

SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-Q

October 29, 2007

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2007

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 000-52049

SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

06-1594540

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

750 Route 202 South, Suite 600

Bridgewater, New Jersey

(Address of principal executive offices)

08807

(Zip Code)

(866) 620-3940

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address, and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

Yes No

Shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock:

Class
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value

Outstanding at October 24, 2007
32,498,292 shares

**SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
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CERTIFICATION OF CEO PURSUANT TO SECTION 906

CERTIFICATION OF CFO PURSUANT TO SECTION 906

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share data)

| | September 30, 2007 (Unaudited) | December 31, 2006 |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 82,779 | \$ 73,905 |
| Marketable securities | 2,010 | 3,780 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$489 and \$171 at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively | 25,389 | 16,917 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 2,542 | 1,653 |
| Deferred tax assets | 330 | 312 |
| | | |
| Total current assets | 113,050 | 96,567 |
| Marketable securities | 2,919 | 1,267 |
| Property and equipment, net | 10,307 | 5,262 |
| Deferred tax assets | 1,641 | 1,643 |
| Other assets | 176 | 186 |
| | | |
| Total assets | \$ 128,093 | \$ 104,925 |
| | | |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 2,162 | \$ 728 |
| Accrued expenses | 8,954 | 7,807 |
| Short-term portion of equipment loan payable | 166 | 666 |
| Deferred revenues | 418 | 451 |
| | | |
| Total current liabilities | 11,700 | 9,652 |
| Other liabilities | 794 | |
| Stockholders' equity: | | |
| Common stock, \$0.0001 par value; 100,000 shares authorized, 32,585 and 32,250 shares issued; 32,489 and 32,154 outstanding at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively | 3 | 3 |
| Treasury stock, at cost (96 shares at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006) | (19) | (19) |
| Additional paid-in capital | 94,020 | 90,844 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | 6 | (6) |
| Retained earnings | 21,589 | 4,451 |
| | | |
| Total stockholders' equity | 115,599 | 95,273 |
| | | |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 128,093 | \$ 104,925 |

See accompanying notes.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands, except per share data)

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | September 30, | | September 30, | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Net revenues | \$ 34,477 | \$ 18,909 | \$ 87,127 | \$ 52,075 |
| Costs and expenses: | | | | |
| Cost of services (\$0 and \$3,714 were purchased from a related party during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively)* | 15,601 | 8,685 | 39,748 | 27,091 |
| Research and development | 2,948 | 1,924 | 7,414 | 5,759 |
| Selling, general and administrative | 4,992 | 3,084 | 12,862 | 7,615 |
| Depreciation | 1,375 | 850 | 3,752 | 2,389 |
| Total costs and expenses | 24,916 | 14,543 | 63,776 | 42,854 |
| Income from operations | 9,561 | 4,366 | 23,351 | 9,221 |
| Interest and other income | 972 | 1,080 | 2,875 | 1,344 |
| Interest expense | (7) | (24) | (34) | (80) |
| Income before income tax expense | 10,526 | 5,422 | 26,192 | 10,485 |
| Income tax expense | (2,518) | (2,286) | (9,054) | (4,392) |
| Net income | \$ 8,008 | \$ 3,136 | \$ 17,138 | \$ 6,093 |
| Net income per common share: | | | | |
| Basic | \$ 0.25 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.53 | \$ 0.24 |
| Diluted | \$ 0.24 | \$ 0.10 | \$ 0.51 | \$ 0.22 |
| Weighted-average common shares outstanding: | | | | |
| Basic | 32,264 | 31,711 | 32,161 | 25,708 |
| Diluted | 33,599 | 32,502 | 33,370 | 28,044 |

* Cost of services excludes depreciation and amortization which is shown separately.

See accompanying notes.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)
(In thousands)

| | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| | September 30, | |
| | 2007 | 2006 |
| Operating activities: | | |
| Net income | \$ 17,138 | \$ 6,093 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation | 3,752 | 2,389 |
| Deferred income taxes | (16) | 2,375 |
| Stock-based compensation | 2,083 | 722 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts | (8,472) | (3,917) |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | (889) | (482) |
| Other assets | 10 | 915 |
| Accounts payable | 1,434 | (257) |
| Accrued expenses | 1,147 | 387 |
| Other liabilities | 794 | |
| Due to a related party | | (577) |
| Deferred revenues | (33) | (269) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 16,948 | 7,379 |
| Investing activities: | | |
| Purchases of fixed assets | (8,797) | (3,691) |
| Purchases of marketable securities available for sale | (3,685) | (1,558) |
| Maturity of marketable securities available for sale | 3,815 | 3,037 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (8,667) | (2,212) |
| Financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock related party | | 1,000 |
| Proceeds from initial public offering, net of offering costs | | 45,557 |
| Proceeds from the exercise over-allotment option, net of offering costs | | 7,102 |
| Proceeds from the exercise of stock options | 1,093 | 62 |
| Repayments of equipment loan | (500) | (500) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 593 | 53,221 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 8,874 | 58,388 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year | 73,905 | 8,786 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 82,779 | \$ 67,174 |

See accompanying notes.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

The financial statements at September 30, 2007 and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 are unaudited, but in the opinion of management include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) for complete financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes in the Company s Annual Report incorporated by reference in Form 10-K for calendar year 2006. The results reported in these financial statements should not necessarily be taken as indicative of results that may be expected for the entire year. The balance sheet at December 31, 2006 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. GAAP for complete financial statements.

1. Description of Business

Synchronoss Technologies, Inc. (the Company or Synchronoss) is a leading provider of on-demand multi-channel transaction management solutions to the communications services marketplace based on its penetration into key providers of communications services. The Company conducts its business operations primarily in the United States of America, with some aspects of its operations being outsourced to entities located in India and Canada. The Company s proprietary on-demand platform enables communications service providers (CSPs) to take, manage and provision orders and other customer-oriented transactions and perform related critical service tasks. The Company targets complex and high-growth markets including wireless, high speed access (i.e., cable, DSL, and Wi-Max), Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), video and also target CSP s bundling of these services (e.g., double, triple, and quadruple plays) and their intersection (i.e., video over wireless, IPTV, content activation). By simplifying technological complexities through the automation and integration of disparate systems, the Company s platform automates, synchronizes and simplifies electronic order management, activation, and provisioning of these services.

