

Qumu Corp
Form 10-Q/A
May 29, 2018

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q/A
Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018; OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____.

Commission File Number: 000-20728

QUMU CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

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

510 1st Avenue North, Suite 305, Minneapolis, MN 55403

(Address of principal executive offices)

(612) 638-9100

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

Common Stock outstanding at May 11, 2018 – 9,527,797 shares of \$.01 par value Common Stock.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Qumu Corporation is filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A ("Amendment") to amend its Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2018, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2018 (the "Form 10-Q"). The sole purpose of this Amendment is to correct a summation error in the Extensible Business Reporting Language ("XBRL") information filed on Exhibit 101 to the Form 10-Q.

No changes have been made in this Amendment to modify or update the disclosures presented in the Form 10-Q except as noted above. This Amendment does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the Form 10-Q or modify or update any disclosures in the Form 10-Q that may be affected by such events.

QUMU CORPORATION
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PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)

QUMU CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share data)

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,558	\$ 7,690
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$22 and \$21, respectively	3,973	5,529
Contract assets	536	—
Income tax receivable	218	156
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,186	1,830
Total current assets	13,471	15,205
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$4,855 and \$4,678, respectively	743	911
Intangible assets, net	5,877	6,295
Goodwill	7,681	7,390
Deferred income taxes, non-current	74	77
Other assets, non-current	4,258	4,398
Total assets	\$ 32,104	\$ 34,276
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$ 3,170	\$ 3,878
Accrued compensation	1,834	1,824
Deferred revenue	9,128	8,923
Deferred rent	136	181
Financing obligations	152	1,047
Warrant liability	2,608	819
Total current liabilities	17,028	16,672
Long-term liabilities:		
Deferred revenue, non-current	165	141
Income taxes payable, non-current	—	3
Deferred tax liability, non-current	120	153
Deferred rent, non-current	476	507
Financing obligations, non-current	—	3
Term loan, non-current	7,667	7,605
Other non-current liabilities	238	—
Total long-term liabilities	8,666	8,412
Total liabilities	25,694	25,084
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 250,000 shares, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, authorized 29,750,000 shares, issued and outstanding 9,377,797 and 9,364,804, respectively	94	94
Additional paid-in capital	68,226	68,035

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Accumulated deficit	(59,788)	(56,197)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,122)	(2,740)
Total stockholders' equity	6,410	9,192
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 32,104	\$ 34,276

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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QUMU CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(unaudited - in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Revenues:		
Software licenses and appliances	\$451	\$1,220
Service	4,380	5,491
Total revenues	4,831	6,711
Cost of revenues:		
Software licenses and appliances	335	494
Service	1,777	2,090
Total cost of revenues	2,112	2,584
Gross profit	2,719	4,127
Operating expenses:		
Research and development	1,903	2,109
Sales and marketing	2,180	2,451
General and administrative	2,181	2,460
Amortization of purchased intangibles	229	223
Total operating expenses	6,493	7,243
Operating loss	(3,774)	(3,116)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(844)	(317)
Change in fair value of warrant liability	387	(78)
Other, net	(387)	(55)
Total other expense, net	(844)	(450)
Loss before income taxes	(4,618)	(3,566)
Income tax benefit	(88)	(4)
Net loss	\$(4,530)	\$(3,562)

Net loss per share – basic and diluted:

Net loss per share \$(0.48) \$(0.39)

Weighted average shares outstanding 9,370 9,245

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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QUMU CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(unaudited - in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Net loss	\$(4,530)	\$(3,562)
Other comprehensive income:		
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments	623	137
Total other comprehensive income	623	137
Total comprehensive loss	\$(3,907)	\$(3,425)

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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QUMU CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(unaudited - in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(4,530)	\$(3,562)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	699	774
Stock-based compensation	210	413
Accretion of debt discount and issuance costs	746	111
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(387)	78
Deferred income taxes	(37)	(33)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	1,645	2,896
Contract assets	14	—
Income taxes receivable / payable	(62)	148
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(317)	(23)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	(444)	(367)
Accrued compensation	—	(245)
Deferred revenue	603	178
Deferred rent	(75)	(75)
Other non-current liabilities	186	—
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,749)	293
Investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(2)	(14)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2)	(14)
Financing activities:		
Proceeds from term loan and warrant issuance	10,000	—
Principal payments on term loan	(8,000)	—
Payments for term loan and warrant issuance costs	(1,308)	(125)
Principal payments on financing obligations	(99)	(125)
Common stock repurchases to settle employee withholding liability	(19)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	574	(250)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	45	18
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,132)	47
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	7,690	10,364
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$6,558	\$10,411
Supplemental disclosures of net cash paid (received) during the period:		
Income taxes, net	\$6	\$(125)
Interest, net	\$33	\$208

See accompanying notes to unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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QUMU CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

(1) Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

Qumu Corporation (the "Company") provides the software applications businesses use to create, manage, secure, deliver and measure the success of their videos. The Company's innovative solutions release the power in video to engage and empower employees, partners and clients, allowing organizations around the world to realize the greatest possible value from video they create and publish. Whatever the audience size, viewer device or network configuration, the Company's solutions are how business does video.

The Company views its operations and manages its business as one segment and one reporting unit. Factors used to identify the Company's single operating segment and reporting unit include the financial information available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker in making decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. The Company manages the marketing of its products and services through regional sales representatives and independent distributors in the United States and international markets.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Pursuant to such rules and regulations, certain financial information and footnote disclosures normally included in a complete set of financial statements have been condensed or omitted. However, in the opinion of management, the financial statements include all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations and cash flows of the interim periods presented. These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company has continued to experience recurring operating losses and negative cash flows from operating activities. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company maintaining compliance with its term loan covenants beginning September 30, 2018. If an event of default occurs due to the Company not maintaining compliance with its covenants, the lender may accelerate the repayment of outstanding principal, which could negatively impact the Company's ability to fund its working capital requirements, capital expenditures and general corporate expenses. On January 12, 2018, the Company replaced its credit agreement, as described in Note 4—"Commitments and Contingencies," and is projecting future compliance with its covenants under its current operating plan.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) and the related amendments ("Topic 606") using the modified retrospective transition method. Under this method, the Company evaluated contracts that were in effect at the beginning of fiscal 2018 as if those contracts had been accounted for under Topic 606. The Company did not evaluate individual modifications for those periods prior to the adoption date, but the aggregate effect of all modifications as of the adoption date and such effects are provided below. Under the modified retrospective transition approach, periods prior to the adoption date were not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with historical, pre-Topic 606 accounting. A cumulative catch up adjustment was recorded to beginning accumulated deficit to reflect the impact of all existing arrangements under Topic 606.

