

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2019

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 001-36486

CDK Global, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1950 Hassell Road, Hoffman Estates, IL

(Address of principal executive offices)

46-5743146

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

60169

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (847) 397-1700

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use 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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of April 26, 2019 was 121,633,569.

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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
Item 1. Financial Statements

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues	\$ 602.1	\$ 576.6	\$ 1,747.0	\$ 1,704.0
Expenses:				
Cost of revenues	305.8	295.0	897.3	893.5
Selling, general and administrative expenses	123.8	121.7	344.8	357.6
Restructuring expenses	0.6	2.5	21.6	16.6
Total expenses	<u>430.2</u>	<u>419.2</u>	<u>1,263.7</u>	<u>1,267.7</u>
Operating earnings	171.9	157.4	483.3	436.3
Interest expense	(35.4)	(24.1)	(101.9)	(70.6)
Other income, net	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>9.4</u>
Earnings before income taxes	137.5	135.0	386.6	375.1
Provision for income taxes	(35.8)	(37.2)	(101.7)	(88.0)
Net earnings	<u>101.7</u>	<u>97.8</u>	<u>284.9</u>	<u>287.1</u>
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.9	1.7	5.8	5.7
Net earnings attributable to CDK	<u>\$ 99.8</u>	<u>\$ 96.1</u>	<u>\$ 279.1</u>	<u>\$ 281.4</u>
Net earnings attributable to CDK per common share:				
Basic	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.05
Diluted	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.03
Weighted-average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	124.0	134.6	126.8	137.2
Diluted	124.8	135.8	127.7	138.5

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net earnings	\$ 101.7	\$ 97.8	\$ 284.9	\$ 287.1
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Currency translation adjustments	4.6	13.5	(13.5)	37.6
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4.6	13.5	(13.5)	37.6
Comprehensive income	106.3	111.3	271.4	324.7
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.9	1.7	5.8	5.7
Comprehensive income attributable to CDK	\$ 104.4	\$ 109.6	\$ 265.6	\$ 319.0

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In millions, except per share par value)
(Unaudited)

	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 306.8	\$ 804.4
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$7.1 and \$7.4, respectively	436.3	374.6
Other current assets	155.7	188.3
Total current assets	898.8	1,367.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	133.3	131.9
Other assets	280.5	165.5
Goodwill	1,588.4	1,217.2
Intangible assets, net	264.8	126.5
Total assets	<u>\$ 3,165.8</u>	<u>\$ 3,008.4</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit		
Current liabilities:		
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 268.5	\$ 45.2
Accounts payable	50.3	50.5
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	219.0	198.0
Accrued payroll and payroll-related expenses	84.3	85.7
Short-term deferred revenues	132.8	169.0
Total current liabilities	754.9	548.4
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations	2,649.3	2,575.5
Long-term deferred revenues	68.7	110.4
Deferred income taxes	98.4	56.7
Other liabilities	69.9	64.7
Total liabilities	<u>3,641.2</u>	<u>3,355.7</u>
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 13)		
Stockholders' Deficit:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized, 50.0 shares; issued and outstanding, none	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value: Authorized, 650.0 shares; issued, 160.3 and 160.3 shares, respectively; outstanding, 122.4 and 130.1 shares, respectively	1.6	1.6
Additional paid-in-capital	673.5	679.8
Retained earnings	1,084.9	753.0
Treasury stock, at cost: 37.9 and 30.2 shares, respectively	(2,248.1)	(1,810.7)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2.4)	11.5
Total CDK stockholders' deficit	(490.5)	(364.8)
Noncontrolling interest	15.1	17.5
Total stockholders' deficit	(475.4)	(347.3)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 3,165.8</u>	<u>\$ 3,008.4</u>

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 284.9	\$ 287.1
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash flows provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	71.4	58.6
Impairment of intangible and long-lived assets	18.2	—
Deferred income taxes	20.5	(8.8)
Stock-based compensation expense	15.0	27.9
Other	7.4	2.7
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect from acquisitions of businesses:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(45.5)	(20.1)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(31.6)	10.1
Decrease in accounts payable	(3.6)	(13.6)
Increase in accrued expenses and other liabilities	2.5	2.9
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	<u>339.2</u>	<u>346.8</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Capital expenditures	(39.2)	(36.9)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.4	—
Capitalized software	(32.7)	(27.3)
Acquisitions of businesses, net of cash acquired	(513.0)	(12.8)
Contributions to investments	(10.0)	—
Proceeds from investments	0.4	0.8
Net cash flows used in investing activities	<u>(587.1)</u>	<u>(76.2)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,090.0	—
Repayments of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	(801.7)	(34.8)
Dividends paid to stockholders	(56.6)	(60.4)
Repurchases of common stock	(444.3)	(438.3)
Proceeds from exercises of stock options	3.0	8.2
Withholding tax payments for stock-based compensation awards	(15.8)	(10.3)
Dividend payments to noncontrolling owners	(8.2)	(7.4)
Payments of deferred financing costs	(4.4)	(0.4)
Acquisition-related payments	(6.9)	(3.0)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(244.9)</u>	<u>(546.4)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(7.3)	15.4
Net change in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(500.1)	(260.4)
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period	817.1	734.0
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash end of period	<u>\$ 317.0</u>	<u>\$ 473.6</u>
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash to the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 306.8	\$ 461.4
Restricted cash in funds held for clients included in other current assets	10.2	12.2
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	<u>\$ 317.0</u>	<u>\$ 473.6</u>
Supplemental Disclosure:		
Cash paid for:		
Income taxes and foreign withholding taxes, net of refunds	\$ 109.6	\$ 78.9

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of (Deficit) Equity
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total CDK Stockholders' Deficit	Non- controlling Interest	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount							
Balance as of December 31, 2018	160.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 604.8	\$ 1,003.8	\$ (2,116.5)	\$ (7.0)	\$ (513.3)	\$ 13.2	\$ (500.1)
Net earnings	—	—	—	99.8	—	—	99.8	1.9	101.7
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	4.6
Stock-based compensation expense and related dividend equivalents	—	—	6.3	(0.1)	—	—	6.2	—	6.2
Common stock issued for the exercise and vesting of stock-based compensation awards, net	—	—	(2.6)	—	3.6	—	1.0	—	1.0
Dividends paid to stockholders (\$0.15 per share)	—	—	—	(18.6)	—	—	(18.6)	—	(18.6)
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	65.0	—	(135.2)	—	(70.2)	—	(70.2)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	<u>160.3</u>	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 673.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,084.9</u>	<u>\$ (2,248.1)</u>	<u>\$ (2.4)</u>	<u>\$ (490.5)</u>	<u>\$ 15.1</u>	<u>\$ (475.4)</u>

Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total CDK Stockholders' Deficit	Non- controlling Interest	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount							
Balance as of December 31, 2017	160.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 671.7	\$ 597.7	\$ (1,512.1)	\$ 32.1	\$ (209.0)	\$ 21.0	\$ (188.0)
Net earnings	—	—	—	96.1	—	—	96.1	1.7	97.8
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	13.5	13.5	—	13.5
Stock-based compensation expense and related dividend equivalents	—	—	6.7	(0.2)	—	—	6.5	—	6.5
Common stock issued for the exercise and vesting of stock-based compensation awards, net	—	—	(4.4)	—	8.1	—	3.7	—	3.7
Dividends paid to stockholders (\$0.15 per share)	—	—	—	(20.2)	—	—	(20.2)	—	(20.2)
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	—	—	(122.9)	—	(122.9)	—	(122.9)
Dividend payments to noncontrolling owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7.4)	(7.4)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u>160.3</u>	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 674.0</u>	<u>\$ 673.4</u>	<u>\$ (1,626.9)</u>	<u>\$ 45.6</u>	<u>\$ (232.3)</u>	<u>\$ 15.3</u>	<u>\$ (217.0)</u>

CDK Global, Inc.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of (Deficit) Equity
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total CDK Stockholders' Deficit	Non-controlling Interest	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares Issued	Amount							
Balance as of June 30, 2018	160.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 679.8	\$ 753.0	\$ (1,810.7)	\$ 11.5	\$ (364.8)	\$ 17.5	\$ (347.3)
Net earnings	—	—	—	279.1	—	—	279.1	5.8	284.9
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	(13.5)	(13.5)	—	(13.5)
Stock-based compensation expense and related dividend equivalents	—	—	13.4	(0.3)	—	—	13.1	—	13.1
Common stock issued for the exercise and vesting of stock-based compensation awards, net	—	—	(32.7)	—	19.9	—	(12.8)	—	(12.8)
Dividends paid to stockholders (\$0.45 per share)	—	—	—	(56.6)	—	—	(56.6)	—	(56.6)
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	13.0	—	(457.3)	—	(444.3)	—	(444.3)
Dividend payments to noncontrolling owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8.2)	(8.2)
Cumulative impact of adopting ASC 606 (Note 5)	—	—	—	109.7	—	(0.4)	109.3	—	109.3
Balance as of March 31, 2019	<u>160.3</u>	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 673.5</u>	<u>\$ 1,084.9</u>	<u>\$ (2,248.1)</u>	<u>\$ (2.4)</u>	<u>\$ (490.5)</u>	<u>\$ 15.1</u>	<u>\$ (475.4)</u>

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total CDK Stockholders' Deficit	Non-controlling Interest	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares Issued	Amount							
Balance as of June 30, 2017	160.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 608.6	\$ 452.7	\$ (1,144.7)	\$ 8.0	\$ (73.8)	\$ 17.0	\$ (56.8)
Net earnings	—	—	—	281.4	—	—	281.4	5.7	287.1
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	—	37.6	37.6	—	37.6
Stock-based compensation expense and related dividend equivalents	—	—	23.6	(0.3)	—	—	23.3	—	23.3
Common stock issued for the exercise and vesting of stock-based compensation awards, net	—	—	(25.1)	—	23.0	—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Dividends paid to stockholders (\$0.44 per share)	—	—	—	(60.4)	—	—	(60.4)	—	(60.4)
Repurchases of common stock	—	—	66.9	—	(505.2)	—	(438.3)	—	(438.3)
Dividend payments to noncontrolling owners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7.4)	(7.4)
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u>160.3</u>	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 674.0</u>	<u>\$ 673.4</u>	<u>\$ (1,626.9)</u>	<u>\$ 45.6</u>	<u>\$ (232.3)</u>	<u>\$ 15.3</u>	<u>\$ (217.0)</u>

See notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

CDK Global, Inc.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Tabular amounts in millions, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

A. Description of Business

CDK Global, Inc. (the "Company" or "CDK") enables end-to-end automotive commerce across the globe. For over 40 years, the Company has served automotive retailers and original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") by providing innovative solutions that allow them to better connect, manage, analyze, and grow their businesses. The Company's solutions automate and integrate all parts of the buying process, including the advertising, acquisition, sale, financing, insuring, parts supply, repair, and maintenance of vehicles, in more than 100 countries around the world, for approximately 30,000 retail locations and most OEMs.