On June 20, 2006, the Company completed its initial public offering (IPO) pursuant to which it sold 6,532 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$8.00 per share. Upon completion of the IPO, all 13,549 outstanding shares of the Company s Series A and Series 1 convertible preferred stock automatically converted into common stock on a one-for-one basis. On July 3, 2006, the Company s IPO underwriters exercised their option to purchase an additional 960 shares of common stock at the IPO price of \$8.00 per share before underwriting discounts and commissions.

2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies***Use of Estimates***

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition and Deferred Revenue

The Company provides services principally on a transaction fee basis or, at times, on a fixed fee basis and recognizes the revenues as the services are performed or delivered as described below:

Transaction Service Arrangements: Transaction revenues consist of revenues derived from the processing of transactions through the Company s service platform and represent approximately 88% and 87% of net revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and represents approximately 85% and 86% of net revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Transaction service arrangements include services such as equipment orders, new account set-up, number port requests, credit checks and inventory management.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

Transaction revenues are principally based on a contractual price per transaction and are recognized based on the number of transactions processed during each reporting period. Revenues are recorded based on the total number of transactions processed at the applicable price established in the relevant contract. The total amount of revenues recognized is based primarily on the volume of transactions. Many of the Company's contracts guarantee minimum volume transactions from the customer. In these instances, if the customer's total transaction volume for the period is less than the contractual amount, Synchronoss records revenues at the minimum guaranteed amount. Set-up fees for transactional service arrangements are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract since these amounts would not have been paid by the customer without the related transactional service arrangement. The amount of set-up fees amortized and recorded as revenue during the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$35 and \$94, respectively, and \$316 and \$239 for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Revenues are presented net of a provision for discounts, which are volume level driven, or credits, which are performance driven, and are determined in the period in which the volume thresholds are met or the services are provided. Deferred revenues represent setup fees and billings to customers for services in advance of the performance of services, with revenues recognized as the services are rendered.

Professional Service Arrangements: Professional services represented approximately 11% and 12% of net revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and 14% and 12% of net revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Professional services include process and workflow consulting services and development services. Professional services, when sold with transactional service arrangements, are accounted for separately when the professional services have value to the customer on a standalone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of fair value of the professional services. When accounted for separately, professional service revenues are recognized as services are performed and all other elements of revenue recognition have been satisfied.

In addition, in determining whether professional service revenues can be accounted for separately from transaction service revenues, the Company considers the following factors for each professional services agreement: availability of the consulting services from other vendors, whether objective and reliable evidence of fair value exists for these services and the undelivered transaction revenues, the nature of the consulting services, the timing of when the consulting contract was signed in comparison to the transaction service start date and the contractual dependence of the transactional service on the customer's satisfaction with the consulting work.

If a professional service arrangement does not qualify for separate accounting, the Company would recognize the professional service revenues ratably over the remaining term of the transaction contract. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, all professional services have been accounted for separately.

Subscription Service Arrangements: Subscription service arrangements represented approximately 1% of our revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and relate principally to our ActivationNow[®] platform service which the customer accesses through a graphical user interface. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, subscription service arrangements represented approximately 1% and 2% of our revenues, respectively. The Company records revenues on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract for its subscription service contracts.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in bank accounts, which, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company invests in high-quality financial instruments, primarily money market funds, certificates of deposits and United States bonds. The Company has not recognized any losses in such accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to significant credit risk on cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited because of the creditworthiness of the Company's major customers.

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The Company's top five customers accounted for 96% and 95% of net revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and 95% and 96% of net revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company's top five customers accounted for 95% and 92% of accounts receivable at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006,

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

respectively. Synchronoss is the primary provider of e-commerce transaction management solutions to AT&T Mobility LLC (formerly Cingular Wireless), the Company's largest customer, under an agreement which runs through January of 2009, and will be automatically renewed for an additional twelve months unless either party terminates prior to November 1, 2008. Under the terms of this agreement, AT&T Mobility LLC may terminate its relationship with the Company for convenience, although the Company believes AT&T Mobility LLC would encounter substantial costs in replacing the Company's transaction management solution.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, requires disclosures of fair value information about financial instruments, whether or not recognized in the balance sheet, for which it is practicable to estimate that value. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying amounts reported in the financial statements approximate the fair value for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, equipment loan payable and accounts payable. The Company believes the carrying amount of its equipment loan approximates its fair value as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, since the interest rate of the equipment loan approximates a market rate.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities consist of fixed income investments with a maturity of greater than three months and other highly liquid investments that can be readily purchased or sold using established markets. In accordance with SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, these investments are classified as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value on the Company's balance sheet. The Company classifies its securities with maturity dates of 12 months or more as long term. Unrealized holding gains and losses are reported within accumulated other comprehensive loss as a separate component of stockholders' equity. If a decline in the fair value of a marketable security below the Company's cost basis is determined to be other than temporary, such marketable security is written down to its estimated fair value as a new cost basis and the amount of the write-down is included in earnings as an impairment charge. No other than temporary impairment charges have been recorded in any of the periods presented herein.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable consist of amounts due to the Company from normal business activities. The Company maintains an allowance for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company estimates uncollectible amounts based upon historical bad debts, current customer receivable balances, the age of customer receivable balances, the customer's financial condition and current economic trends.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 5 years, or the lesser of the related initial term of the lease or useful life for leasehold improvements. Expenditures for routine maintenance and repairs are charged against cost of services. Major replacements, improvements and additions are capitalized.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, a review of long-lived assets for impairment is performed when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be recoverable. If an indication of impairment is present, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows to be generated by the asset to the asset's carrying amount. If the undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

asset, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. The fair value is determined based on valuation techniques such as a comparison to fair values of similar assets or using a discounted cash flow analysis. There were no impairment charges recognized during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Cost of Services