At the adoption date, the Company adjusted accumulated deficit by \$939,000 primarily driven by uncompleted contracts for which revenue will not be recognized in future periods under Topic 606, partially offset by the incremental originating costs

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associated with those contracts. The cumulative effect of the changes made to our January 1, 2018 condensed consolidated balance sheet from the modified retrospective adoption of Topic 606 was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	Adjustments	January 1, 2018
Assets:			
Contract assets	\$ —	\$ 550	\$ 550
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,830	(99)	1,731
Other assets, non-current	4,398	(10)	4,388
Liabilities:			
Deferred revenue	8,923	(493)	8,430
Deferred revenue, non-current	141	—	141
Stockholders' equity:			
Accumulated deficit	(56,197)	939	(55,258)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,740)	(5)	(2,745)

The most significant impact of the adoption of Topic 606 was on the Company's term software licenses that, under the Company's previous revenue accounting ("Topic 605"), would have continued to be recognized into revenue ratably in 2018 and beyond. However, under Topic 606 the standalone selling price attributable to the license is recognized upon transfer of control resulting in up-front recognition, typically upon fulfillment. The timing of revenue recognition for perpetual software licenses, hardware, and professional services is expected to remain substantially unchanged. See Note 2—"Revenue" for the Company's revenue recognition policy after the adoption of Topic 606.

Revenue generated under Topic 606 is expected to be approximately \$1.1 million lower than revenue would have been under Topic 605 for the year ending December 31, 2018. The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As reported under Topic 606	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of Topic 606
Revenues	\$4,831	\$ 184	\$ 5,015
Cost of revenues	2,112	8	2,120
Sales and marketing	2,180	24	2,204
Net loss	(4,530)	152	(4,378)
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustments	623	(4)	619
Total comprehensive loss	(3,907)	148	(3,759)

The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2018:

	March 31, 2018		
	As reported under Topic 606	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of Topic 606
Assets:			
Contract assets	536	(536)	—
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,186	73	2,259

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Other assets, non-current	4,258	4	4,262
Liabilities:			
Deferred revenue	9,128	296	9,424
Deferred revenue, non-current	165	31	196
Stockholders' equity:			
Accumulated deficit	(59,788)	(787)	(60,575)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,122)	1	(2,121)

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The Company's net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 did not change due to the adoption of Topic 606. The following table summarizes the effects of adopting Topic 606 on the financial statement line items of the Company's condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2018:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018		
	As reported under Topic 606	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of Topic 606
Operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (4,530)	\$ 152	\$ (4,378)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Contract assets	14	(14)	—
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(317)	32	(285)
Deferred revenue	603	(170)	433

Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, Financial Instruments – Overall, which the Company adopted on January 1, 2018, modifying its accounting and required disclosures for its equity investment previously accounted for under the cost basis method of accounting.

The Company's equity investment consists of its investment totaling \$3.1 million in convertible preferred stock of privately-held BriefCam, Ltd. ("BriefCam"), as described in Note 9—"Investment in Software Company," which is included in other assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The new standard eliminated the cost method of accounting for investments in equity securities that do not have readily determinable fair values and permits the election of a measurement alternative that allows such securities to be recorded at cost, less impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in market-based transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer. The Company adopted the provisions of the new standard applicable to its investment in BriefCam on a prospective basis and elected the measurement alternative for non-marketable investments previously accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Gains and losses resulting from observable price changes in market-based transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer or impairment will be recorded through net income (loss) in the period incurred.

The Company's investment in BriefCam had a carrying value of \$3.1 million as of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, there were no observable price changes or impairments related to the Company's non-marketable investment in the equity security. See Note 10—"Subsequent Event" for information relating to the potential sale of the Company's investment in BriefCam subsequent to March 31, 2018.

Income Taxes

In March 2018, the Company adopted ASU 2018-05, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, which updates the income tax accounting in U.S. GAAP to reflect the SEC interpretive guidance released on December 22, 2017, when the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 was signed into law. Additional information regarding the adoption of this standard is contained in Note 7—"Income Taxes." Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220), which allows a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to retained earnings (accumulated deficit) for stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 and requires certain disclosures regarding stranded tax effects in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). This guidance is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted during interim or annual periods. The Company does not believe the impact of adopting this

standard will be material to its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment. The purpose of the amendment is to simplify how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Step 2 measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit’s goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. This standard is effective for fiscal

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years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company does not believe the impact of adopting this standard will be material to its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, which will supersede the existing lease guidance and will require all leases with a term greater than 12 months to be recognized in the statements of financial position and eliminate current real estate-specific lease guidance, while maintaining substantially similar classification criteria for distinguishing between finance leases and operating leases. This standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements of adopting this standard, which will require right-of-use assets and lease liabilities be recorded in the consolidated balance sheet for operating leases.

(2) Revenue

The Company generates revenue through the sale of enterprise video content management software, hardware, maintenance and support, and professional and other services. Software sales may take the form of a perpetual software license, a cloud-hosted software as a service (SaaS) or a term software license. Software licenses and appliances revenue includes sales of perpetual software licenses and hardware. Service revenue includes SaaS, term software licenses, maintenance and support, and professional and other services. An individual sale can range from single year agreements for thousands of dollars to multi-year agreements for over a million dollars.

The Company follows a five-step model to assess each contract of a sale or service to a customer: identify the legally binding contract, identify the performance obligations, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price, and determine whether revenue will be recognized at a point in time or over time basis.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services (i.e., performance obligations) to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for promised goods or services. The Company's performance obligations are satisfied either over time (for cloud-hosted software as a service, maintenance and support, and other services) or at a point in time (for software licenses and hardware).

The Company enters into contracts that can include various combinations of software licenses, appliances, maintenance and services, some of which are distinct and are accounted for as separate performance obligations. For contracts with multiple performance obligations, the Company allocates the transaction price of the contract to each distinct performance obligation, on a relative basis using its standalone selling price. The stated contract value is generally the transaction price to be allocated to the separate performance obligations.

