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.

Date:	November 14, 2022	By:	<u>/s/ R. SCOTT TURICCHI</u> R. Scott Turicchi Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
Date:	November 14, 2022	By:	<u>/s/ JAMES C. MALONE</u> James C. Malone Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, R. Scott Turicchi, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: November 14, 2022

/s/ R. SCOTT TURICCHI

R. Scott Turicchi
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has been provided to Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and will be retained by Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, James C. Malone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ JAMES C. MALONE

James C. Malone

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Dated: November 14, 2022

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has been provided to Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and will be retained by Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND
PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. (the “Company”) for the period ended September 30, 2022 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), R. Scott Turicchi, as Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer) of the Company, and James C. Malone, as Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Accounting Officer) of the Company, each hereby certifies, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of his knowledge, respectively, that:

1. The accompanying quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2022 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc.

/s/ R. SCOTT TURICCHI

R. Scott Turicchi

Dated: November 14, 2022

Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: November 14, 2022

/s/ JAMES C. MALONE

James C. Malone

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act has been provided to Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and will be retained by Consensus Cloud Solutions, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.