The Company is organized into two main operating groups. The Company's first operating group is CDK North America which comprises two reportable segments, Retail Solutions North America ("RSNA") and Advertising North America ("ANA"). The second operating group, which is also a reportable segment, is CDK International ("CDKI"). In addition, the Company has an Other segment, the primary components of which are corporate allocations and other expenses not recorded in the segment results. Refer to Note 16 for further information.

B. Basis of Preparation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses that are reported in the accompanying financial statements and footnotes thereto. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. Interim financial results are not necessarily indicative of financial results for a full year. The financial statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation. See the discussion in Note 3, New Accounting Pronouncements for the impact of adopting Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-18 on the presentation of changes in restricted cash in the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Revenue Recognition and Deferred Costs

Effective July 1, 2018, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standard Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," and related ASUs ("ASC 606") using the modified retrospective approach. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for the period presented. Refer to Note 5, Revenue for the required disclosures related to the impact of adopting ASC 606 and a discussion of the Company's updated policy related to revenue recognition and deferred costs. Refer to Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the Company's revenue recognition and deferred costs policies prior to adoption of ASC 606.

B. Funds Receivable and Funds Held for Clients and Client Fund Obligations

Funds receivable and funds held for clients represent amounts received or expected to be received from clients in advance of performing titling and registration services on behalf of those clients. These amounts are classified within other current assets on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. The total amount due to remit for titling and registration obligations with the department of motor vehicles is recorded to client fund obligations which is classified as accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Funds receivable was \$33.2 million and \$33.1 million, and funds held for clients was \$10.2 million and \$12.7 million as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively. Client fund obligation was \$43.4 million and \$45.8 million as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

C. Internal Use Software and Computer Software to be Sold, Leased, or Otherwise Marketed

The Company's policy provides for the capitalization of external direct costs of materials and services associated with developing or obtaining internal use computer software. In addition, the Company's policy also provides for the capitalization of certain payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with the internal use computer software projects. The amount of capitalizable payroll costs with respect to these employees is limited to the time directly spent on such projects. Costs associated with preliminary project stage activities, training, maintenance, and all other post-implementation stage activities are expensed as incurred. The Company also expenses internal costs related to minor upgrades and enhancements, as it is impracticable to separate these costs from normal maintenance activities. The Company amortizes internal use software typically over a three to five year life.

The Company's policy provides for the capitalization of certain costs of computer software to be sold, leased, or otherwise marketed. The Company's policy provides for the capitalization of all software production costs upon reaching technological feasibility for a specific product. Technological feasibility is attained when software products have a completed working model whose consistency with the overall product design has been confirmed by testing. Costs incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. The establishment of technological feasibility requires judgment by management and in many instances is only attained a short time prior to the general release of the software. Maintenance-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Pursuant to this policy, the Company recognized expenses of \$19.5 million and \$31.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$66.5 million and \$103.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. These expenses were classified within cost of revenues on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Additionally, we had cash flows used for qualifying capitalized software development cost of \$32.7 million and \$27.3 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

D. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments in accordance with accounting standards pertaining to fair value measurements. Such standards define fair value and establish a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with GAAP. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current assets, accounts payable, and other current liabilities are reflected in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The carrying value of the Company's revolving credit facility and term loan facilities (as described in Note 10), including accrued interest, approximates fair value based on the Company's current estimated incremental borrowing rate for similar types of arrangements. The approximate aggregate fair value of the Company's senior notes as of March 31, 2019 was \$1,890.0 million based on quoted market prices for the same or similar instruments and the carrying value was \$1,850.0 million. The term loan facilities and senior notes are considered Level 2 fair value measurements in the fair value hierarchy.

Note 3. New Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other." ASU 2017-04 simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment by eliminating Step 2 of the current goodwill impairment test, which required a hypothetical purchase price allocation. Goodwill impairment will now be the amount by which the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value, limited to the carrying value of the goodwill. ASU 2017-04 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company adopted this standard on July 1, 2018 with no impact on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, "Restricted Cash." ASU 2016-18 requires that a statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. ASU 2016-18 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company adopted ASU 2016-18 retrospectively during the first quarter of fiscal year 2019, and as a result included restricted cash with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of the period and end of the period total amounts presented on the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. Accordingly, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows has been revised to include restricted cash associated with funds held for clients as a component of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash.

As a result of the adoption, the Company adjusted the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows from previously reported amounts as follows:

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

	Adjustments due to ASU		
	Originally Reported	2016-18	As Adjusted
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period	\$ 726.1	\$ 7.9	\$ 734.0
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	342.5	4.3	346.8
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash end of period	461.4	12.2	473.6

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (Topic 230)." ASU 2016-15 addresses eight specific cash flow issues where there is diversity in practice in how these certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statements of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of ASU 2016-15 did not have a material impact on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." Refer to Note 5, Revenue, for the required disclosures related to the impact of adopting ASC 606.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-18, "Collaborative Arrangements (Topic 808): Clarifying the Interaction between Topic 808 and Topic 606" to resolve the diversity in practice concerning the manner in which entities account for transactions based on their assessment of the economics of a collaborative arrangement. ASU 2018-18 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of ASU 2018-18 on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract," which aligns the accounting for implementation cost incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the accounting for implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software under ASC 350-40, in order to determine which costs to capitalize and recognize as an asset. ASU 2018-15 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and can be applied either prospectively to implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption or retrospectively to all arrangements. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2018-15 on its consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases (Topic 842)" and subsequent amendments to the initial guidance: ASU 2017-13, ASU 2018-11 and ASU 2018-20 (collectively, Topic 842). Topic 842 requires that lessees recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for any lease classified as either a finance or an operating lease that is not considered short-term. The accounting applied by lessors is largely consistent with the existing lease standard but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model (e.g. certain definitions, such as substantive substitution rights, have been updated) and the new revenue recognition guidance issued in 2014. The new standard is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018, and early adoption is permitted. Entities are required to adopt this standard using a modified retrospective transition approach. Under this approach, the standard is implemented either (1) as of the earliest period presented and through the comparative periods in the entity's financial statements or (2) as of the effective date of ASC 842, with a cumulative-effect adjustment to equity.

The Company plans to elect the transition method which will allow for a cumulative-effect adjustment to stockholders' deficit when the standard is adopted on July 1, 2019, and prior periods will not be restated. In addition, the Company plans to elect the package of practical expedients permitted under the transition guidance for all leases (where the Company is a lessee or a lessor), which does not require reassessment of prior conclusions related to contracts containing a lease, lease classification and initial direct lease costs. As a policy election for lessee accounting, the Company will exclude all short-term leases (term of 12 months or less) from the balance sheet presentation. The impact of applying other practical expedients and policy elections for lessor and lessee accounting are being evaluated.

From a lessee standpoint, the Company has obligations under lease arrangements for facilities, vehicles and equipment, which are classified as operating leases under the existing lease standard. The Company is currently implementing third-party lease management software and continues to review existing lease arrangements and update business processes and controls related to this new guidance. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of adopting Topic 842 and expects that the adoption may result in a material increase in the assets and liabilities recorded on our consolidated balance sheets.

From a lessor standpoint, the Company is currently evaluating the impact of changes relating to the substantive substitution rights definition, mainly for hardware-as-a-service arrangements with customers.

Note 4. Acquisitions

Fiscal 2019 Acquisition

ELEAD1ONE

On September 14, 2018, the Company acquired the equity interests of ELEAD1ONE ("ELEAD"). ELEAD's automotive customer relationship management ("CRM") software and call center solutions enable interaction between sales, service and marketing operations to provide dealers with an integrated customer acquisition and retention platform. The acquisition was made pursuant to an equity purchase agreement, which contains customary representations, warranties, covenants, and indemnities by the sellers and the Company. The Company acquired all of the outstanding equity of ELEAD for an initial cash purchase price of \$513.0 million, net of cash acquired of \$7.0 million.

The acquisition of ELEAD has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires, among other things, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized at their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. As of March 31, 2019, the Company has finalized the purchase price allocation. The following table summarizes the final amounts recognized for assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of the acquisition date.

Cash and cash equivalents	\$	7.0
Accounts receivable		18.9
Other current assets		3.4
Property, plant and equipment		14.8
Intangible assets		132.0
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		(21.6)
Short-term deferred revenues		(6.6)
Capital lease obligations		(7.3)
Total identifiable net assets		140.6
Goodwill		379.4
Net assets acquired	\$	520.0

The amounts in the table above are reflective of measurement period adjustments made during the nine months ended March 31, 2019, which mainly included an increase of \$2.9 million to accrued expenses and other liabilities, \$1.7 million to intangible assets, \$1.4 million to property, plant and equipment, \$1.2 million to capital leases, \$1.1 million to goodwill, and \$0.1 million to deferred revenue; and a decrease of \$0.2 million to accounts receivable. The measurement period adjustments did not have a significant impact on our consolidated statement of operations, balance sheet or cash flows.

The intangible assets acquired primarily relate to customer lists, software, and trademarks, which will be amortized over a weighted-average useful life of 12 years. The goodwill resulting from this acquisition reflects expected synergies resulting from adding ELEAD products and processes to the Company's products and processes. The acquired goodwill is allocated to the RSNA reportable segment and is deductible for tax purposes.

In December 2018, the Company sold the airplane acquired as part of the ELEAD acquisition for cash less costs to sell of \$6.7 million. Given the short time between the ELEAD acquisition and the sale of the acquired airplane, the final purchase price allocated to the airplane was adjusted to equal the cash less costs to sell in accordance with ASC 805, "Business Combinations" and ASC 360, "Property, Plant and Equipment." As such, there was no gain or loss recognized on the sale of the airplane.