The Company determines the standalone selling price for software-related elements, including professional services and software maintenance and support contracts, based on the price charged for the deliverable when sold separately. With the adoption of Topic 606 beginning January 1, 2018, the Company had a change in the accounting for revenue of its on-premise term software license arrangements. Under Topic 605, the term software license and technical support elements of the combined bundle were recognized over time. In contrast, Topic 606 requires the Company to identify the performance obligations in the contract – that is, those promised goods and services (or bundles of promised goods or services) that are distinct – and allocate the transaction price of the contract to those performance obligations on the basis of standalone selling prices. The transaction price allocated to each performance obligation is then recognized either at a point in time or over time using an appropriate measure of progress. Under Topic 606, the Company has concluded that its on-premise term software licenses and technical support for its on-premise term software licenses are distinct from each other. As a result, the software license is now recognized upon transfer of control, which is at fulfillment, resulting in earlier revenue recognition. The revenue allocable to technical support continues to be recognized ratably over the non-cancellable committed term of the agreement.

Other items relating to charges collected from customers include shipping and handling charges and sales taxes charges. Shipping and handling charges collected from customers as part of the Company's sales transactions are included in revenues and the associated costs are included in cost of revenues. Sales taxes charged to and collected from customers as part of the Company's sales transactions are excluded from revenues and recorded as a liability to the applicable governmental taxing authority.

Nature of Products and Services

Perpetual software licenses

The Company's perpetual software license arrangements grant customers the right to use the software indefinitely as it exists at the time of purchase. The Company recognizes revenue for distinct software licenses once the license period has begun and the

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software has been made available to the customer. Payments for perpetual software license contracts are generally received upon fulfillment of the software product.

Term software licenses

The Company's term software licenses differ from perpetual software licenses in that the customer's right to use the licensed product has a termination date. Prior to the adoption of Topic 606, these licenses were recognized ratably over the contractual term, beginning on the commencement date of each contract, which is typically the date the Company's product has been fulfilled. Under the provisions of Topic 606, term software licenses are now recognized upon transfer of control, which is typically at fulfillment, resulting in up-front revenue recognition. The Company categorizes revenue from term software licenses as subscription, maintenance and support revenue in service revenues. Payments are generally received quarterly or annually in equal or near equal installments over the term of the agreement.

Cloud-hosted software as a service

Cloud-hosted software as a service (SaaS) arrangements grant customers the right to access and use the licensed products at the outset of an arrangement via third-party cloud providers. Updates are generally made available throughout the entire term of the arrangement, which is generally one to three years. The Company provides an online library and technical support resources in these cloud-hosted SaaS arrangements, which in conjunction with the SaaS license constitute a single, combined performance obligation, and revenue is recognized over the term of the license. Payments are generally received annually in advance of the service period.

Hardware

The Company sells appliances that are typically drop shipped from third-party suppliers selected by the Company. The transaction price allocated to the appliance is generally recognized as revenue at fulfillment when the customer obtains control of the product. Payments for appliances are generally received upon delivery of the hardware product.

Maintenance and support

Maintenance and support arrangements grant customers the right to software updates and technical support over the term of the maintenance and support contract. Revenue from maintenance and support is generally recognized ratably over the contract term beginning on the commencement date of each contract, which is upon fulfillment of the software obligation. Payments are generally received annually in advance of the service period.

Professional services and training

Professional services and training generally consist of software implementation, on-boarding services and best practices consulting. Revenue from professional services contracts is typically recognized as performed, generally using hours expended to measure progress. Services are generally invoiced monthly for work performed.

Revenues by product category and geography

The Company combines its products and services into three product categories and three geographic regions, based on customer location, as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2018	2017
Software licenses and appliances	\$451	\$1,220
Service		
Subscription, maintenance and support	4,038	4,838
Professional services and other	342	653
Total service	4,380	5,491
Total revenues	\$4,831	\$6,711

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	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
North America	\$2,810	\$4,817
Europe	1,610	1,745
Asia	411	149
Total	\$4,831	\$6,711

Significant Judgments

More judgments and estimates are required under Topic 606 than were required under Topic 605. Due to the complexity of certain contracts, the actual revenue recognition treatment required under Topic 606 for the Company's arrangements may be dependent on contract-specific terms and may vary in some instances.

Our contracts with customers typically contain promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Judgement is required to determine whether each product and/or service is considered to be a distinct performance obligation that should be accounted for separately under the contract. We allocate the transaction price to the distinct performance obligations based on relative standalone selling price ("SSP"). We estimate SSP by maximizing use of observable prices such as the prices charged to customers on a standalone basis, established prices lists, contractually stated prices, profit margins and other entity-specific factors, or by using information such as market conditions and other observable inputs. However, the selling prices of the Company's software licenses and cloud-hosted SaaS arrangements are highly variable. Thus, we estimate SSP for software licenses and cloud-hosted SaaS arrangements using the residual approach, determined based on total transaction price less the SSP of other goods and services promised in the contract.

Determining whether licenses and services are distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately, or not distinct and thus accounted for together, requires significant judgment. In some arrangements, such as most of the Company's license arrangements, the Company has concluded that the licenses and associated services are distinct from each other. In others, like the Company's cloud-hosted SaaS arrangements, the license and certain services are not distinct from each other and therefore the Company has concluded that these promised goods and services are a single, combined performance obligation.

If a group of agreements are so closely related that they are, in effect, part of a single arrangement, such agreements are deemed to be one arrangement for revenue recognition purposes. The Company exercises significant judgment to evaluate the relevant facts and circumstances in determining whether the separate agreements should be accounted for separately or as, in substance, a single arrangement. The Company's judgments about whether a group of contracts comprise a single arrangement can affect the allocation of consideration to the distinct performance obligations, which could have an effect on results of operations for the periods involved.

The Company is required to estimate the total consideration expected to be received from contracts with customers. In limited circumstances, the consideration expected to be received is variable based on the specific terms of the contract or based on the Company's expectations of the term of the contract. Generally, the Company has not experienced significant returns from or refunds to customers. These estimates require significant judgment and the change in these estimates could have an effect on its results of operations during the periods involved.

Contract Balances

The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers and these timing differences result in receivables or contract liabilities (deferred revenue) on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet. The Company records deferred revenue when revenue is recognized subsequent to invoicing.