Cost of services includes direct labor and those indirect costs related to revenues such as indirect labor, materials and supplies and facilities cost, exclusive of depreciation expense.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred, unless they meet GAAP criteria for deferral and amortization. Software development costs incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility do not meet these criteria, and are expensed as incurred. No costs were deferred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. Research and development expense consists primarily of costs related to personnel, including salaries and other personnel-related expenses, consulting fees and the cost of facilities, computer and support services used in service technology development. The Company also expenses costs relating to developing modifications and minor enhancements of its existing technology and services.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising as incurred. Advertising expenses were insignificant for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under SFAS No. 109, the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method deferred income tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. For operating losses and tax credit carryforwards, the Company determines the related deferred tax asset using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded if it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48) to create a single model to address accounting for uncertain tax positions. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007, as required and determined that the adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations. As of September 30, 2007 the Company has unrecognized tax benefits of \$794 that would reduce the effective tax rate if recognized. The Company did not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007. Components of the reserve are classified as either current or long-term in the consolidated balance sheet based on when the Company expects each of the items to be settled. Accordingly, the Company recorded a long-term liability of \$794 on its balance sheet at September 30, 2007. We record interest and penalties accrued in relation to uncertain income tax positions as a component of income tax expense. The Company did not recognize interest or penalties related to income tax during the three months ended September 30, 2007 or 2006 and did not accrue for interest or penalties as of September 30, 2007 or December 31, 2006. Tax returns for all years 2000 and thereafter are subject to future examination by tax authorities.

While Synchronoss believes it has identified all reasonably identified exposures and that the reserve it has established for identifiable exposures is appropriate under the circumstances, it is possible that additional exposures exist and that exposures may be settled at amounts different than the amounts reserved. It is also possible that changes in facts and circumstances could cause Synchronoss to either materially increase or reduce the carrying amount of its

tax reserve.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

Comprehensive Income

SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*, requires components of other comprehensive income, including unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, to be included as part of total comprehensive income. Comprehensive income is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes changes in the fair value of the Company's available-for-sale marketable securities. Comprehensive income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 is shown below.

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | September 30, | | September 30, | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Net income | \$ 8,008 | \$ 3,136 | \$ 17,138 | \$ 6,093 |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities, net of tax | 10 | 48 | 13 | 98 |
| Total comprehensive income | \$ 8,018 | \$ 3,184 | \$ 17,151 | \$ 6,191 |

Basic and Diluted Net Income Attributable to Common Stockholders per Common Share

The Company calculates net income per share in accordance with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*. The Company determined that its Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock represented a participating security prior to the Company's Initial Public Offering. Because the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock participated equally with common stock in dividends and unallocated income, the Company calculated basic earnings per share when the Company reports net income using the if-converted method, which in the Company's circumstances, is equivalent to the two class approach required by EITF 03-6, *Participating Securities and the Two Class Method under FASB Statement No. 128*. Net losses are not allocated to the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stockholders.

In connection with the Company's IPO, all of the Company's Series A and Series 1 redeemable convertible preferred stock was automatically converted into common stock. Since the Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock participated in dividend rights on a one-for-one basis with common stockholders, the security is included in the denominator of basic earnings per share for the period such preferred stock was outstanding. The Company's Series 1 redeemable convertible preferred stock is included in the denominator of diluted earnings per share for the period it was outstanding.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator used in computing basic and diluted net income attributable to common stockholders per common share. There were no stock options that were anti-dilutive and excluded from the following table for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

| | Three Months Ended | | Nine Months Ended | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | September 30, | | September 30, | |
| | 2007 | 2006 | 2007 | 2006 |
| Numerator: | | | | |
| Net income | \$ 8,008 | \$ 3,136 | \$ 17,138 | \$ 6,093 |
| Denominator: | | | | |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 32,264 | 31,711 | 32,161 | 18,516 |
| Conversion of Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock | | | | 7,192 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding basic | 32,264 | 31,711 | 32,161 | 25,708 |
| Dilutive effect of: | | | | |
| Options and restricted shares | 1,335 | 791 | 1,209 | 1,091 |
| Conversion of Series 1 convertible preferred stock into common stock | | | | 1,245 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted | 33,599 | 32,502 | 33,370 | 28,044 |

Stock-Based Compensation

As of September 30, 2007, the Company maintains two stock-based compensation plans. Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company was applying the disclosure only provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123). Compensation cost is recognized for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 and is based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). Under SFAS 123(R), an equity instrument is not considered to be issued until the instrument vests. As a result, compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period with an offsetting credit to additional paid-in capital. Compensation expense also includes the amortization on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period of the intrinsic values of the stock options granted prior to 2006 calculated in accordance with *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25).

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in U.S. GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company will adopt SFAS 157 as required and does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Accordingly, companies would then be required to report unrealized gains and losses on these items in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing companies

with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. The Company is currently evaluating the effects of the adoption of SFAS 159 on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

Segment Information

The Company currently operates in one business segment providing critical technology services to the communications industry. The Company is not organized by market and is managed and operated as one business. A single management team reports to the chief operating decision maker who comprehensively manages the entire business. The Company does not operate any material separate lines of business or separate business entities with respect to its services. Accordingly, the Company does not accumulate discrete financial information with respect to separate service lines and does not have separately reportable segments as defined by SFAS No. 131, *Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*.

3. Marketable Securities

The following is a summary of available-for-sale securities held by the Company at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006. All securities held by the Company are domestic and gross unrealized gains and losses are reported before tax:

| | Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| September 30, 2007 | | | | |
| Certificates of deposit | \$ 2,043 | \$ 1 | \$ (1) | \$ 2,043 |
| Government bonds | 2,877 | 9 | | 2,886 |
| | \$ 4,920 | \$ 10 | \$ (1) | \$ 4,929 |
| December 31, 2006 | | | | |
| Certificates of deposit | \$ 1,937 | \$ 1 | \$ (6) | \$ 1,932 |
| Government bonds | 3,120 | 2 | (7) | 3,115 |
| | \$ 5,057 | \$ 3 | \$ (13) | \$ 5,047 |

Unrealized gains and losses are reported as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in stockholders equity. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, realized gains and losses were insignificant. The cost of securities sold is based on specific identification method.