The results of operations for ELEAD have been included in the condensed consolidated results of operations from the date of acquisition. The pro forma effects of this acquisition are not significant to the Company's reported results for any period presented. Accordingly, no pro forma financial statements have been presented herein.

In addition to the acquisition, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement with the sellers. Under the terms of the joint venture agreement, the Company contributed \$10.0 million to the venture at the ELEAD acquisition closing and has an obligation to contribute an additional \$10.0 million in the future based on defined milestones in the joint venture agreement and will own 50% of the joint venture. The Company's contributions are expected to fund the initial operations of the joint venture. The Company does not have an obligation to fund the operations of the joint venture beyond this initial commitment. Under ASC 810 "Consolidation," the joint venture was determined to be a variable interest entity ("VIE"); however, the Company is not the primary beneficiary. As such, the joint venture will be accounted for as an equity method investment. The initial \$10.0 million contribution was recorded as an investment and is included on the condensed consolidated balance sheets within other assets. The Company has assessed the maximum exposure to loss related to the joint venture to be the \$20.0 million contributed and committed to be contributed. The Company has assessed the risk of loss equal to its maximum exposure to be remote and, accordingly, the Company has not recognized a liability associated with any portion of the maximum exposure to loss.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$1.7 million of costs in connection with the ELEAD acquisition and integration-related activities of which \$0.7 million was recorded within cost of revenues and \$1.0 million was recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses. For the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company incurred \$4.6 million of costs in connection with the ELEAD acquisition and integration-related activities of which \$1.2 million was recorded within cost of revenues and \$3.4 million was recorded within selling, general and administrative expenses.

Fiscal 2018 Acquisitions

Progressus Media LLC

On April 3, 2018, the Company acquired the membership interests of Progressus Media LLC ("Progressus"), a specialty provider of mobile advertising solutions for dealerships, agencies, and automotive marketing companies. The acquisition was made pursuant to a membership interest purchase agreement, which contains customary representations, warranties, covenants, and indemnities by the sellers and the Company. The acquisition date fair value of the total consideration transferred was \$22.2 million which consists primarily of an initial cash price of \$16.2 million, net of cash acquired, the fair value of the holdback provision of \$0.3 million and the fair value of contingent consideration of \$5.7 million, which is payable upon achievement of certain milestones and metrics over a three year period ending on March 31, 2021. Prior to the acquisition, a CDK officer had an existing advisory relationship with Progressus which entitled the individual to a portion of the proceeds from a sale of Progressus under a unit appreciation rights agreement. At the time of closing, \$0.5 million of the total consideration transferred by CDK was paid to the officer to settle Progressus' obligation under the terms of the officer's unit appreciation rights agreement.

The fair value of acquired intangible assets and other net assets was \$8.7 million and \$2.2 million, respectively. The excess of the acquisition consideration over the estimated fair value of the acquired net assets of \$11.3 million was allocated to goodwill. The acquired net assets and goodwill are included in the RSNA segment. The intangible assets will be amortized over a weighted-average useful life of approximately 9 years. The goodwill recognized from this acquisition reflects expected synergies resulting from direct ownership of the products and processes, allowing greater flexibility for future product development. The acquired goodwill is deductible for tax purposes. For the holdback provision and contingent consideration as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the Company recorded accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$2.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively; and other liabilities of \$4.1 million and \$4.4 million, respectively. During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded a \$0.4 million charge in selling, general and administrative expenses to true-up the contingent consideration liability. The contingent consideration payments will be classified as financing activities on the statement of cash flows as the payments will occur more than three months after the acquisition date.

Dashboard Dealership Enterprises

On October 20, 2017, the Company acquired the outstanding stock of Dashboard Dealership Enterprises ("DDE"), a provider of executive reporting solutions for auto dealers. The acquisition was made pursuant to a stock purchase agreement, which contains customary representations, warranties, covenants, and indemnities by the sellers and the Company. The acquisition date fair value of total consideration to be transferred was \$21.3 million, which consists primarily of an initial cash price of \$12.8 million, the fair value of the holdback provision of \$1.9 million, and the fair value of contingent consideration of \$6.6 million, which is payable upon achievement of certain milestones and metrics if achieved by December 31, 2019. For the

holdback provision and contingent consideration as of March 31, 2019, and June 30, 2018, the Company recorded accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$3.7 million and \$7.6 million, respectively; and other liabilities of \$0.9 million, as of June 30, 2018. During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company paid contingent consideration of \$2.5 million which is included in the financing activities on the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows. During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded a benefit of \$1.4 million in selling, general and administrative expenses to true-up the contingent consideration liability.

The fair value of acquired intangibles assets and liabilities assumed, including deferred tax liabilities, was \$3.9 million and \$1.6 million, respectively. The excess of the acquisition consideration over the estimated fair value of the acquired assets of \$19.0 million was allocated to goodwill. The acquired assets and goodwill are included in the RSNA segment. The intangible assets will be amortized over a weighted-average useful life of approximately 8 years. The goodwill recognized from this acquisition reflects expected synergies resulting from direct ownership of the products and processes, allowing greater flexibility for future product development. The acquired goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

The result of operations for Progresses and DDE have been included in the condensed consolidated results of operation from the date of acquisition. The pro forma effects of these acquisitions are not significant to the Company's reported results for any period presented. Accordingly, no pro forma financial statements have been presented herein.

Note 5. Revenue

A. Adoption of ASC 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

On July 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606 applying the modified retrospective method to all contracts that were not completed as of July 1, 2018. For contracts that were modified before the effective date, the Company reflected the aggregate effect of all modifications when identifying performance obligations and allocating transaction price in accordance with the available practical expedient, which did not have a material effect on the adjustment to accumulated deficit. Results for reporting periods beginning after July 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for the prior period.

Upon adoption, recognition of revenue and costs for on-site licenses and installation was changed from recognition ratably over the software license term to recognition upon installation of the software. Additionally, the Company began deferring costs to obtain and costs to fulfill the contract which for the Company consists primarily of direct sales commissions and implementation costs for service arrangements. The cumulative effects of the changes made to the consolidated July 1, 2018 balance sheet for the adoption of ASC 606 were as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2018	Adjustments due to ASC 606	Balance at July 1, 2018
<u>Assets</u>			
Accounts receivable	\$ 374.6	\$ 2.6	\$ 377.2
Other current assets	188.3	(61.8)	126.5
Other assets	165.5	112.8	278.3
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	198.0	0.4	198.4
Short-term deferred revenues	169.0	(38.4)	130.6
Long-term deferred revenues	110.4	(41.0)	69.4
Deferred income taxes	56.7	23.2	79.9
Other liabilities	64.7	0.1	64.8
<u>Stockholders' Deficit</u>			
Retained earnings	753.0	109.7	862.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	11.5	(0.4)	11.1

Impact on Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table summarizes the effects of ASC 606 on selected unaudited line items within our condensed consolidated statement of operations:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019			Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019		
	As Reported ASC 606	Impact of ASC 606	ASC 605	As Reported ASC 606	Impact of ASC 606	ASC 605
Revenues	\$ 602.1	\$ 1.4	\$ 600.7	\$ 1,747.0	\$ (20.1)	\$ 1,767.1
Cost of revenues	305.8	(2.9)	308.7	897.3	(15.4)	912.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	123.8	0.1	123.7	344.8	0.1	344.7
Total expenses	430.2	(2.8)	433.0	1,263.7	(15.3)	1,279.0
Operating earnings	171.9	4.2	167.7	483.3	(4.8)	488.1
Earnings before income taxes	137.5	4.2	133.3	386.6	(4.8)	391.4
Provision for income taxes	(35.8)	(1.0)	(34.8)	(101.7)	1.3	(103.0)
Net earnings	101.7	3.2	98.5	284.9	(3.5)	288.4
Net earnings attributable to CDK	99.8	3.2	96.6	279.1	(3.5)	282.6
Net earnings attributable to CDK per common share:						
Basic	0.80	0.02	0.78	2.20	(0.03)	2.23
Diluted	0.80	0.03	0.77	2.19	(0.02)	2.21

The following table summarizes the effects of ASC 606 on selected unaudited line items within our balance sheet:

	March 31, 2019		
	As Reported ASC 606	Impact of ASC 606	ASC 605
Assets			
Accounts receivable	\$ 436.3	\$ (2.9)	\$ 433.4
Other current assets	155.7	44.9	200.6
Other assets	280.5	(117.1)	163.4
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	219.0	0.9	219.9
Short-term deferred revenues	132.8	30.3	163.1
Long-term deferred revenues	68.7	30.6	99.3
Deferred income taxes	98.4	(32.0)	66.4
Other liabilities	69.9	(0.1)	69.8
Stockholders' Deficit			
Retained earnings	1,084.9	(106.2)	978.7
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2.4)	1.4	(1.0)

Adoption of ASC 606 had no impact to net cash provided by or (used in) operating, financing, or investing activities on the Company's condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

B. Revenue Recognition

The Company determines the amount of revenue to be recognized through the following steps:

- Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when, or as, the Company satisfies the performance obligations.

The majority of the Company's revenue is generated from contracts with multiple performance obligations. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good or service to the customer, and is the unit of account in ASC 606. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognized as revenue when, or as, the performance obligation is satisfied. 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 may be variable based on the specific terms of the contract.

The Company rarely licenses or sells products or services on a standalone basis. As such, the Company is required to develop its best estimate of standalone selling price of each distinct good or service as the basis for allocating the total transaction price. The primary method used to estimate standalone selling price is the adjusted market assessment approach, with some product categories using the expected cost plus a margin approach. When establishing standalone selling price, the Company considers various factors which may include geographic region, current market trends, customer class, its market share and position, its general pricing practices for bundled products and services, and recent contract sales data.

The Company applies significant judgment in order to identify and determine the number of performance obligations, estimate the total transaction price, determine the allocation of the transaction price to each identified performance obligation, and determine the appropriate method and timing of revenue recognition.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented on a net basis; that is, such taxes are excluded from revenues.

The Company generates revenues from the following five categories: subscription, on-site licenses and installation, advertising, transaction, and other. The Company does not evaluate a contract for a significant financing component if payment is expected within one year or less from the transfer of the promised items to the customer.