The Company's balances for contract assets totaled \$550,000 and \$536,000 as of January 1, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively. The Company's balances for contract liabilities, which are included in deferred revenue, totaled \$8.6 million and \$9.3 million as of January 1, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

During the three months ended March 31, 2018, the Company recognized \$3.3 million of revenue that was included in the deferred revenue balance, as adjusted for Topic 606, at the beginning of the period. All other activity in deferred revenue is due to the timing of invoices in relation to the timing of revenue as described above.

Revenue allocated to remaining performance obligations represents the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied, or partially unsatisfied, which includes unearned revenue and amounts that will be invoiced and recognized as revenue in future periods. The Company has elected to exclude the future billable professional services from the

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remaining performance obligations. Contracted but unsatisfied performance obligations were approximately \$18.4 million as of March 31, 2018, of which the Company expects to recognize \$12.6 million of revenue over the next 12 months and the remainder thereafter.

Payment terms and conditions vary by contract type, although terms generally include a requirement of payment within 30 to 60 days. In instances where the timing of revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing, the Company has determined that its contracts generally do not include a significant financing component. The primary purpose of invoicing terms is to provide customers with simplified and predictable ways of purchasing the Company's products and services, and not to facilitate financing arrangements.

Deferred Sales Commissions

Sales commissions represent the direct incremental costs related to the acquisition of customer contracts. The Company recognizes commissions as sales and marketing expense at the time the associated product revenue is recognized, requiring establishment of a deferred cost in the event a commission is paid prior to recognition of revenue. The deferred commission amounts are recoverable through the related future revenue streams under non-cancellable customer contracts and commission clawback provisions in the Company's sales compensation plans. Deferred commission costs included in prepaid expenses and other assets were \$268,000 and \$308,000 at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. Deferred commission costs in other assets, non-current were \$59,000 and \$47,000 at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The Company recognized commissions expense of \$207,000 and \$382,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(3) Intangible Assets and Goodwill**Intangible Assets**

The Company's amortizable intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2018			
	Customer Relationships	Developed Technology	Trademarks / Trade-Names	Total
Original cost	\$5,005	\$ 8,365	\$ 2,186	\$15,556
Accumulated amortization	(2,366)	(6,470)	(843)	(9,679)
Net identifiable intangible assets	\$2,639	\$ 1,895	\$ 1,343	\$5,877
	December 31, 2017			
	Customer Relationships	Developed Technology	Trademarks / Trade-Names	Total
Original cost	\$4,928	\$ 8,225	\$ 2,184	\$15,337
Accumulated amortization	(2,194)	(6,043)	(805)	(9,042)
Net identifiable intangible assets	\$2,734	\$ 2,182	\$ 1,379	\$6,295

Changes to the carrying amount of net amortizable intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2018 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Balance, beginning of period	\$6,295
Amortization expense	(527)
Currency translation	109
Balance, end of period	\$5,877

Amortization expense of intangible assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

Three
Months
Ended

	March 31,	
	2018	2017
Amortization expense associated with the developed technology included in cost of revenues	\$298	\$293
Amortization expense associated with other acquired intangible assets included in operating expenses	229	223
Total amortization expense	\$527	\$516

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Goodwill

On October 3, 2014, the Company completed the acquisition of Kulu Valley, Ltd., subsequently renamed Qumu Ltd., and recognized \$8.8 million of goodwill and \$6.7 million of intangible assets. The goodwill balance of \$7.7 million at March 31, 2018 reflects the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations since the acquisition date.

As of March 31, 2018, the Company's market capitalization, without a control premium, was greater than its book value and, as a result, the Company concluded there was no goodwill impairment. Declines in the Company's market capitalization or a downturn in its future financial performance and/or future outlook could require the Company to record goodwill and other impairment charges. While a goodwill impairment charge is a non-cash charge, it would have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations.

(4) Commitments and Contingencies

Leases and Other Financing Obligations

Balances for assets acquired under capital lease obligations and included in property and equipment were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Computer and network equipment	\$ 511	\$ 511
Furniture	287	287
Assets acquired under capital lease obligations	798	798
Accumulated depreciation	(670)	(613)
Assets acquired under capital lease obligations, net	\$ 128	\$ 185

The current and long-term portions of capital leases and other financing obligations were as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Capital leases and other financing obligations, current	\$ 152	\$ 1,047
Capital leases and other financing obligations, non-current	—	3
Total capital leases and other financing obligations	\$ 152	\$ 1,050

The Company leases certain of its facilities and some of its equipment under non-cancelable operating lease arrangements. The rental payments under these leases are charged to expense on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable term of the lease. Future minimum payments under capital lease obligations, other financing obligations, and non-cancelable operating leases, excluding property taxes and other operating expenses, as of March 31, 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

	Capital leases and other financing obligations	Operating leases	Total
Remainder of 2018	\$ 152	\$ 617	\$ 769
2019	3	545	548
2020	—	298	298
2021	—	300	300
2022	—	306	306
Thereafter	—	25	25
Total minimum lease payments	155	\$ 2,091	\$ 2,246
Less amount representing interest	(3)		
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$ 152		

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Term Loans

The Company's term loans are reported in the consolidated balance sheets as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, December 31,	
	2018	2017
Term loan, at face value	\$ 10,000	\$ 8,000
Unamortized original issue discount	(1,973)	(121)
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(360)	(274)
Term loan	\$ 7,667	\$ 7,605

Credit Agreement – ESW Holdings, Inc.

On January 12, 2018, the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Qumu, Inc., entered into a term loan credit agreement (the “ESW credit agreement”) with ESW Holdings, Inc. as lender and administrative agent pursuant to which the Company borrowed \$10.0 million in the form of a term loan.

The term loan is scheduled to mature on January 10, 2020. Interest accrues and compounds monthly at a variable rate per annum equal to the prime rate plus 4.0%. The Company may prepay the term loan at any time with the payment of a pre-payment fee of 10% of the amount prepaid.

The term loan had an estimated fair value of \$8.0 million as of March 31, 2018. The fair value of the term loan is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis based on the Company’s current incremental borrowing rate. As the contractual terms of the loan provide all the necessary inputs for this calculation, the term loan is classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy. The estimated fair value is not necessarily indicative of the amount that would be realized in a current market exchange.