4. Stock Plans

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for determining the estimated fair value for stock-based awards. The weighted-average assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended September 30, 2007 | Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Expected stock price volatility | 68% | 61% |
| Risk-free interest rate | 4.85% | 4.68% |
| Expected life of options (in years) | 6.25 | 6.15 |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% | 0% |

The weighted-average fair value (as of the date of grant) of the options granted was \$20.90 and \$3.66 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$14.08 and \$4.23 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded total pre-tax stock-based compensation expense of \$795 (\$605 after tax or \$0.02 per diluted share) and \$2.1 million (\$1.4 million after tax or \$0.04 per diluted share), respectively, which includes both intrinsic value for equity awards issued prior to 2006 and fair value for equity awards issued after January 1, 2006. The total stock-based compensation cost related to non-vested equity awards not yet recognized as an expense as of September 30, 2007 was approximately \$7.2 million. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.6 years.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

Stock Options

The following table summarizes information about stock options and restricted stock awards.

| | Shares | Number | Exercise Price | Award Issued |
|---|-----------|--------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Available | of | per Share | Weighted- |
| | For | Shares | Range | Average |
| | Grant | | | Exercise |
| | | | | Price |
| | | | | / Award |
| | | | | Price |
| Balance at December 31, 2006 | 1,796 | 2,187 | \$ 0.29 - \$12.68 | \$ 7.62 |
| Options granted | (618) | 618 | \$ 14.00 - \$36.08 | \$ 22.66 |
| Options exercised | | (239) | \$ 0.29 - \$14.00 | \$ 4.70 |
| Options forfeited | 71 | (71) | \$ 0.29 - \$35.85 | \$ 12.31 |
| Restricted stock granted | (19) | | \$ 14.00 | \$ 14.00 |
| Balance at September 30, 2007 | 1,230 | 2,495 | \$ 0.29 - \$36.08 | \$ 11.50 |
| Vested and expected to vest at September 30, 2007 | | 1,675 | \$ 0.29 - \$36.08 | \$ 10.64 |

A summary of the Company's non-vested restricted stock at September 30, 2007, and changes during the nine months ended September 30, 2007, is presented below:

| Non-Vested Restricted Stock | Number of Awards |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Non-vested at January 1, 2007 | 213 |
| Granted | 19 |
| Vested | (66) |
| Forfeited | (4) |
| Non-vested at September 30, 2007 | 162 |

5. Related Parties***Omniglobe International, L.L.C.***

Omniglobe International, L.L.C., (Omniglobe) a Delaware limited liability company with operations in India, provides data entry services relating to the Company's exception handling management. The Company pays Omniglobe an hourly rate for each hour worked by each of its data entry agents. As of September 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company has a service agreement with Omniglobe. One of the Company's agreements with Omniglobe provides for minimum levels of staffing at a specific price level resulting in an overall minimum commitment of \$350 over a nine month period. Services provided include data entry and related services as well as development and testing services. The current agreement may be terminated by either party without cause with 30 or 60 days written notice prior to the end of the term. Unless terminated, the agreement will automatically renew in nine month increments. As of September 30, 2007, the Company fulfilled the overall minimum contractual commitment. The Company does not intend to terminate its arrangements with Omniglobe.

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SYNCHRONOSS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS UNAUDITED (Continued)
(in thousands, except per share data unless otherwise noted)

On March 12, 2004, certain of the Company's executive officers and their family members acquired indirect equity interests in Omniglobe by purchasing an ownership interest in Rumson Hitters, L.L.C. (Rumson Hitters), a Delaware limited liability company, as follows:

| Name | Position with Synchronoss | Equity Interest in Omniglobe | Purchase Price of Interest in Rumson Hitters, L.L.C. | Proceeds Received from Sale of Interest in Rumson Hitters, L.L.C. |
|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|---|
| Stephen G. Waldis | Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer | 12.23% | \$ 95,000 | \$ 95,000 |
| Lawrence R. Irving | Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer | 2.58% | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,000 |
| David E. Berry | Former Vice President and Chief Technology Officer | 2.58% | \$ 20,000 | \$ 20,000 |
| Robert Garcia | Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer | 1.29% | \$ 10,000 | \$ 10,000 |

On June 20, 2006, members of Rumson Hitters repurchased, at the original purchase price, the equity interests in Rumson Hitters held by each of the Company's employees and their family members, such that no employee of the Company or family member of such employee had any interest in Rumson Hitters or Omniglobe after June 20, 2006. Neither the Company nor any of its employees provided any of the funds to be used by members of Rumson Hitters in repurchasing such equity interests. Since June 20, 2006, Omniglobe is no longer a related party.

From March 12, 2004 through June 12, 2006, Omniglobe paid an aggregate of \$1,300 in distributions to all of its interest holders, including Rumson Hitters. In turn, during this period, Rumson Hitters paid an aggregate of \$700 in distributions to its interest holders, including approximately \$154 in distributions to Stephen G. Waldis and his family members, approximately \$32 in distributions to Lawrence R. Irving, approximately \$32 in distributions to David E. Berry and his family members and approximately \$16 in distributions to Robert Garcia.

During the period in which the Company's employees and their family members owned equity interests in Rumson Hitters, fees paid for services rendered related to these agreements for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2006 were \$0 and \$3.7 million respectively. Since June 20, 2006, Omniglobe is no longer a related party.

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

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q, particularly Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations set forth below, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of our management as of the date hereof based on information currently available to our management. Use of words such as believes, expects, anticipates, intends, plans, should, continues, likely expressions, indicate a forward-looking statement. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Actual results may differ materially from the forward-looking statements we make. See Risk Factors in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 for a discussion of certain risks associated with our business. We caution investors not to place substantial reliance on the forward-looking statements included in this report on Form 10-Q. These statements speak only as of the date of this report (unless another date is indicated), and we undertake no obligation to update or revise the statements in light of future developments.