Subscription. In the RSNA and CDKI segments, CDK provides software and technology solutions for automotive retailers and OEMs, which includes:

- Dealer Management Systems ("DMSs") and layered applications, where the software is hosted and provided on a software-as-a-service ("SaaS") basis;
- Interrelated services such as installation, initial training, and data updates;
- Ongoing maintenance and support related to on-site software;
- Websites, search marketing, and reputation management services (RSNA only); and
- Hardware on a service basis, meaning no specific assets are identified or a substantive right of substitution exists, that provides the customer continuous access to hardware owned by the Company.

SaaS and other hosted service arrangements, which allow the customer continuous access to the software over the contract period without taking possession, are provided on a subscription basis. The Company has concluded that under its SaaS and hosted service arrangements, the customer obtains access to the Company's software which resides and is maintained on its managed servers. The customer does not obtain the right to take possession of the software. As such, the Company has concluded that its SaaS and hosted services arrangements do not include a software license. Furthermore, the Company has concluded that while the support and maintenance and hosting services are capable of being distinct performance obligations, the obligations are not distinct within the context of the contract. In addition, as the support and maintenance and hosting services are provided over the same period and have the same pattern of transfer of control, the support and maintenance and hosting services are combined and recognized as a single performance obligation. The Company may provide new customers with interrelated setup activities such as installation, initial training and data updates that the Company must undertake to fulfill the contract. These are considered

fulfillment activities that do not transfer the service to the customer. In addition to the core DMS software application, the customer may also contract for layered applications, which are each considered a distinct performance obligation.

Revenues for SaaS and other hosted service arrangements, are recognized ratably over the duration of the contract. The Company has determined its obligation under these arrangements is to stand ready to perform the underlying services as required by the customer. The customer receives the benefit of the services and the Company has the right to payment as the services are performed. A time-elapsed output method is used to measure progress as the Company transfers control evenly over the duration of the contract.

On-site licenses and installation. In the RSNA and CDKI segments, on-site software arrangements include a license of intellectual property as the customer has the contractual right to take possession of the software and the customer can either run the software on its own hardware or contract with another party unrelated to the Company to host the software. The customer receives the right to use the software license upon its installation for the term of the arrangement. As such, the Company has concluded that the software license is a distinct performance obligation and recognizes the transaction price allocated to on-site software upon installation. The Company also provides maintenance and support of the software applications. Such maintenance and support services may include server and desktop support, bug fixes, and support resolving other issues a customer may encounter in utilizing the software. Revenue allocated to support and maintenance is generally recognized ratably over the contract period as customers simultaneously consume and receive benefits, given the support and maintenance comprise distinct performance obligations that are satisfied ratably over time. A time-elapsed output method is used to measure progress as the Company transfers control evenly over the duration of the contract.

Advertising. In the ANA segment, the Company receives revenues from the placement of internet advertising for automotive retailers and OEMs. Advertising contracts generally have a one year term and contain a single performance obligation recognized over time as the services are performed. The Company reports advertising revenues on a gross basis, that is, the amounts billed to our customers are recorded as revenues and amounts paid to publishers are recorded as cost of revenues. The Company provides a single optimized advertising service to its customers and controls the advertising, fulfills the advertising services, and establishes pricing.

Transaction. The Company receives fees per transaction for providing auto retailers interfaces with third parties to process credit reports, vehicle registrations, and automotive equity mining. Transaction revenues are variable based on the volume of transactions processed. For these transaction revenues, the Company has a right to payment as the transactions are performed in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer. As such, the Company recognizes transaction revenues as the services are rendered and in the amount to which it has the right to invoice. Transaction revenues for credit report processing and automotive equity mining are recorded in revenues gross of costs incurred when the Company is substantively and contractually responsible for providing the service, software, and/or connectivity to the customer, and controls the specified good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company recognizes vehicle registration revenues net of the state registration fee when it is acting as an agent and does not control the related goods and services before they are transferred to the customer.

Other. The Company provides consulting and professional services, including mobile advertising and marketing campaign solutions, and sells hardware such as laser printers, networking and telephony equipment, and related items. Consulting and professional services are either billed on a time and materials basis or on a fixed monthly, quarterly or semi-annual basis based on the amount of services contracted. Revenue from these services are recorded when the Company's obligation is satisfied. Where the Company's obligation is to provide continuous services throughout the contract period and the customer receives the benefit of those services as they are performed, the Company recognizes these services revenues over time using a time-elapsed output method as the Company believes the passage of time faithfully depicts the transfer of services to its customers. Where the professional service represents a single performance obligation, the customer receives the benefit of the services only upon their completion, and the Company does not have the right to payment as the services are performed, such services revenue are recognized upon completion.

The Company often sells hardware bundled with maintenance services and has concluded that these bundles include two distinct performance obligations. The first performance obligation is to transfer the hardware product and the second performance obligation is to provide maintenance on the hardware and its embedded software. As such, the transaction price allocated to the sold hardware is recognized upon delivery at which point the customer is able to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the remaining benefits of the hardware. Upon delivery of the hardware, the Company generally has the right to payment, the customer has legal title, physical possession of, and control of the hardware. The transaction price allocated to the maintenance of hardware and its embedded software is recognized ratably over the duration of the contract as the customer simultaneously consumes and receives the benefit of this maintenance. The Company has determined its obligation under these arrangements is to stand ready to perform the underlying services as required by the customer. A time-elapsed output method is

used to measure progress as the Company transfers control evenly over the duration of the contract. Hardware maintenance is included in subscription revenues.

C. Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table presents segment revenues by revenue category:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019				Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019			
	RSNA	ANA	CDKI	Total	RSNA	ANA	CDKI	Total
Revenue:								
Subscription	\$ 353.1	\$ —	\$ 64.3	\$ 417.4	\$ 1,049.9	\$ —	\$ 192.1	\$ 1,242.0
On-site licenses and installation	1.9	—	21.7	23.6	6.1	—	37.2	43.3
Advertising	—	60.4	—	60.4	—	196.7	—	196.7
Transaction	39.2	—	—	39.2	118.5	—	—	118.5
Other	56.4	—	5.1	61.5	134.1	—	12.4	146.5
Total revenue	\$ 450.6	\$ 60.4	\$ 91.1	\$ 602.1	\$ 1,308.6	\$ 196.7	\$ 241.7	\$ 1,747.0

D. Contract Balances

The Company receives payments from customers based upon contractual billing schedules. Payment terms can vary by contract but the period between invoicing and when payments are due is not significant. The timing of revenue recognition may differ from the timing of invoicing to customers and these timing differences result in unbilled receivables (included in accounts receivable), contract assets, or contract liabilities (included in deferred revenue), on the Company's condensed consolidated balance sheet. Unbilled receivables (included in accounts receivable) are recorded when the right to consideration becomes unconditional based only on the passage of time. Contract assets include amounts related to our contractual right to consideration for completed performance when the right to consideration is conditional. The Company records contract liabilities when cash payments are received or due in advance of performance. Contract assets and contract liabilities are recognized at the contract level.

The following table provides information about accounts receivables, contract assets, and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	March 31, 2019	July 1, 2018
Accounts receivable (including unbilled receivables)	\$ 436.3	\$ 377.2
Short-term contract assets (included in other current assets)	31.0	28.0
Long-term contract assets (included in other assets)	21.0	26.0
Short-term contract liabilities (included in short-term deferred revenue)	(132.8)	(130.6)
Long-term contract liabilities (included in long-term deferred revenue)	(68.7)	(69.4)
Net contract assets/(liabilities)	\$ (149.5)	\$ (146.0)

During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized \$250.8 million of revenue upon satisfaction of performance obligations and invoiced and reclassified \$257.0 million to accounts receivable. These amounts were included in the net contract assets or (liabilities) balance as of July 1, 2018. The Company had no asset impairment charges related to contract assets in the period.

The Company may occasionally recognize an adjustment in revenue in the current period for performance obligations partially or fully satisfied in the previous periods resulting from changes in estimates for the transaction price, including any changes to our assessment of whether an estimate of variable consideration is constrained. For the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the impact on revenue recognized in the current period, from performance obligations partially or fully satisfied in the previous period, was not significant.

E. Remaining Performance Obligations

As of March 31, 2019, the Company had \$3.0 billion of remaining performance obligations which represent contracted revenue that has not yet been recognized, including contracted revenue where the contracts original expected duration is one year or less. We expect to recognize approximately \$430.0 million of the remaining performance obligation as revenue during the remainder of fiscal 2019, \$990.0 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, \$690.0 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, and \$480.0 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. We expect to recognize the remaining \$410.0 million as revenue thereafter. The remaining performance obligations exclude future transaction revenue where revenue is recognized as the services are rendered and in the amount to which the Company has the right to invoice.

F. Costs to Obtain and Fulfill a Contract

In connection with the adoption of ASC 606, the Company capitalizes certain contract acquisition costs consisting primarily of commissions incurred when contracts are signed. The Company does not capitalize commissions related to contracts with a duration of less than one year; such commissions are expensed within selling, general and administrative expenses when incurred. Costs to fulfill contracts are capitalized when such costs are direct, incremental, and related to transition or installation activities for hosted software solutions. Capitalized costs to fulfill primarily include travel and employee compensation and benefit related costs for the Company's implementation and training teams. Capitalized costs to obtain a contract and most costs to fulfill a contract are amortized over a period of five years which represents the expected period of benefit of these costs. In instances where the contract term is significantly less than five years, costs to fulfill are amortized over the contract term which the Company believes best reflects the period of benefit of these costs.

As of July 1, 2018 and March 31, 2019, the Company capitalized contract acquisition and fulfillment costs of \$193.4 million and \$194.7 million, respectively. The Company expects that incremental commission fees incurred as a result of obtaining contracts and fulfillment costs are recoverable. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recognized cost amortization of \$20.6 million and \$59.8 million, respectively, and there were no significant impairment losses.

Note 6. Restructuring

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 ("fiscal 2015"), the Company initiated a business transformation plan intended to increase operating efficiency and improve the Company's cost structure within its global operations through its completion in fiscal 2019. The Company estimated the cost to execute the plan through fiscal 2019 to be approximately \$100.0 million.