Credit Agreement – Hale Capital Partners, LP

The term loan balance consisted of a term loan credit agreement (the “Hale credit agreement”) with HCP-FVD, LLC as lender and Hale Capital Partners, LP as administrative agent, under which the Company borrowed \$8.0 million as a term loan on October 21, 2016. The term loan was scheduled to mature on October 21, 2019 and required payment of interest monthly at the prime rate plus 6.0%. Proceeds from the ESW credit agreement were used to pay the remaining outstanding balance of \$8.0 million on the Hale term note plus a 10% prepayment penalty of \$800,000 on January 12, 2018.

Covenant Compliance

The ESW credit agreement contains affirmative and negative covenants and requirements relating to the Company and its operations. The negative covenants of the ESW credit agreement require the Company to meet financial covenants beginning with the quarter ended September 30, 2018 relating to minimum core bookings, maximum deferred revenue non-current, minimum subscription, and maintenance and support revenue, and minimum subscription and maintenance and support dollar renewal rates.

The Company’s monthly, quarterly and annual results of operations are subject to significant fluctuations due to a variety of factors, many of which are outside of the Company’s control. These factors include the number and mix of products and solutions sold in the period, timing of customer purchase commitments, including the impact of long sales cycles and seasonal buying patterns, and variability in the size of customer purchases and the impact of large customer orders on a particular period. The foregoing factors are difficult to forecast, and these, as well as other factors, could adversely affect the Company’s monthly, quarterly and annual results of operations. Failure to achieve its monthly, quarterly or annual forecasts may result in the Company being out of compliance with covenants or projecting noncompliance in the future. Management actively monitors its opportunity pipeline, forecast, and projected covenant compliance on an ongoing basis.

Contingencies

The Company is exposed to a number of asserted and unasserted claims encountered in the normal course of business. Legal costs related to loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

The Company’s standard arrangements include provisions indemnifying customers against liabilities if the Company's products infringe a third-party’s intellectual property rights. The Company has not incurred any costs in its continuing operations as a result of such indemnifications and has not accrued any liabilities related to such contingent

obligations in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

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(5) Fair Value Measurements

A hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value is in place that distinguishes market data between observable independent market inputs and unobservable market assumptions by the reporting entity. The hierarchy is intended to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Three levels within the hierarchy may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs include data points that are observable such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, and inputs (other than quoted prices) such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs are generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect an entity's own estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

In conjunction with the debt financings completed in October 2016 and January 2018, the Company issued two warrants for the purchase of up to 1,239,286 of the Company's common stock, which remained unexercised and outstanding at March 31, 2018. The warrant issued in conjunction with the October 21, 2016 debt financing (Hale warrant) for the purchase of up to 314,286 shares of the Company's common stock expires on October 21, 2026, has an exercise price of \$2.80 per share and is transferable. The warrant issued in conjunction with the January 12, 2018 debt financing (ESW warrant) for the purchase of up to 925,000 shares of the Company's common stock expires on January 12, 2028, has an exercise price of \$1.96 per share and is transferable. The warrants contain a cash settlement feature upon the occurrence of a certain events, essentially the sale of the Company as defined in the warrant agreements. As a result of this feature, the warrants are subject to derivative accounting as prescribed under ASC 815. Accordingly, the fair value of the warrants on the dates of issuance were recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as a liability.

The warrant liability was recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheets at its fair value on the respective dates of issuance and is revalued on each subsequent balance sheet date until such instrument is exercised or expires, with any changes in the fair value between reporting periods recorded as other income or expense. During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash gain of \$387,000 and a non-cash loss of \$78,000, respectively, from the change in fair value of the warrant liability. The decrease in fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was primarily driven by decreases in both the Company's stock price and related volatility impacting both the Hale warrant and the ESW warrant, and the increase in fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was primarily driven by an increase in the Company's stock price impacting the Hale warrant, which was the only warrant outstanding as of such date.

The Company estimates the fair value of this liability using option pricing models that are based on the individual characteristics of the warrants on the valuation date, which includes assumptions for expected volatility, expected life and risk-free interest rate, as well as the present value of the minimum cash payment component of the instrument. Changes in the assumptions used could have a material impact on the resulting fair value. The primary inputs affecting the value of the warrant liability are the Company's stock price and volatility in the Company's stock price, as well as assumptions about the probability and timing of certain events, such as a change in control or future equity offerings. Increases in the fair value of the underlying stock or increases in the volatility of the stock price generally result in a corresponding increase in the fair value of the warrant liability; conversely, decreases in the fair value of the underlying stock or decreases in the volatility of the stock price generally result in a corresponding decrease in the fair value of the warrant liability.

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The Company's liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis and the fair value hierarchy utilized to determine such fair values is as follows at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	Fair Value Measurements Using		
Total Fair Value at March 31, 2018	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:			
Derivative warrant liability - ESW warrant	\$ 1,888	\$ —	—\$ 1,888
Derivative warrant liability - Hale warrant	720	—	720
Derivative warrant liabilities	\$ 2,608	\$ —	—\$ 2,608
	Fair Value Measurements Using		
Total Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Liabilities:			
Derivative warrant liability - Hale warrant	\$ 819	\$ —	—\$ 819

The Company classified the warrant liability as Level 3 due to the lack of relevant observable market data over fair value inputs such as the probability-weighting of the various scenarios in the arrangement. The following table represents a rollforward of the fair value of the Level 3 instrument (significant unobservable inputs):

Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 819
Addition of warrant liability	2,176
Change in fair value	(387)
Balance at March 31, 2018	\$ 2,608

(6) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company granted the following stock-based awards:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018
Stock options	—25,000
Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units	—62,500
Performance stock units	—166,149

The stock options, restricted stock awards and performance stock units granted during the three months ended March 31, 2017 were granted under the Company's Second Amended and Restated 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2007 Plan"), a shareholder approved plan. Of the 166,149 performance stock units granted in connection with the Company's 2017 short-term incentive plan ("2017 Incentive Plan"), 116,168 vested during the three months ended March 31, 2018. In settlement of the performance stock units, during the three months ended March 31, 2018, the

Company issued 25,726 shares, which is equal to the number of performance stock units vested multiplied by the percentage achievement of the performance goals for the 2017 Incentive Plan of approximately 22.1%. Subsequent to March 31, 2018, the Company's shareholders approved an amendment to the 2007 Plan on May 10, 2018 to increase the number of shares authorized under the plan by 500,000 to a total of 3,230,320 shares.