Overview

We are a leading provider of on-demand multi-channel transaction management solutions to communications service providers (CSPs). We have designed our solution to be flexible across communication services and channels (i.e., e-commerce, CSP stores and other retail outlets, etc.), allowing us to meet the rapidly changing and converging services offered by CSPs. By simplifying technological complexities through the automation and integration of disparate systems, we enable CSPs to acquire, retain and service customers quickly, reliably and cost-effectively. We enable service providers to drive growth in new and existing markets while delivering an improved customer experience at lower costs. We target complex and high-growth markets including wireless, high speed access (i.e., cable, DSL and wi-max), Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP), video and also target the bundling of these services (e.g., double, triple and quadruple plays) and their intersection (i.e., video over wireless, IPTV, content activation). Our ActivationNow® and ConvergenceNow™ platforms automate, synchronize and simplify electronic order management, activation and provisioning of these services. Our industry-leading customers include AT&T Inc., Vonage Holdings, Cablevision Systems Corporation, Embarq, Level 3 Communications, Covad, Verizon Business Solutions, Clearwire, Time Warner Cable and Comcast. Our CSP customers use our platform and technology to service both consumer and business customers, including over 300 of the Fortune 500 companies.

Revenues

We generate a substantial portion of our revenues on a per-transaction basis, most of which is derived from contracts that extend up to 48 months. We have increased our revenues rapidly, growing at a compound annual growth rate of 67% from 2001 to 2006. Over the last three years we have derived an increasing percentage of our revenues from transaction processing. For the three months ended September 30, 2007, we derived approximately 88% of our revenues from transactions processed. The remainder of our revenues were generated by professional services and subscription revenues. As the year progresses, we expect to derive an increasing percentage of our net revenues from transaction processing.

Costs and Expenses

Our costs and expenses consist of cost of services, research and development, selling, general and administrative and depreciation and amortization.

Cost of services includes all direct materials, direct labor and those indirect costs related to revenues such as indirect labor, materials and supplies. Our primary cost of services is related to our information technology and systems department, including network costs, data center maintenance, database management and data processing costs, as well as personnel costs associated with service implementation, customer deployment and customer care. Also included in cost of services are costs associated with our exception handling centers and the maintenance of those centers. Currently, we utilize a combination of employees and third-party providers to process transactions through these centers.

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred, unless they meet GAAP criteria for deferral and amortization. Software development costs incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility do not meet

these criteria, and are expensed as incurred. No costs were deferred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006. Research and development expense consists primarily of costs related to personnel, including salaries and other personnel-related expenses, consulting fees and

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the cost of facilities, computer and support services used in service technology development. The Company also expenses costs relating to developing modifications and minor enhancements of its existing technology and services.

Selling expense consists of personnel costs including salaries, sales commissions, sales operations and other personnel-related expense, travel and related expense, trade shows, costs of communications equipment and support services, facilities costs, consulting fees and costs of marketing programs, such as Internet and print. General and administrative expense consists primarily of salaries and other personnel-related expense for our executive, administrative, legal, finance and human resources functions, facilities, professional services fees, certain audit, tax and license fees and bad debt expense.

Depreciation and amortization relates to our property and equipment and includes our network infrastructure and facilities related to our services.

Current Trends Affecting Our Results of Operations

We have experienced increased demand for our services, which has been driven by market trends such as local number portability, the implementation of new technologies, such as Voice over Internet Protocol, or VoIP, subscriber growth, competitive churn, network changes and consolidations. In particular, the emergence of VoIP and local number portability has increased the need for our services and will continue to be a factor contributing to competitive churn. As a result of market trends, our revenue stream has expanded from primarily wireline customers to the addition of wireless customers and services. In 2004 we began providing local number portability services, and in 2005 and 2006 we further expanded our service offerings into the VoIP markets.

To support the growth driven by the favorable industry trends mentioned above, we continue to look for opportunities to improve our operating efficiencies, such as the utilization of offshore technical and non-technical resources for our exception handling center management. We believe that this program will continue to provide future benefits and position us to support revenue growth. In addition, we anticipate further automation of the transactions generated by our more mature customers and additional transaction types. These development efforts are expected to reduce exception handling costs.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP requires us to utilize accounting policies and make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingencies as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during a fiscal period. The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) considers an accounting policy to be critical if it is important to a company's financial condition and results of operations, and if it requires significant judgment and estimates on the part of management in its application. We have discussed the selection and development of the critical accounting policies with the audit committee of our board of directors, and the audit committee has reviewed our related disclosures in this Form 10-Q. Although we believe that our judgments and estimates are appropriate, correct and reasonable under the circumstances, actual results may differ from those estimates.

We believe the following to be our critical accounting policies because they are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and they require critical management judgments and estimates about matters that are uncertain. If actual results or events differ materially from those contemplated by us in making these estimates, our reported financial condition and results of operations for future periods could be materially affected. See Risk Factors for certain matters bearing risks on our future results of operations.

Table of Contents**Revenue Recognition and Deferred Revenue**

We provide services principally on a transactional basis or, at times, on a fixed fee basis and recognize the revenues as the services are performed or delivered as discussed below:

Transactional Service Arrangements: Transaction revenues consist of revenues derived from the processing of transactions through our service platform and represented approximately 88% and 87% of our revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, transactions represented approximately 85% and 86% of our revenues, respectively. Transaction service arrangements include services such as equipment orders, new account set-up, number port requests, credit checks and inventory management.

Transaction revenues are principally based on a set price per transaction and are recognized based on the number of transactions processed during each reporting period. Revenues are recorded based on the total number of transactions processed at the applicable price established in the relevant contract. The total amount of revenues recognized is based primarily on the volume of transactions.

Many of our contracts guarantee minimum volume transactions from the customer. In these instances, if the customer's total transaction volume for the period is less than the contractual amount, we record revenues at the minimum guaranteed amount. Set-up fees for transactional service arrangements are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract since these amounts would not have been paid by the customer without the related transactional service arrangement. Revenues are presented net of a provision for discounts, which are volume level driven, or credits, which are performance driven, and are determined in the period in which the volume thresholds are met or the services are provided. Deferred revenues represent setup fees and billings to customers for services in advance of the performance of services, with revenues recognized as the services are rendered.