Restructuring expenses associated with the business transformation plan included employee-related costs, which represent severance and other termination-related benefits calculated based on long-standing benefits practices and local statutory requirements, and contract termination costs, which include costs to terminate facility leases. The Company recognized \$0.6 million and \$2.5 million of restructuring expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$21.6 million and \$16.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Since the inception of the business transformation plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, the Company has recognized cumulative restructuring expenses of \$83.5 million. Restructuring expenses are presented separately on the condensed consolidated statements of operations. Restructuring expenses are recorded in the Other segment, as these initiatives are predominantly centrally directed and are not included in internal measures of segment operating performance.

Accruals for restructuring expenses were included within accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018. The following table summarizes the activity for the restructuring accrual for the nine months ended March 31, 2019:

	Employee- Related Costs	Contract Termination Costs	Total Costs
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 4.4	\$ 0.8	\$ 5.2
Charges	23.8	(0.3)	23.5
Cash payments	(22.7)	(0.6)	(23.3)
Non-cash and other adjustments	(0.6)	0.4	(0.2)
Foreign exchange	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	\$ 4.8	\$ 0.3	\$ 5.1

During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded a non-cash benefit of \$1.7 million associated with exiting certain facilities that is included in the Charges line with an offsetting amount in the Non-cash and other adjustments line in the table above.

Note 7. Earnings per Share

The numerator for both basic and diluted earnings per share is net earnings attributable to CDK. The denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share is based upon the weighted-average number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding during the reporting periods. Diluted earnings per share also reflects the dilutive effect of unexercised in-the-money stock options and unvested restricted stock.

Holders of certain stock-based compensation awards are eligible to receive dividends as described in Note 11. Net earnings allocated to participating securities were not significant for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018.

The following table summarizes the components of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Net earnings attributable to CDK	\$ 99.8	\$ 96.1	\$ 279.1	\$ 281.4
Weighted-average shares outstanding:				
Basic	124.0	134.6	126.8	137.2
Effect of employee stock options	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Effect of employee restricted stock	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9
Diluted	124.8	135.8	127.7	138.5
Basic earnings attributable to CDK per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71	\$ 2.20	\$ 2.05
Diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.71	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.03

The weighted-average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share does not include the effect of the following anti-dilutive securities.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Stock-based awards	0.5	—	0.5	0.4

Note 8. Goodwill and Intangible Assets, Net

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company revised segment reporting to reclassify the assets and liabilities and operating results of the April 2018 acquisition of Progressus to the RSNA segment. The results were previously reported in the ANA segment. Goodwill has been restated as of June 30, 2018 to reflect the reclassification of the assets and liabilities for this acquisition.

Changes in goodwill for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Retail Solutions North America	Advertising North America	CDK International	Total
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 634.6	\$ 214.3	\$ 368.3	\$ 1,217.2
Additions (Note 4)	379.4	—	—	379.4
Currency translation adjustments	(0.4)	—	(7.8)	(8.2)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	\$ 1,013.6	\$ 214.3	\$ 360.5	\$ 1,588.4

The Company performs its annual impairment testing for goodwill balances as of April 1 each year; however, the Company may test for impairment between annual tests if an event occurs or circumstances change that indicate that the fair value of the reporting unit may fall below its carrying amount. During fiscal 2018, the ANA segment and reporting unit was at risk of failing step one of the goodwill impairment test. The impairment test indicated that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the carrying value by less than 10%. Declines in advertising revenue from certain OEM contracts and changes in revenue mix were the primary drivers of the decline in fair value.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, ANA updated its estimates regarding operating results and growth rate due to continued changes to the business primarily related to certain OEM contracts. Therefore, the Company determined that the carrying amount of goodwill should be evaluated for impairment at September 30, 2018. The impairment test indicated that the fair value of the ANA reporting unit exceeds its carrying value by approximately 7% which is lower than the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018. No goodwill impairment was recorded.

During the second and third quarters of fiscal 2019, there were no events or changes in circumstances that would indicate a potential decline in the ANA reporting unit's fair value. Therefore, the Company did not evaluate ANA's goodwill for impairment at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019. The Company will continue to monitor ANA's operating results and cash flow projections for indicators of impairment.

The valuation of the reporting unit requires significant judgment and is highly sensitive to underlying assumptions including forecasted revenue growth and operating earnings and discount rates. Further declines in advertising revenue or changes in advertising revenue mix could negatively impact the estimated fair value and result in an impairment for the reporting unit which could be material to consolidated earnings. Details on the fair value computation are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K in the Critical Accounting Policies section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Components of intangible assets, net were as follows:

	March 31, 2019			June 30, 2018		
	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net	Original Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
Software	\$ 288.0	\$ (141.3)	\$ 146.7	\$ 208.6	\$ (124.3)	\$ 84.3
Customer lists	263.1	(150.7)	112.4	181.3	(142.4)	38.9
Trademarks	29.9	(25.2)	4.7	25.0	(24.6)	0.4
Other intangibles	3.6	(2.6)	1.0	6.9	(4.0)	2.9
	\$ 584.6	\$ (319.8)	\$ 264.8	\$ 421.8	\$ (295.3)	\$ 126.5

Other intangibles primarily consist of purchased rights, covenants, and patents (acquired directly or through acquisitions). All of the intangible assets have finite lives and, as such, are subject to amortization. The weighted-average remaining useful life of intangible assets is 7 years (4 years for software and software licenses, 12 years for customer lists, and 6 years for trademarks).

During the second quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company identified indicators requiring assessment of certain intangible assets within the RSNA segment. The identified indicators primarily consisted of abandonment of a project relating to the Company's inventory solutions intended to address evolving market conditions. As a result, the Company analyzed these

intangible assets and recorded impairment charges of \$13.2 million for software and \$1.7 million for customer lists, both of which were included in cost of revenues within our condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Amortization of intangible assets was \$10.9 million and \$7.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$43.5 million and \$23.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Estimated amortization expenses of the Company's existing intangible assets as of March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Amount
Three months ending June 30, 2019	\$ 11.4
Twelve months ending June 30, 2020	53.1
Twelve months ending June 30, 2021	50.1
Twelve months ending June 30, 2022	41.9
Twelve months ending June 30, 2023	21.5
Twelve months ending June 30, 2024	14.9
Thereafter	71.9
	<u>\$ 264.8</u>

Note 9. Long-Lived Asset Impairment

During the third quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company assessed the recoverability of certain long-lived assets upon exiting certain facilities and concluded that the carrying amount of these assets were not recoverable. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$3.3 million within the Other segment, of which \$2.6 million was included in cost of revenues and \$0.7 million was recorded in selling, general and administrative expense within our condensed consolidated statement of operations.

Note 10. Debt

Debt was comprised of the following:

	March 31, 2019	June 30, 2018
Revolving credit facility	\$ 490.0	\$ —
Three year term loan facility, due 2021	300.0	—
Five year term loan facility, due 2023	292.5	—
2019 term loan facility	—	203.1
2020 term loan facility	—	218.8
2021 term loan facility	—	370.0
3.30% senior notes, due 2019	250.0	250.0
4.50% senior notes, due 2024	500.0	500.0
5.875% senior notes, due 2026	500.0	500.0
4.875% senior notes, due 2027	600.0	600.0
Capital lease obligations	7.7	0.2
Unamortized debt financing costs	(22.4)	(21.4)
Total debt and capital lease obligations	<u>2,917.8</u>	<u>2,620.7</u>
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	268.5	45.2
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations	<u>\$ 2,649.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,575.5</u>

Revolving Credit Facility

On August 17, 2018, the Company entered into a five-year senior unsecured revolving credit facility. The credit facility replaced the previous unsecured revolving credit facility agreement, which was undrawn as of June 30, 2018. The revolving credit facility provides up to \$750.0 million of borrowing capacity and includes a sub-limit of up to \$100.0 million for loans in Euro, Pound Sterling, and, if approved by the revolving lenders, other currencies. The Company drew \$490.0 million of the \$750.0 million as of March 31, 2019. In addition, the revolving credit facility contains an accordion feature that allows for an increase in the available borrowing capacity of up to \$100.0 million, subject to the agreement of lenders under the revolving credit facility or other financial institutions that become lenders to extend commitments as part of the increased revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility are available for general corporate purposes. The revolving credit facility will mature on August 17, 2023, subject to no more than two one-year extensions if lenders holding a majority of the revolving commitments approve such extensions.

The revolving credit facility is unsecured and loans thereunder bear interest, at the Company's option, at (a) the rate at which deposits in the applicable currency are offered in the London interbank market plus margins varying from 1.250% to 2.375% per annum based on the Company's senior, unsecured non-credit-enhanced, long-term debt ratings from Standard & Poor's Ratings Group, Moody's Investors Services Inc., and Fitch Ratings (the "Ratings") or (b) solely in the case of U.S. dollar loans, (i) the highest of (A) the prime rate of Bank of America, N.A., (B) a rate equal to the average of the overnight federal funds rate with a maturity of one day plus a margin of 0.500% per annum and (C) the rate at which dollar deposits are offered in the London interbank market for a one-month interest period plus 1.000% plus (ii) margins varying from 0.250% to 1.375% per annum based on the Ratings. The unused portion of the revolving credit facility is subject to commitment fees ranging from 0.150% to 0.350% per annum based on the Ratings. The interest rate per annum on the revolving credit facility as of March 31, 2019 was 4.125%.

Term Loan Facilities

On August 17, 2018, the Company entered into a term loan agreement which provided the Company with an aggregate of \$600.0 million of term loans comprised of a \$300.0 million term loan that will mature on August 17, 2021 (the "three year term loan facility") and a \$300.0 million term loan that will mature on August 17, 2023 (the "five year term loan facility"). The aggregate principal amount of the three year term loan facility will be repayable in full on the maturity date. The five year term loan facility is subject to amortization in equal quarterly installments of 1.25% of the aggregate principal amount made on the closing date, with any unpaid principal amount to be due and payable on the maturity date. The three year term loan facility and the five year term loan facility are together referred to as the "term loan facilities."