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The Company recognized the following expense related to its share-based payment arrangements (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
Stock-based compensation cost, before income tax benefit:		
Stock options	\$47	\$126
Restricted stock awards and restricted stock units	163	209
Performance stock units	—	78
Total stock-based compensation	\$210	\$413

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
Stock-based compensation cost included in:		
Cost of revenues	\$10	\$14
Operating expenses	200	399
Total stock-based compensation	\$210	\$413

(7) Income Taxes

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company's liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits totaled \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively (excluding interest and penalties). The Company had no accrued interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2018 and had \$1,000 of accrued interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits on a gross basis at December 31, 2017. The change in the liability for gross unrecognized tax benefits reflects an increase in reserves established for federal and state research and development credits. Additionally, the Company continues to analyze the different aspects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 which could potentially affect the provisional estimates that were recorded at December 31, 2017. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2018, there were no changes made to the provisional amounts recognized in 2017. The Company does not currently expect significant changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits during the next twelve months.

(8) Computation of Net Loss Per Share of Common Stock

The following table identifies the components of net loss per basic and diluted share (in thousands, except for per share data):

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2018 2017	
Net loss per share – basic and diluted		
Net loss	\$(4,530)	\$(3,562)
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic and diluted	9,370	9,245
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$(0.48)	\$(0.39)

Stock options, warrants and restricted stock units to acquire common shares excluded from the computation of diluted weighted-average common shares as their effect is anti-dilutive were as follows (in thousands):

Three
Months
Ended
March 31,

	2018	2017
Stock options	1,316	1,529
Warrant	1,126	314
Restricted stock units	150	120
Total anti-dilutive	2,592	1,963

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(9) Investment in Software Company

As of March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company held an investment totaling \$3.1 million in convertible preferred stock of BriefCam, Ltd. ("BriefCam"), a privately-held Israeli company that develops video synopsis technology to augment security and surveillance systems to facilitate review of surveillance video. The investment does not have a readily determinable fair value and is recorded at cost, less impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in market-based transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer and is included in other non-current assets. The Company's ownership interest is less than 20%. The security is reviewed quarterly for observable price changes in market-based transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer, as well as for changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events that suggest the Company's investment may not be fully recoverable. If the fair value of the investment is determined to be less than its carrying amount, the Company writes down the investment to its fair value and recognizes the write-down in net income. The Company monitors BriefCam's results of operations, business plan and capital raising activities and is not aware of any events or circumstances that would indicate a decline in the fair value below the carrying value of its investment. During the three months ended March 31, 2018, there were no observable price changes in market-based transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer or impairments related to the Company's non-marketable investment in the equity security.

See Note 10—"Subsequent Event" for information relating to the potential sale of the Company's investment in BriefCam subsequent to March 31, 2018.

(10) Subsequent Event

On May 7, 2018, BriefCam, Canon Inc. ("Canon"), and the shareholders of BriefCam, including the Company, entered into a stock purchase agreement by which Canon will acquire all of the outstanding shares of BriefCam. On May 9, 2018, BriefCam announced that it will be acquired by Canon by a press included as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K dated May 7, 2018. The gross purchase price for the Company's shares in BriefCam is expected to be approximately \$9.5 million, with substantially all of the purchase price expected to be received at closing, when and if it occurs. The Company has not yet completed any tax analysis relating to the disposition of its shares in BriefCam. As disclosed in the press release by BriefCam, the transaction is subject to customary closing conditions.

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

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the section titled "Financial Information" and our audited financial statements and related notes which are included in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements included in this discussion as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those discussed in "Risk Factors" included our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Overview

Qumu Corporation ("Qumu" or the "Company") provides the software applications businesses use to create, manage, secure, distribute and measure the success of live and on-demand video for the enterprise. The Company's platform enables global organizations to drive employee engagement, increase access to video, and modernize the workplace by providing a more efficient and effective way to share knowledge.

The Company generates revenue through the sale of enterprise video content management software solutions, hardware, maintenance and support, and professional and other services. Software sales may take the form of a perpetual software license, a cloud-hosted software as a service (SaaS) or a term software license. Software licenses and appliances revenue includes sales of perpetual software licenses and hardware. Service revenue includes SaaS, term software licenses, maintenance and support, and professional and other services.

For the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company generated revenues of \$4.8 million and \$6.7 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company generated revenues of \$28.2 million and \$31.7 million, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion of the Company's financial condition and results of operations is based upon its financial statements, which are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP. The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments

and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, costs and expenses and related disclosures. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions. Management bases its estimates of the carrying value of certain assets

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and liabilities on historical experience and on various other assumptions that management believes to be reasonable. The Company's actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Management utilizes its technical knowledge, cumulative business experience, judgment and other factors in the selection and application of the Company's accounting policies. The accounting policies considered by management to be the most critical to the presentation of the condensed consolidated financial statements because they require the most difficult, subjective and complex judgments include revenue recognition, investment in nonconsolidated company, derivative liabilities for outstanding warrants, and royalties for third party technology. These accounting policies are discussed in Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017.

See Note 1—"Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation" of the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements for a description of the Company's change in critical accounting policies with respect to revenue recognition during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Results of Operations

The percentage relationships to revenues of certain income and expense items for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, and the percentage changes in these income and expense items relative to the prior year period, are contained in the following table:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		
	Percentage of Revenues		Percent Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018
	2018	2017	
Revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %	(28)%
Cost of revenues	(43.7)	(38.5)	(18)
Gross profit	56.3	61.5	(34)
Operating expenses:			
Research and development	39.4	31.4	(10)
Sales and marketing	45.1	36.5	(11)
General and administrative	45.2	36.7	(11)
Amortization of purchased intangibles	4.7	3.3	3
Total operating expenses	134.4	107.9	(10)
Operating loss	(78.1)	(46.4)	21
Other expense, net	(17.5)	(6.7)	88
Loss before income taxes	(95.6)	(53.1)	30
Income tax benefit	(1.8)	—	2,100
Net loss	(93.8)%	(53.1)%	27 %

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Revenues

The Company generates revenue through the sale of enterprise video content management software solutions, appliances, maintenance and support, and professional and other services. Software sales may take the form of a perpetual software license, a term software license or a cloud-hosted software as a service (SaaS). Software licenses and appliances revenue includes sales of perpetual software licenses and hardware. Service revenue includes term software licenses, SaaS, maintenance and support, and professional and other services.