Professional Service Arrangements: Professional service revenues represented approximately 11% and 12% of our revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, professional services represented approximately 14% and 12% of our revenues, respectively. Professional services, when sold with transactional service arrangements, are accounted for separately when these services have value to the customer on a standalone basis and there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the professional services. When accounted for separately, professional service revenues are recognized on a monthly basis, as services are performed and all other elements of revenue recognition have been satisfied.

In determining whether professional services can be accounted for separately from transaction service revenues, we consider the following factors for each professional services agreement: availability of the consulting services from other vendors, whether objective and reliable evidence for fair value exists of the undelivered elements, the nature of the consulting services, the timing of when the consulting contract was signed in comparison to the transaction service start date and the contractual dependence of the transactional service on the customer's satisfaction with the consulting work.

If a professional service arrangement does not qualify for separate accounting, we would recognize the professional service revenues ratably over the remaining term of the transaction contract. There were no such arrangements for the three or nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Subscription Service Arrangements: Subscription service arrangements represented approximately 1% of our revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, and relate principally to our ActivationNow[®] platform service which the customer accesses through a graphical user interface. For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, subscription service arrangements represented approximately 1% and 2% of our revenues, respectively. We record revenues on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract for our subscription service contracts.

Service Level Standards

Pursuant to certain contracts, we are subject to service level standards and to corresponding penalties for failure to meet those standards. We record a provision for those performance-related penalties for failure to meet those standards. All performance-related penalties are reflected as a corresponding reduction of our revenues. These penalties, if applicable, are recorded in the month incurred.

Table of Contents**Allowance for Doubtful Accounts**

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated bad debts resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. The amount of the allowance account is based on historical experience and our analysis of the accounts receivable balance outstanding. While credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the provisions established, we cannot guarantee that we will continue to experience the same credit losses that we have in the past or that our reserves will be adequate. If the financial condition of one of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in its inability to make payments, additional allowances may be required which would result in an additional expense in the period that this determination was made.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under SFAS No. 109, the liability method is used in accounting for income taxes. Under this method deferred income tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. For operating losses and tax credit carryforwards, we determine the related deferred tax asset using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded if it is more likely than not that a portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48) to create a single model to address accounting for uncertain tax positions. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted FIN 48 as of January 1, 2007, as required and determined that the adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on our financial position and results of operations. As of September 30, 2007 we have unrecognized tax benefits of \$794 that would reduce the effective tax rate if recognized. We did not have any unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007. Components of the reserve are classified as either current or long-term in the consolidated balance sheet based on when we expect each of the items to be settled. We record interest and penalties accrued in relation to uncertain income tax positions as a component of income tax expense. We did not recognize interest or penalties related to income tax during the three months ended September 30, 2007 or 2006 and did not accrue for interest or penalties as of September 30, 2007 or December 31, 2006. Tax returns for all years 2000 and thereafter are subject to future examination by tax authorities.

While we believe we have identified all reasonably identified exposures and that the reserve we have established for identifiable exposures is appropriate under the circumstances, it is possible that additional exposures exist and that exposures may be settled at amounts different than the amounts reserved. It is also possible that changes in facts and circumstances could cause us to either materially increase or reduce the carrying amount of its tax reserve.

Stock-Based Compensation

As of September 30, 2007, we maintain two stock-based compensation plans. Prior to January 1, 2006, we were applying the disclosure only provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123). Compensation cost is recognized for all share-based payments granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 and is based on the grant-date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R). Under SFAS 123(R), an equity instrument is not considered to be issued until the instrument vests. As a result, compensation cost is recognized over the requisite service period with an offsetting credit to additional paid-in capital. Compensation expense also includes the amortization on a straight-line basis over the remaining vesting period of the intrinsic values of the stock options granted prior to 2006 calculated in accordance with *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25).

We utilize the Black-Scholes option pricing model for determining the estimated fair value for stock-based awards. Use of a valuation model requires management to make certain assumptions with respect to selected model inputs. Expected volatility was calculated based on a blended weighted-average of historical information of similar public entities for which historical information was available. We will continue to use this approach using other similar public entity volatility information until our historical volatility is relevant to measure expected volatility for future option grants. The average expected life was determined according to the

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SEC shortcut approach as described in Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 107, *Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, which is the mid-point between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term equal to the expected life assumed at the date of grant. Forfeitures are estimated based on voluntary termination behavior, as well as a historical analysis of actual option forfeitures.

The weighted-average assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model are as follows:

| | Three Months Ended September 30, 2007 | Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Expected stock price volatility | 68% | 61% |
| Risk-free interest rate | 4.85% | 4.68% |
| Expected life of options (in years) | 6.25 | 6.15 |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% | 0% |

The weighted-average fair value (as of the date of grant) of the options granted was \$20.90 and \$3.66 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and \$14.08 and \$4.23 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The total stock-based compensation cost related to non-vested equity awards not yet recognized as an expense as of September 30, 2007 was approximately \$7.2 million.