The three year term loan facility bears interest (i) at the rate at which deposits in the applicable currency are offered in the London interbank market plus margins varying from 1.125% to 2.250% per annum based on the Company's ratings or (ii) the highest of (X) a rate equal to the average of the overnight federal funds rate with a maturity of one day plus a margin of 0.500% per annum, (Y) the prime rate of Bank of America, N.A. and (Z) the rate at which dollar deposits are offered in the London interbank market for a one-month interest period plus 1.000%, plus margins varying from 0.125% to 1.250% per annum based on the Ratings. The five year term loan facility bears interest (i) at the rate at which deposits in the applicable currency are offered in the London interbank market plus margins varying from 1.250% to 2.375% per annum based on the Company's Ratings or (ii) the highest of (X) a rate equal to the average of the overnight federal funds rate with a maturity of one day plus a margin of 0.500% per annum, (Y) the prime rate of Bank of America, N.A. and (Z) the rate at which dollar deposits are offered in the London interbank market for a one-month interest period, plus 1.000%, plus margins varying from 0.250% to 1.375% per annum based on the ratings. The interest rate per annum on the three year term loan facility and five year term loan facility as of March 31, 2019 was 4.00% and 4.13%, respectively.

On August 17, 2018, the Company voluntarily paid off all of the outstanding principal, interest and related fees using the proceeds of the term loan facilities and cash on hand, with respect to each of the two \$250.0 million senior unsecured term loan facilities that mature on September 16, 2019 (the "2019 term loan facility") and December 14, 2020 (the "2020 term loan facility"), and the \$400.0 million senior unsecured term loan facility that matures on December 9, 2021 (the "2021 term loan facility"). The interest rate per annum on the 2019, 2020, and 2021 term loan facilities was 3.85% as of June 30, 2018.

Restrictive Covenants and Other Matters

The revolving credit facility and the term loan facilities are together referred to as the "credit facilities." The credit facilities contain various covenants and restrictive provisions that limit the Company's subsidiaries' ability to incur additional indebtedness; the Company's ability to consolidate or merge with other entities; and the Company's subsidiaries' ability to incur liens, enter into sale and leaseback transactions, and enter into agreements restricting the ability of the Company's subsidiaries

to pay dividends. If the Company fails to perform the obligations under these and other covenants, the revolving credit facility could be terminated and any outstanding borrowings, together with accrued interest, under the credit facilities could be declared immediately due and payable. The credit facilities also have, in addition to customary events of default, an event of default triggered by the acceleration of the maturity of any other indebtedness the Company may have in an aggregate principal amount in excess of \$75.0 million.

The credit facilities also contain financial covenants that will provide that (i) the ratio of total consolidated indebtedness to consolidated EBITDA shall not exceed 3.75 to 1.00 and (ii) the ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated interest expense shall be a minimum of 3.00 to 1.00.

Senior Notes

On October 14, 2014, the Company completed an offering of 3.30% unsecured senior notes with a \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2019 (the "2019 notes") and 4.50% senior notes with a \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2024 (the "2024 notes"). The issuance price of the 2019 and 2024 notes was equal to the stated value. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 15 and October 15 of each year, and payment commenced on April 15, 2015. The interest rate payable on each applicable series of 2019 and 2024 notes is subject to adjustment from time to time if the credit ratings assigned to any series of 2019 and 2024 notes by the rating agencies is downgraded (or subsequently upgraded). The 2019 notes will mature on October 15, 2019, and the 2024 notes will mature on October 15, 2024. The 2019 notes and 2024 notes are redeemable at the Company's option prior to September 15, 2019 for the 2019 notes and prior to July 15, 2024 for the 2024 notes at a redemption price equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2019 notes or 2024 notes to be redeemed, and (ii) the sum of the present value of the remaining scheduled payments (as defined in the agreement), plus in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Subsequent to September 15, 2019 and July 15, 2024, the redemption price for the 2019 notes and the 2024 notes, respectively, will equal 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

On June 18, 2018, the Company completed an offering of 5.875% unsecured senior notes with a \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2026 (the "2026 notes"). The issuance price of the 2026 notes was equal to the stated value. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, and payment will commence on December 15, 2018. The 2026 notes will mature on June 15, 2026. The 2026 notes are redeemable at the Company's option prior to June 15, 2021 in whole or in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus the applicable "make-whole" premium. Subsequent to June 15, 2021, the Company may redeem the 2026 notes at a price equal to: (i) 102.938% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2026 notes redeemed prior to June 15, 2022; (ii) 101.958% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes redeemed on or after June 15, 2022 but prior to June 15, 2023; (iii) 100.979% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2026 notes redeemed on or after June 15, 2023 but prior to June 15, 2024; and (iv) 100.000% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2026 notes redeemed thereafter.

On May 15, 2017, the Company completed an offering of 4.875% unsecured senior notes with a \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2027 (the "2027 notes," together with the 2024 notes, the 2019 notes, and the 2026 notes are the "senior notes"). The issuance price of the 2027 notes was equal to the stated value. Interest is payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year, and payment will commence on December 1, 2017. The 2027 notes will mature on June 1, 2027. The 2027 notes are redeemable at the Company's option prior to June 1, 2022 in whole or in part at a redemption price equal to 100% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, plus the applicable "make-whole" premium. Subsequent to June 1, 2022, the Company may redeem the 2027 notes at a price equal to: (i) 102.438% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2027 notes redeemed prior to June 1, 2023; (ii) 101.625% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes redeemed on or after June 1, 2023 but prior to June 1, 2024; (iii) 100.813% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2027 notes redeemed on or after June 1, 2024 but prior to June 1, 2025; and (iv) 100.000% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2027 notes redeemed thereafter.

The senior notes are general unsecured obligations of the Company and are not guaranteed by any of the Company's subsidiaries. The senior notes rank equally in right of payment with the Company's existing and future unsecured unsubordinated obligations, including the credit facilities. The senior notes contain covenants restricting the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness secured by liens, engage in sale/leaseback transactions, and merge, consolidate, or transfer all or substantially all of the Company's assets.

The senior notes are also subject to a change of control provision whereby each holder of the senior notes has the right to require the Company to purchase all or a portion of such holder's senior notes at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest upon the occurrence of both a change of control and a decline in the rating of the senior notes.

In November 2016, Moody's and S&P lowered their credit ratings on the senior notes to Ba1 (Stable Outlook) from Baa3 (Negative Outlook) and to BB+ (Stable Outlook) from BBB- (Negative Outlook), respectively. The downgrades triggered interest rate adjustments for the 2019 and 2024 notes. Interest rates for the 2019 and 2024 notes increased to 3.80% from 3.30%, and to 5.00% from 4.50%, respectively, effective October 15, 2016.

Capital Lease Obligations

The Company has lease agreements for equipment, which are classified as capital lease obligations. The Company recognized the capital lease obligations and related leased equipment assets based on the present value of the minimum lease payments at lease inception.

Unamortized Debt Financing Costs

As of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, gross debt issuance costs related to debt instruments were \$34.0 million and \$29.6 million, respectively. Accumulated amortization was \$11.6 million and \$8.2 million as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively. Debt financing costs are amortized over the terms of the related debt instruments and recorded within interest expense on the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The Company's aggregate scheduled maturities of the long-term debt and capital lease obligations as of March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	Amount
Twelve months ended March 31, 2020	\$ 268.5
Twelve months ended March 31, 2021	17.9
Twelve months ended March 31, 2022	315.8
Twelve months ended March 31, 2023	15.1
Twelve months ended March 31, 2024	722.9
Thereafter	1,600.0
Total debt and capital lease obligations	2,940.2
Unamortized debt financing costs	(22.4)
Total debt and capital lease obligations, net of unamortized debt financing costs	\$ 2,917.8

Note 11. Stock-Based Compensation

Incentive Equity Awards Granted by the Company

The Company's 2014 Omnibus Award Plan ("2014 Plan") provides for the granting of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, other stock-based awards, and performance compensation awards to employees, directors, officers, consultants, and advisors, and those of the Company's affiliates. The 2014 Plan provides for an aggregate of 12.0 million shares of the Company's common stock to be reserved for issuance and is effective for a period of ten years. The Company reissues treasury stock to satisfy issuances of common stock upon option exercise, equity vesting, or grants of time-based restricted stock.

On October 1, 2014, Automatic Data Processing, Inc. ("ADP") distributed 100% of the common stock of the Company to the holders of record of ADP common stock as of September 24, 2014 (the "spin-off"). Prior to the spin-off, all employee equity awards (stock options and restricted stock) were granted by ADP. All subsequent awards, including all incentive equity awards converted from ADP awards, were granted under the 2014 Plan.

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense associated with employee equity awards in net earnings based on the fair value of the awards on the date of grant. The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur. Stock-based compensation primarily consisted of the following for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

Time-Based Stock Options and Performance-Based Stock Options. Time-based stock options and performance-based stock options have a term of ten years. Upon termination of employment, unvested stock options are evaluated for forfeiture or modification, subject to the terms of the awards and Company policies.

Time-based stock options are granted to employees at exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant and are generally issued under three- or four-year graded vesting schedule.

Performance-based stock options are granted to our CEO at exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's stock on the date of grant. These awards vest, subject to the Company's stock price performance and our CEO's continued employment with the Company, over a three-year performance period.

Time-Based Restricted Stock and Time-Based Restricted Stock Units. Time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units generally vest over a 2 to 5-year period. Upon termination of employment, unvested time-based restricted stock and restricted stock units are evaluated for forfeiture or modification, subject to the terms of the awards and Company policies.

Time-based restricted stock cannot be transferred during the vesting period. Compensation expense related to the issuance of time-based restricted stock is measured based on the fair value of the award on the grant date and recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. Employees are eligible to receive cash dividends on the CDK shares awarded under the time-based restricted stock program during the restricted period.

Time-based restricted stock units are primarily settled in cash, for non-U.S. recipients, and may be settled in stock or cash for U.S. recipients at the discretion of the Company and cannot be transferred during the restriction period. Compensation expense related to the issuance of time-based restricted stock units is recorded over the vesting period and is initially based on the fair value of the award on the grant date. Cash-settled, time-based restricted stock units are subsequently remeasured at each reporting date during the vesting period to the current stock value. For grants made prior to September 6, 2018, no dividend equivalents are paid on units awarded during the restricted period. For grants made on or subsequent to September 6, 2018, U.S. recipients are credited with dividend equivalents on units awarded during the restricted period, and no dividend equivalents are paid or credited on units awarded to non-U.S. recipients during the restricted period.

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units. Performance-based restricted stock units generally vest over a 3-year performance period. Under these programs, the Company communicates "target awards" at the beginning of the performance period with possible payouts at the end of the performance period ranging from 0% to 260% of the "target awards" plus any dividend equivalents, as described below. Certain performance-based restricted stock units are further subject to adjustment (increase or decrease) based on a market condition defined as the total shareholder return of the Company's common stock compared to a peer group of companies.