As discussed in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, the adoption of Topic 606 negatively impacted revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2018 by \$184,000 when compared to the revenue that would have been recognized using the revenue guidance before the adoption of Topic 606.

The table below describes the Company's revenues by product category (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
			Increase (Decrease)	Percent Increase (Decrease)
	2018	2017	2017 to 2018	2017 to 2018
Software licenses and appliances	\$451	\$1,220	\$ (769)	(63)%
Service				
Subscription, maintenance and support	4,038	4,838	(800)	(17)
Professional services and other	342	653	(311)	(48)
Total service	4,380	5,491	(1,111)	(20)
Total revenues	\$4,831	\$6,711	\$ (1,880)	(28)%

Revenues can vary period to period based on the type and size of contract into which the Company enters with each customer. The decrease in software licenses and appliances revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the same period in 2017 was driven by a decrease in perpetual software license and appliance sales. The decrease in subscription, maintenance and support revenues in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the corresponding 2017 period primary resulted from the loss of a large customer in the fourth quarter of 2017, representing approximately \$800,000 of the variance.

Professional services revenues, which generally move directionally with changes in perpetual license sales, decreased in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the corresponding 2017 period due primarily to the inclusion of a large former customer in the three months ended March 31, 2017 and to lower utilization and reduced size of the Company's global professional services team in the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Future consolidated revenues will be dependent upon many factors, including the rate of adoption of the Company's software solutions in its targeted markets and whether arrangements with customers are structured as a software license or a SaaS, which impacts the timing of revenue recognition. Other factors that will influence future consolidated revenues include the timing of customer orders, the product and service mix of customer orders, the impact of changes in economic conditions and the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

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Cost of Revenues and Gross Profit

A comparison of gross profit and gross margin by revenue category is as follows (dollars in thousands):
Three Months Ended March 31,

	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018	Percent Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018
Gross profit:				
Software licenses and appliances	\$ 116	\$ 726	\$ (610)	(84)%
Service	2,603	3,401	(798)	(23)
Total gross profit	\$ 2,719	\$ 4,127	\$ (1,408)	(34)%

Gross margin:

Software licenses and appliances	25.7 %	59.5 %	(33.8)%
Service	59.4 %	61.9 %	(2.5)%
Total gross margin	56.3 %	61.5 %	(5.2)%

Gross margins include \$298,000 and \$293,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, for the amortization of intangible assets acquired as a result of the acquisition of Qumu, Inc. in the fourth quarter of 2011 and Kulu Valley in the fourth quarter of 2014. Cost of revenues for the full year 2018 is expected to include approximately \$1.2 million of amortization expense for purchased intangibles. The Company had 23 and 25 service personnel at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The 5.2% decrease in total gross margin percentage in the three months ended March 31, 2018, compared to the corresponding 2017 period, resulted from decreases in both software licenses and appliance gross margin and service gross margin for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The 33.8% decrease in software licenses and appliance gross margin in the three months ended March 31, 2018 was driven primarily by fixed amortized prepaid royalties for embedded OEM licenses and lower perpetual license revenue in the three months ended March 31, 2018. The 2.5% decrease in service gross margin in the three months ended March 31, 2018 was primarily driven by higher gross margin attributable to services to a large former customer in the three months ended March 31, 2017 and to lower utilization and reduced size of the Company's global professional services team in the first quarter of 2018.

Future gross profit margins will fluctuate quarter to quarter and will be impacted by the rate of growth and mix of the Company's product and service offerings and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations.

Operating Expenses

The following is a summary of operating expenses (dollars in thousands):

	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018	Percent Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	\$ 1,903	\$ 2,109	\$ (206)	(10)%
Sales and marketing	2,180	2,451	(271)	(11)
General and administrative	2,181	2,460	(279)	(11)
Amortization of purchased intangibles	229	223	6	3
Total operating expenses	\$ 6,493	\$ 7,243	\$ (750)	(10)%

Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the corresponding 2017 period reflected continued improvement in the Company's operational efficiency. The Company had 83 and 120 personnel in operating activities at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company incurred severance expense relating to cost

reduction initiatives of \$171,000 and \$102,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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Research and development

Research and development expenses were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31,

	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Increase (Decrease)
			2017 to 2018	2017 to 2018
Compensation and employee-related	\$1,473	\$1,635	\$ (162)	(10)%
Overhead and other expenses	301	295	6	2
Outside services and consulting	85	93	(8)	(9)
Depreciation and amortization	17	38	(21)	(55)
Equity-based compensation	27	48	(21)	(44)
Total research and development expenses	\$1,903	\$2,109	\$ (206)	(10)%

Total research and development expenses as a percent of revenues were 39% and 31% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company had 36 and 62 research and development personnel at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which reflects a planned personnel reduction at the Company's software development and testing facility in Hyderabad, India in the second quarter of 2017.

The decrease in expenses of \$206,000 was driven primarily by lower employee costs, due to fewer research and development personnel, and continued improvement in the Company's operational efficiency in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the corresponding 2017 period.

Sales and marketing

Sales and marketing expenses were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Three Months Ended March 31,

	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease)	Percent Increase (Decrease)
			2017 to 2018	2017 to 2018
Compensation and employee-related	\$1,653	\$1,899	\$ (246)	(13)%
Overhead and other expenses	332	266	66	25
Outside services and consulting	172	207	(35)	(17)
Depreciation and amortization	6	19	(13)	(68)
Equity-based compensation	17	60	(43)	(72)
Total sales and marketing expenses	\$2,180	\$2,451	\$ (271)	(11)%

Total sales and marketing expenses as a percent of revenues were 45% and 37% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company had 30 and 34 sales and marketing personnel at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The decrease in expenses of \$271,000 in the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the corresponding 2017 period was primarily driven by lower employee costs due to a decrease in the average number of sales and marketing personnel during the 2018 period. The Company incurred severance expense relating to sales and marketing cost reduction initiatives of \$45,000 and \$76,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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General and administrative

General and administrative expenses were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018	Percent Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018
Compensation and employee-related	\$795	\$977	\$ (182)	(19)%
Overhead and other expenses	326	362	(36)	(10)
Outside services and consulting	758	639	119	19
Depreciation and amortization	146	191	(45)	(24)
Equity-based compensation	156	291	(135)	(46)
Total general and administrative expenses	\$2,181	\$2,460	\$ (279)	(11)%