Results of Operations***Three months ended September 30, 2007 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006***

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

| | Three Months Ended September 30, 2007 | | Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 | | Three Months Ended September 30, 2007 vs. 2006 | |
|---|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|-------------|
| | \$ | % of Revenue | \$ (in thousands) | % of Revenue | \$ Change | % Change |
| Net revenue | \$ 34,477 | 100.0% | \$ 18,909 | 100.0% | \$ 15,568 | 82.3% |
| Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below) | 15,601 | 45.3% | 8,685 | 45.9% | 6,916 | 79.6% |
| Research and development | 2,948 | 8.6% | 1,924 | 10.2% | 1,024 | 53.2% |
| Selling, general and administrative | 4,992 | 14.5% | 3,084 | 16.3% | 1,908 | 61.9% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,375 | 4.0% | 850 | 4.5% | 525 | 61.8% |
| | 24,916 | 72.3% | 14,543 | 76.9% | 10,373 | 71.3% |
| Income from operations | \$ 9,561 | 27.7% | \$ 4,366 | 23.1% | \$ 5,195 | 119.0% |

Net Revenue. Net revenues increased \$15.6 million to \$34.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. This increase is primarily due to increased revenues from existing customers. Net revenues from our wireless customer increased \$14.6 million to \$26.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. LNP and VoIP transactions accounted for \$7.7 million of our revenues during the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$6.7 million for the corresponding period last year. Transaction revenues recognized for the three months ended September 30, 2007 represented 88% of net revenues compared to 87% for the same period in 2006. Professional service revenues decreased as a percentage of sales to 11% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to 12% for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Table of Contents***Expense***

Cost of Services. Cost of services increased \$6.9 million to \$15.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006, due primarily to the growth in personnel costs required to support higher transaction volumes submitted to us by our customers and increases in telecommunication costs. In particular, personnel and related costs and third party consulting service costs increased \$6.0 million to manage exception handling. Also, additional telecommunication and maintenance expense in our data facilities, contributed approximately \$700 to the increase in cost of services. Cost of services as a percentage of revenues decreased to 45.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 45.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Research and Development. Research and development expense increased \$1 million to \$2.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006, due to the continued investment in and further development of the ActivationNow® and ConvergenceNow™ platforms to enhance our service offerings and increases in automation that have continued to allow us to gain operational efficiencies. Research and development expense as a percentage of revenues decreased to 8.6% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 10.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$1.9 million to \$5.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006, due in part to increases in personnel and related costs totaling \$1.0 million, increased expenses of \$341 associated with being a public company, and increased stock-based compensation expense of \$399. Selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of revenues decreased to 14.5% for the three months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 16.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2006.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$525 to \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006, due to increased fixed asset additions.

Income Tax. Our effective tax rate was approximately 23.9% and approximately 42.2% during the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We review the expected annual effective income tax rate and make changes on a quarterly basis as necessary based on certain factors such as changes in forecasted annual operating income, changes to the actual and forecasted permanent book-to-tax differences, or changes resulting from the impact of a tax law change. During the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, we recognized approximately \$2.5 million and \$2.3 million in related tax expense, respectively. The reduction in our effective tax rate is due to the recognition of a net cumulative R&D tax credit of approximately \$1.2 million in the current period, as well as a change in apportionment of revenue between states.

Table of Contents***Nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006***

The following table presents an overview of our results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

| | Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 | | 2006 | | Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007 vs 2006 | |
|---|--|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|
| | \$ | % of Revenue | \$ (in thousands) | % of Revenue | \$ Change | % Change |
| Net revenue | \$ 87,127 | 100.0% | \$ 52,075 | 100.0% | \$ 35,052 | 67.3% |
| Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below) | 39,748 | 45.6% | 27,091 | 52.0% | 12,657 | 46.7% |
| Research and development | 7,414 | 8.5% | 5,759 | 11.1% | 1,655 | 28.7% |
| Selling, general and administrative | 12,862 | 14.8% | 7,615 | 14.6% | 5,247 | 68.9% |
| Depreciation and amortization | 3,752 | 4.3% | 2,389 | 4.6% | 1,363 | 57.1% |
| | 63,776 | 73.2% | 42,854 | 82.3% | 20,922 | 48.8% |
| Income from operations | \$ 23,351 | 26.8% | \$ 9,221 | 17.7% | \$ 14,130 | 153.2% |

Net Revenue. Net revenues increased \$35.1 million to \$87.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006. This increase is primarily due to increased revenues from existing customers. Net revenues from our wireless customer increased \$31.2 million to \$66.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the three months ended September 30, 2006. LNP and VoIP transactions accounted for \$20.4 million of our revenues during the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to \$16.3 million for the corresponding period last year. Transaction revenues recognized for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 represented 85% of net revenues compared to 86% for the same period in 2006. The increase in transaction revenues of \$29.4 million was supplemented by an increase of professional service revenues of \$5.8 million. Professional service revenues increased as a percentage of sales to 14% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to 12% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Expense

Cost of Services. Cost of services increased \$12.7 million to \$39.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due primarily to the growth in personnel costs required to support higher transaction volumes submitted to us by our customers and increases in telecommunication costs. In particular, personnel and related costs and third party consulting service costs increased \$11.0 million to manage exception handling. Also, additional telecommunication and maintenance expense in our data facilities, contributed approximately \$1.4 million to the increase in cost of services. In addition, stock-based compensation expense increased \$189. Cost of services as a percentage of revenues decreased to 45.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 52.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Research and Development. Research and development expense increased \$1.7 million to \$7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due to the continued investment in and further development of the ActivationNow® and ConvergenceNow™ platforms to enhance our service offerings and increases in automation that have continued to allow us to gain operational efficiencies. Research and development expense as a percentage of revenues decreased to 8.5% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 11.1% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expense increased \$5.2 million to \$12.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due in part to increases in personnel

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and related costs totaling \$2.1 million, increased expenses of \$1.2 million associated with being a public company, increased stock-based compensation expense of \$1.1 million, and increased marketing expenses of \$524. Selling, general and administrative expense as a percentage of revenues increased to 14.8% for the nine months ended September 30, 2007, as compared to 14.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2006.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$1.4 million to \$3.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007, compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2006, due to increased fixed asset additions.

Income Tax. Our effective tax rate was approximately 34.6% and approximately 41.9% during the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We review the expected annual effective income tax rate and make changes on a quarterly basis as necessary based on certain factors such as changes in forecasted annual operating income, changes to the actual and forecasted permanent book-to-tax differences, or changes resulting from the impact of a tax law change. During the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, we recognized approximately \$9.1 million and \$4.4 million in related tax expense, respectively. The reduction in our effective tax rate is due to the recording of a net cumulative R&D tax credit of approximately \$1.2 million in the current period, as well as a change in apportionment of revenue between states. Exclusive of the cumulative R&D tax credit, the effective tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 would be 38.9%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity has been cash provided by operations and by cash provided from our initial public offering (IPO) which was completed on June 20, 2006. The net proceeds from our offering and the exercise of the over-allotment option by our IPO underwriters were approximately \$52.8 million, which enabled us to strengthen our balance sheet. As a result, we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of \$87.7 million at September 30, 2007. We anticipate that our principal uses of cash in the future will be facility expansion, capital expenditures and working capital.