Performance-based restricted stock units are settled in either cash or stock for employees whose home country is the U.S. at the discretion of the Company and are settled in cash for all other employees and cannot be transferred during the vesting period. Compensation expense related to the issuance of performance-based restricted stock units settled in cash is recorded over the vesting period, is initially based on the fair value of the award on the grant date, and is subsequently remeasured at each reporting date to the current stock value during the performance period, based upon the probability that the performance target will be met. Compensation expense related to the issuance of performance-based restricted stock units settled in stock is recorded over the vesting period based on the fair value of the award on the grant date. Prior to settlement, dividend equivalents are earned on "target awards" under the performance-based restricted stock unit program.

The following table represents stock-based compensation expense and the related income tax benefits for the three months ended and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cost of revenues	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.2	\$ 2.2	\$ 3.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	7.0	5.7	12.8	24.2
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 8.2</u>	<u>\$ 6.9</u>	<u>\$ 15.0</u>	<u>\$ 27.9</u>
Income tax benefit	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>\$ 2.1</u>	<u>\$ 2.0</u>	<u>\$ 8.2</u>

Stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 consisted of \$6.2 million of expense related to equity classified awards and \$2.0 million of expense related to liability classified awards. Stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 consisted of \$13.2 million of expense related to equity classified awards and \$1.8 million of income related to liability classified awards. Total stock based compensation expense during the three

months ended March 31, 2019, was impacted by a \$1.3 million charge for expense recognition that was accelerated relating to certain officer transitions, and changes in fair value of liability classified awards due to changes in the Company's stock price; partially offset by adjustments made based on management's assessment of the expected outcome of CDK's performance metrics for fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 ("fiscal 2019") associated with performance-based restricted stock units. Total stock-based compensation for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 was impacted by a net \$2.6 million benefit for awards that were forfeited or expense recognition was accelerated relating to certain officer transitions.

Stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 consisted of \$6.5 million of expense related to equity classified awards and \$0.4 million of expense related to liability classified awards. Stock-based compensation for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 consisted of \$23.3 million of expense related to equity classified awards and \$4.6 million of expense related to liability classified awards. Total stock based compensation expense during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 included \$1.5 million expense for awards that were modified or expense recognition was accelerated related to an officer transition.

As of March 31, 2019, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options, restricted stock units, and restricted stock awards was \$3.4 million, \$31.5 million, and \$2.2 million, respectively, which will be amortized over the weighted-average remaining requisite service periods of 2.6 years, 1.8 years, and 0.9 years, respectively.

The activity related to the Company's incentive equity awards from June 30, 2018 to March 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

Time-Based Stock Options

	Number of Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in dollars)
Options outstanding as of June 30, 2018	957	\$ 44.25
Options granted	147	50.77
Options exercised	(110)	28.56
Options canceled	(154)	58.29
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2019	840	\$ 44.90

The Binomial model used to determine the grant date fair value of the time-based stock options granted in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 used an expected volatility based on the average of implied volatility and historical stock price volatility for the Company, the average of which was 23.21%, a risk-free interest rate of 3.07%, an expected dividend yield of 1.18%, and weighted average expected life of 6 years.

Performance -Based Stock Options

	Number of Options (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (in dollars)
Options outstanding as of June 30, 2018	—	\$ —
Options granted	152	50.77
Options outstanding as of March 31, 2019	152	\$ 50.77

The Monte Carlo simulation model used to determine the grant date fair value of the three-year performance-based stock options granted in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 used an expected volatility based on the average of implied volatility and historical stock price volatility for the Company, the average of which was 23.21%, a risk-free interest rate of 3.09%, an expected dividend yield of 1.18%, and weighted average expected life of 6.5 years.

Time-Based Restricted Stock and Time-Based Restricted Stock Units

	Number of Shares (in thousands)	Number of Units (in thousands)
Non-vested restricted units/shares as of June 30, 2018	379	142
Restricted shares/units granted	2	392
Restricted shares/units vested	(179)	(95)
Restricted shares/units forfeited	(56)	(35)
Non-vested restricted units/shares as of March 31, 2019	146	404

Performance-Based Restricted Stock Units

	Number of Units (in thousands)
Non-vested restricted units as of June 30, 2018	411
Restricted units granted	305
Restricted units vested	(40)
Restricted units forfeited	(104)
Non-vested restricted units as of March 31, 2019	572

The Monte Carlo simulation model used to determine the grant date fair value of the 106 thousand units of the three-year performance based restricted stock units granted in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 used an expected volatility based on historical stock price volatility for the Company and the peer companies, the average of which was 20.40% and a risk-free interest rate of 2.68%. Because these awards earn dividend equivalents, the model did not assume an expected dividend yield.

The Monte Carlo simulation model used to determine the grant date fair value of the 196 thousand units of the three-year performance based restricted stock units granted in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 used an expected volatility based on historical stock price volatility for the Company and the peer companies, the average of which was 20.53% and a risk-free interest rate of 2.96%. Because these awards earn dividend equivalents, the model did not assume an expected dividend yield.

Note 12. Income Taxes

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act") was enacted into law. The Tax Reform Act significantly revises the U.S. corporate income tax laws by, among other things, reducing the corporate income tax rate from 35.0% to 21.0% and implementing a modified territorial tax system that includes a one-time transition tax on accumulated undistributed foreign earnings. Other provisions included in the Tax Reform Act include the broadening of the executive compensation deduction limitation, a repeal of the domestic production activity deduction and several new international provisions. The modified territorial tax system includes a new anti-deferral provision, referred to as global intangible low taxed income ("GILTI"), which subjects certain foreign income to current U.S. tax.

The ultimate impact of the Tax Reform Act may differ from the Company's estimates due to the issuance of additional regulatory guidance, the interpretation of the Tax Reform Act evolving over time and actions taken by the Company as a result of the Tax Reform Act.

Tax Matters Agreement

The Company and ADP entered into a tax matters agreement as part of the spin-off that governs the rights and obligations of both parties after the spin-off with respect to taxes for both pre and post spin-off periods. In accordance with the tax matters agreement, the Company recognized a net gain of \$0.4 million in the nine months ended March 31, 2018 in other income, net in the condensed consolidated statements of operations associated with an indemnification receivable from ADP for pre spin-off tax periods.

Valuation Allowance

The Company had valuation allowances of \$22.0 million and \$21.6 million as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively, because the Company has concluded it is more likely than not that it will be unable to utilize net operating and capital loss carryforwards of certain subsidiaries to offset future taxable earnings. As of each reporting date, the Company's management considers new evidence, both positive and negative, which could impact management's view with regard to future realization of deferred tax assets. During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the valuation allowance balance was increased primarily due to the generation of additional net operating loss carryforwards and accrued severance subject to limitations under the Tax Reform Act.

Unrecognized Income Tax Benefits

As of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the Company had unrecognized income tax benefits of \$6.9 million and \$6.2 million, respectively, of which \$6.0 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, would impact the effective tax rate if recognized. During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, the Company increased its unrecognized income tax benefits related to current tax positions by \$0.7 million based on information that indicates the extent to which certain tax positions are more likely than not of being sustained.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was 26.0% and 27.6%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was impacted by \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax initially recorded in fiscal 2018 associated with the Tax Reform Act, and \$0.4 million excess tax expense from stock-based compensation. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was impacted by \$7.9 million benefit for the effect of a reduced corporate income tax rate, \$1.4 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, and \$0.8 million benefit from the measurement period adjustment related to the Tax Reform Act to re-measure the net deferred tax liability, partially offset by \$1.2 million return-to-provision adjustment.

The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was 26.3% and 23.5%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 was impacted by \$3.4 million deferred tax charge associated with executive compensation limitations, \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax initially recorded in fiscal 2018 associated with the Tax Reform Act, and \$1.1 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was impacted by \$19.7 million benefit from the cumulative effect of reduced corporate income tax rate, \$14.9 million estimated benefit from the one-time Tax Reform Act adjustments comprised of \$23.4 million for the re-measurement of the Company's net deferred tax liability partially offset by one-time expense of \$8.5 million associated with undistributed foreign earnings which included \$3.7 million for the one-time transition tax, and \$5.0 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation partially offset by \$1.2 million return-to-provision adjustment.

Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, the Company is subject to various claims and is involved in various legal, regulatory, and arbitration proceedings concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its business activities, including those noted in this section. Although management at present has no basis to conclude that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings, individually and in the aggregate, will materially harm our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or overall trends, legal proceedings and related government investigations are subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings or other events could occur. Unfavorable resolutions could include substantial monetary damages. In addition, in matters for which injunctive relief or other conduct remedies are sought, unfavorable resolutions could include an injunction or other order prohibiting us from selling one or more products at all or in particular ways, precluding particular business practices, or requiring other remedies. An unfavorable outcome may result in a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial position, and overall trends. We might also conclude that settling one or more such matters is in the best interests of our stockholders, employees, and customers, and any such settlement could include substantial payments.

Competition Matters

The Company is involved in the following antitrust lawsuits that set forth allegations of anti-competitive agreements between the Company and The Reynolds and Reynolds Company ("Reynolds and Reynolds") relating to the manner in which

the defendants control access to, and allow integration with, their respective DMS, and that seek, among other things, treble damages and injunctive relief. These lawsuits have been transferred to, or filed in, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois for consolidated and coordinated pretrial proceedings as part of a multi-district litigation proceeding (“MDL”).