Total general and administrative expenses as a percent of revenues were 45% and 37% for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The higher percentage for the three months ended March 31, 2018 reflects lower revenue in that period as compared to the comparable period of 2017. The Company had 17 and 24 general and administrative personnel at March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The decrease in expenses of \$279,000 compared to the corresponding 2017 period was driven primarily by continued improvement in the Company's operational efficiency, as well as by lower employee costs due to fewer general and administrative personnel in the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Amortization of Purchased Intangibles

Operating expenses include \$229,000 and \$223,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, for the amortization of intangible assets acquired as part of the Company's acquisition of Qumu, Inc. in October 2011 and Kulu Valley in October 2014. Operating expenses for the full year 2018 are expected to include approximately \$0.9 million of amortization expense associated with purchased intangibles, exclusive of the portion classified in cost of revenue.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2018	2017	Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018	Percent Increase (Decrease) 2017 to 2018
Interest income (expense), net	\$(844)	\$(317)	\$ (527)	166 %
Change in fair value of warrant liability	387	(78)	465	(596)
Other, net	(387)	(55)	(332)	604
Total other expense, net	\$(844)	\$(450)	\$ (394)	88 %

The Company recognized interest expense on its term loan and capital leases of \$844,000 and \$317,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, which include the accrual of interest on the Company's term loans, as well as the amortization of deferred financing costs. Amortization of deferred financing costs for the three months ended March 31, 2018 includes \$395,000 of expense related to the Company's acceleration of the amortization of deferred financing costs in connection with the modification of its term loan credit agreement with Hale Capital Partners, LP in the fourth quarter of 2017 and subsequent refinancing of the debt during the three months ended March 31, 2018.

In conjunction with the debt financings completed in October 2016 and January 2018, the Company issued two warrants for the purchase of up to 314,286 shares and 925,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock, which remained unexercised and outstanding at March 31, 2018. The warrants contain a cash settlement feature upon

the occurrence of a certain events, essentially the sale of the Company as defined in the warrant agreements. As a result of this feature, the warrants are subject to derivative accounting as prescribed under ASC 815. Accordingly, the fair value of the warrants on the respective dates of issuance were recorded in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as a liability. The fair value of the warrant

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liability is estimated at the end of each reporting period and the change in the fair value is recorded as a non-operating gain or loss in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. During the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company recorded a non-cash gain of \$387,000 and a non-cash loss of \$78,000, respectively, from the change in fair value of the warrant liability impacting both the Hale warrant and the ESW warrant. The decrease in fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was primarily driven by decreases in both the Company's stock price and related volatility, and the increase in fair value for the three months ended March 31, 2017 was primarily driven by an increase in the Company's stock price impacting the Hale warrant, which was the only warrant outstanding as of such date.

Other expense also included net losses on foreign currency transactions of \$271,000 and \$48,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and debt issuance costs of \$110,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 related to the warrant issued in the first quarter of 2018. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below for a discussion of changes in cash levels.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes represents federal, state, and foreign income taxes or income tax benefit on income or loss. Net income tax benefit amounted to \$88,000 and \$4,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and is primarily attributable to United Kingdom operations, which include refundable research credits.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table sets forth certain relevant measures of the Company's liquidity and capital resources (in thousands):

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,558	\$ 7,690
Working capital	\$ (3,557)	\$ (1,467)
Financing obligations	\$ 152	\$ 1,050
Term loan	7,667	7,605
Financing obligations and term loan	\$ 7,819	\$ 8,655

The Company expects it will be able to maintain current operations and anticipated capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months through its cash reserves, which includes the proceeds of the debt financing completed in the first quarter of 2018, as well as any cash flows that may be generated from current operations and expected proceeds from the sale of the Company's interest in BriefCam if and when the closing of the sale occurs. Based on expected revenue performance and continued management of expenses to scale with revenue, the Company expects that it will be cash flow breakeven for the fourth quarter of 2018. If the Company is unable to meet its revenue expectations, it is positioned to further reduce costs to mitigate the impact on its cash reserves for at least the next 12 months.

At March 31, 2018, the Company had aggregate negative working capital of \$3.6 million, compared to negative working capital of \$1.5 million at December 31, 2017. Working capital includes current deferred revenue of \$9.1 million and \$8.9 million at March 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. The primary contributors to the change in working capital were the decrease in cash and cash equivalents by \$1.1 million and the decreased sales during the three months ended March 31, 2018 compared to the three months ended December 31, 2017, which contributed to the \$1.6 million decrease in accounts receivable.

Financing obligations consist of capital leases related to the acquisition of computer and network equipment and furniture and other financing obligations.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2018, the Company used \$8.8 million of the \$10.0 million term loan proceeds provided through the credit agreement with ESW Holdings, Inc. to pay all outstanding obligations under the term loan credit agreement dated as of October 21, 2016 among the Company, Qumu, Inc., HCP-FVD, LLC, as lender and Hale Capital Partners, LP, as administrative agent. Concurrently with such repayment, the October 21, 2016 term loan credit agreement terminated by its terms effective January 12, 2018.

The term loan with ESW Holdings, Inc. consists of a two-year note having a face value of \$10.0 million and is scheduled to mature on January 10, 2020. Interest accrues and compounds monthly at a variable rate per annum equal

to the prime rate plus 4%. As of March 31, 2018, interest accrued at 8.75% and accrued and unpaid interest was \$186,000.

Apart from proceeds from term loans received in the fourth quarter of 2016 and the first quarter of 2018, the Company's primary source of cash from operating activities has been cash collections from sales of products and services to customers. The Company expects cash inflows from operating activities to be affected by increases or decreases in sales and timing of

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collections. The Company's primary use of cash for operating activities has been for personnel costs and outside service providers, payment of royalties associated with third-party software licenses and purchases of equipment to fulfill customer orders. The Company expects cash flows from operating activities to be affected by fluctuations in revenues, personnel costs, outside service providers, and the amount and timing of royalty payments and equipment purchases as the Company continues to support the growth of the business. The amount of cash and cash equivalents held by the Company's international subsidiaries that is not available to fund domestic operations unless repatriated was \$1.9 million as of March 31, 2018