On October 6, 2004, we entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the Agreement) with a bank which expires on December 1, 2007. The Agreement includes a Revolving Promissory Note for up to \$2.0 million and an Equipment Term Note for up to \$3.0 million. Availability under the Agreement for the Revolving Promissory Note is based on defined percentages of eligible accounts receivable. Borrowings on the revolving credit agreement bear interest at the prime rate plus 1.25% (9.0% at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006). Interest only on the unpaid principal amount is due and payable monthly in arrears, commencing January 1, 2005 and continuing on the first day of each calendar month thereafter until maturity, at which point all unpaid principal and interest related to the revolving advances will be payable in full. There were no borrowings against the Revolving Promissory Note as of December 31, 2006 and during the three or nine months ended September 30, 2007. As of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006, we had outstanding borrowings of \$166 and \$666, respectively, against the Equipment Term Note to fund purchases of eligible equipment. Borrowings on the equipment line bear interest at the prime rate plus 1.75% (9.5% at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006) and principal and interest are payable monthly. Borrowings under the Agreement are collateralized by all of our assets.

The Agreement requires us to meet one liquidity financial covenant that must be maintained as of the last day of each month. The covenant requires us to maintain a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 2:1. This calculation and a certification of compliance, along with our monthly financial statements, are reported to the bank on a monthly basis. We were in compliance with the financial covenant at September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006. As of September 30, 2007, we had \$2.0 million available under the revolving promissory note of our bank, subject to the terms and conditions of that facility.

Discussion of Cash Flows

Cash flows from operations. Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$16.9 million, compared to \$7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2006. The increase of \$9.6 million is primarily due to increased income, higher non-cash stock compensation expenses and increasing accounts payable and accrued expenses balances partially offset by an increase to accounts receivable. Income and accounts receivable grew primarily due to increased revenue and timing of payments. The accounts payable and accrued expenses accounts grew partially due to increased expenses necessary to support higher revenues as well as

capital expenditures necessary to continue to grow our business.

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Cash flows from investing. Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$8.7 million compared to net cash used of \$2.2 million for the nine months September 30, 2006. The increase of \$6.5 million was due to the increased purchase of fixed assets of \$5.1 million and net sales of marketable securities.

Cash flows from financing. Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 was \$593 compared to net cash provided of \$53.2 million for the nine months September 30, 2006. The decrease of \$52.6 million was primarily due to net proceeds received from the issuance of common stock sold in our initial public offering completed last year with no corresponding equity sale in the current period.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, the cash generated from our initial public offering and cash generated from our operations will be sufficient to fund our operations for the next twelve months.

Effect of Inflation

Although inflation generally affects us by increasing our cost of labor and equipment, we do not believe that inflation has had any material effect on our results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in U.S. GAAP and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company will adopt SFAS 157 as required and does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In February 2007, FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities-Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Accordingly, companies would then be required to report unrealized gains and losses on these items in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The objective is to improve financial reporting by providing companies with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently. SFAS 159 also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. We are currently evaluating the effects of the adoption of SFAS 159 on our results of operations, cash flows, and financial position.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The following discussion about market risk disclosures involves forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. We invest in a variety of financial instruments, consisting principally of investments in commercial paper, money market funds and debt securities of municipalities and the United States Government and its agencies and may be exposed to market risks related to changes in interest rates. We do not actively manage the risk of interest rate fluctuations on our short-term investments; however, such risk is mitigated by the relatively short-term nature of these investments. These investments are denominated in United States dollars.

The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve our capital for the purpose of funding operations, while at the same time maximizing the income we receive from our investments without significantly increasing risk. To achieve these objectives, our investment policy allows us to maintain a portfolio of cash equivalents and short- and long-term investments in a variety of securities, including commercial paper, money market funds and corporate debt securities. Our cash and cash equivalents at

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September 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006 included liquid money market accounts. All market-risk sensitive instruments were entered into for non-trading purposes

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, after evaluating the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of September 30, 2007, have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective based on their evaluation of these controls and procedures required by paragraph (b) of Exchange Act Rules 13(a)-15 or 15d-15.

Our management, including our chief executive officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Due to the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the three months ended September 30, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently subject to any material legal proceedings; however, we may from time to time become a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information set forth in this report, you should carefully consider the factors discussed in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Form 10-K are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial conditions or results of operations could be negatively affected. In that case, the trading price of our stock could decline, and our stockholders may lose part or all of their investment.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

None.

Use of Proceeds

On June 14, 2006, our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-132080) relating to the IPO was declared effective by the SEC. The managing underwriters of the IPO were Goldman, Sachs & Co., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and Thomas Weisel Partners LLC. On June 20, 2006, we closed the sale of 6,532,107 shares of common stock in the IPO for net proceeds to us of \$45.7 million. In July 2006, we sold an additional 959,908 shares of common stock upon the exercise of an over-allotment option granted to the underwriters for net proceeds to us of \$7.1 million. No offering expenses were paid directly or indirectly to any of our directors or officers or persons owning ten percent or more of any class of our equity securities or to any other affiliates. We have invested our net proceeds of the offering in money market funds pending their use to fund our operations and their expansion. There has been no material change in our planned use of proceeds from the IPO from that described in the final prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b).

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSIONS OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 3.2* | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company |
| 3.4* | Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company |

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| Exhibit No. | Description |
|--------------------|--|
| 4.2* | Form of Company's Common Stock certificate |
| 31.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 31.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.1 | Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |
| 32.2 | Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 |

* Incorporated herein by reference to the exhibit of the same number in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Commission File No. 333-132080).

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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.

Synchronoss Technologies, Inc.

/s/ Stephen G. Waldis

Stephen G. Waldis

President and Chief Executive Officer

(Principal executive officer)

October 29, 2007

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