- Motor Vehicle Software Corporation (“MVSC”) brought a suit against the CDK Global LLC (after initially naming the Company), Reynolds and Reynolds, and Computerized Vehicle Registration (“CVR”), a majority owned joint venture of the Company. MVSC’s suit was originally filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California on February 3, 2017. Defendants’ motions to dismiss MVSC’s second amended complaint were denied, and Defendants answered MVSC’s complaint on November 7, 2018.
- Authenticom, Inc. brought a suit against CDK Global, LLC and Reynolds and Reynolds. Authenticom’s suit was originally filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin on May 1, 2017. Defendants’ motions to dismiss were granted in part, and denied in part. Defendants filed answers to Authenticom’s complaint and counterclaims against Authenticom on June 30, 2018; Authenticom filed motions to dismiss those Counterclaims. Authenticom Inc.’s motion to dismiss CDK Global, LLC’s counterclaims were granted in part and denied in part; its motion to dismiss one of Reynolds and Reynolds’s Counterclaims was granted. On February 15, 2019, Authenticom filed an answer to both Defendants’ Counterclaims.
- Teterboro Automall, Inc. d/b/a Teterboro Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram (“Teterboro”) brought a putative class-action suit against CDK Global, LLC and Reynolds and Reynolds. Teterboro’s suit was originally filed in the U.S. District Court for the District of New Jersey on October 19, 2017. Since that time, several more putative class actions have been filed in a variety of Federal District Courts, with substantively similar allegations; all of them have been consolidated with the MDL proceeding. On June 4, 2018, a Consolidated Class Action Complaint was filed on behalf of a putative class made up of all dealerships in the United States that directly purchased DMS and/or allegedly indirectly purchased DMS or data integration services from CDK or Reynolds and Reynolds (“Putative Dealership Class Plaintiffs”). CDK Global, LLC moved to dismiss the complaint, or in the alternative, compel arbitration of certain of the cases while staying the remainder pending the outcome of those arbitration proceedings; its motion to dismiss was granted in part and denied in part, while its motion to compel arbitration was denied. On February 22, 2019, CDK Global, LLC filed an answer to the remaining claims in Putative Dealership Class Plaintiffs’ complaint and counterclaims against the Putative Dealership Class Plaintiffs. The Putative Dealership Class Plaintiffs filed a motion to dismiss CDK Global, LLC’s counterclaims, and the briefing of that motion is ongoing.

On October 23, 2018, the Putative Dealership Class Plaintiffs and Reynolds and Reynolds filed a Motion for Preliminary Approval of Settlement and for Conditional Certification of the Proposed Settlement Class. The Court finally approved this settlement on January 22, 2019.
- Cox Automotive, along with multiple subsidiaries (“Cox”), brought suit against CDK Global, LLC. Cox’s suit was originally filed in the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, on December 11, 2017. CDK Global, LLC’s motion to dismiss was granted in part and denied in part on January 25, 2019. CDK Global, LLC filed an Answer to the remainder of Cox’s complaint and counterclaims against Cox on February 15, 2019. Cox filed an Answer to CDK Global, LLC’s counterclaims on March 8, 2019.
- Loop LLC d/b/a AutoLoop (“AutoLoop”) brought suit against CDK Global, LLC in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois on April 9, 2018, but reserved its rights with respect to remand to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin at the conclusion of the MDL proceedings. On June 5, 2018, AutoLoop amended its complaint as a putative class action on behalf of itself and all other automotive software vendors in the United States that purchased data integration services from CDK or Reynolds and Reynolds. CDK Global, LLC moved to compel arbitration of AutoLoop’s claims, or in the alternative, to dismiss those claims; that motion was denied on January 25, 2019. CDK Global, LLC filed an answer to AutoLoop’s complaint and counterclaims against AutoLoop on February 15, 2019. AutoLoop filed an Answer to CDK Global, LLC’s counterclaims on March 8, 2019.
- i3 Brands, Inc. and PartProtection LLC (“i3 Brands”) brought suit against CDK Global, LLC and Reynolds and Reynolds. i3 Brand’s suit was originally filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, on February 4, 2019. On April 1, 2019, Reynolds and Reynolds filed a motion to dismiss i3 Brands’ suit in favor of arbitration, or in the alternative, for failure to state a claim, and CDK Global, LLC filed a motion to stay this case pending the outcome of the proposed arbitration proceedings between

Reynolds and Reynolds with i3 Brands, or in the alternative, to dismiss certain of its claims for failure to state a claim. Briefing of these motions is ongoing.

The Company believes that these cases are without merit. The Company will continue to contest, the claims in these cases vigorously, but the legal and expert fees incurred to do so are significant. An adverse result in any of these cases could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity. However, at this point in the proceedings, the Company has not determined that a loss is probable and a reasonably possible estimate of any potential loss or ranges of loss cannot be determined for a variety of reasons typical of complex, large scale litigation, including, among others: (i) formative issues, including: (a) the causes of action the plaintiffs can pursue; (b) the definition of the class of plaintiffs; (c) the types of damages that can be recovered; and (d) whether plaintiffs can establish loss causation as a matter of law, have yet to be determined pending the outcome of dispositive motions (e.g., motion for class certification and motion for summary judgment); (ii) discovery is ongoing and significant factual issues remain to be resolved; (iii) expert discovery with respect to, among other things, alleged antitrust injury and damages is not sufficiently advanced and opening merits expert reports are not due to the court until July 1, 2019; (iv) the absence of productive settlement discussions to date; and (v) the novel or uncertain nature of the legal issues presented.

On June 22, 2017, the Company received from the FTC a Civil Investigative Demand consisting of specifications calling for the production of documents relating to any agreements between the Company and Reynolds and Reynolds. Parallel document requests have been received from certain states' Attorneys General. Since 2017, the Company has engaged in continuing communication with and received subsequent requests from the FTC related to its investigation. The Company is responding to the requests and no proceedings have been instituted. The Company believes there has not been any conduct by the Company or its current or former employees that would be actionable under the antitrust laws in connection with the agreements between the Company and Reynolds and Reynolds or otherwise. At this time, the Company does not have sufficient information to predict the outcome of, or the cost of responding to or resolving, these investigations.

Other Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, the Company may enter into contracts in which the Company makes representations and warranties that relate to the performance of the Company's services and products. The Company does not expect any material losses related to such representations and warranties.

The Company has provided approximately \$27.6 million of guarantees as of March 31, 2019 in the form of surety bonds issued to support certain licenses and contracts which require a surety bond as a guarantee of performance of contractual obligations. In general, the Company would only be liable for the amount of these guarantees in the event the Company defaulted in performing the obligations under each contract, of which, the probability is remote.

The Company had a total of \$2.2 million in letters of credit outstanding as of March 31, 2019 primarily in connection with insurance programs and our foreign subsidiaries.

Note 14. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")

Comprehensive income is a measure of income that includes both net earnings and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) results from items deferred on the condensed consolidated balance sheets in CDK stockholders' (deficit) equity. The Company's other comprehensive income (loss) for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 and AOCI balances as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018 were comprised solely of currency translation adjustments. Other comprehensive income (loss) was \$4.6 million and \$13.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$(13.5) million and \$37.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The accumulated balances reported in AOCI on the condensed consolidated balance sheets for currency translation adjustments were \$(2.4) million and \$11.5 million as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

Note 15. Share Repurchases

In January 2017, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$2.0 billion of our common stock as part of a return of capital plan. Under the authorization, the Company may purchase its common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions from time to time as permitted by federal securities laws and other legal requirements. The actual timing, number, and price of any shares to be repurchased is determined at management's discretion and depends on a

number of factors, including the market price of the shares, general market and economic conditions, and other potential uses for free cash flow including, but not limited to, potential acquisitions.

In November 2018, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement ("November 2018 ASR") to purchase \$260.0 million of the Company's common stock. Under the terms of the November 2018 ASR, the Company made a \$260.0 million payment in November 2018 and received initial delivery of approximately 4.1 million of the Company's common stock. In February 2019, the Company received an additional 1.1 million shares of common stock in final settlement of the November 2018 ASR, for a total of 5.2 million shares. The value reflected in treasury stock upon completion of the November 2018 ASR represents the value of the shares received based on the closing price of the Company's stock on the respective settlement dates, which is higher than the \$260.0 million cash paid by \$13.0 million. Additionally, the Company made open market repurchases of approximately 3.0 million shares of the Company's common stock during the nine months ended March 31, 2019 for a total cost of \$184.3 million.

Note 16. Financial Data by Segment

The Company is organized into two main operating groups. The Company's first operating group is CDK North America which is comprised of two reportable segments, Retail Solutions North America and Advertising North America. The second operating group, which is also a reportable segment, is CDK International.

The primary components of the Other segment are corporate allocations and other expenses not recorded in the segment results, such as stock-based compensation expense, corporate costs, interest expense, costs attributable to the business transformation plan, results of our captive insurance company and certain unallocated expenses. Certain expenses are charged to the reportable segments at a standard rate for management reasons. Other costs are recorded based on management responsibility.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company revised segment reporting to reclassify the assets and liabilities and operating results of the April 2018 acquisition of Progressus to the RSNA segment. The results were previously reported in the ANA segment.

Revenue by segment was as follows:

	Revenues			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
CDK North America:				
Retail Solutions North America	\$ 450.6	\$ 409.3	\$ 1,308.6	\$ 1,209.0
Advertising North America	60.4	74.2	196.7	230.8
CDK International	91.1	93.1	241.7	264.2
Total	\$ 602.1	\$ 576.6	\$ 1,747.0	\$ 1,704.0

Earnings before Income Taxes by segment was as follows:

	Earnings before Income Taxes			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	March 31,		March 31,	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
CDK North America:				
Retail Solutions North America	\$ 181.0	\$ 170.5	\$ 519.1	\$ 489.0
Advertising North America	3.9	9.5	18.9	29.5
CDK International	27.8	26.3	56.1	70.3
Other	(75.2)	(71.3)	(207.5)	(213.7)
Total	\$ 137.5	\$ 135.0	\$ 386.6	\$ 375.1

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

(Tabular amounts in millions, except per share amounts)

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains, and other written or oral statements made from time to time by CDK Global, Inc. ("CDK," or the "Company") may contain, "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, including: the Company's business outlook, forecasted GAAP and adjusted results for the Company's fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 ("fiscal 2019"), statements concerning the Company's payment of dividends and the repurchase of shares, leverage targets and the funding of such dividends and repurchases; the Company's objectives for its multi-year business transformation plan; other plans; objectives; forecasts; goals; beliefs; business strategies; future events; business conditions; results of operations; financial position business outlook trends; and other information, may be forward-looking statements. Words such as "might," "will," "may," "could," "should," "estimates," "expects," "continues," "contemplates," "anticipates," "projects," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "intends," "believes," "forecasts," "future," "assumes," and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In particular, information appearing under "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" includes forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management's expectations and assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements include:

- The Company's success in obtaining, retaining, and selling additional services to customers;
- the pricing of our products and services;
- overall market and economic conditions, including interest rate and foreign currency trends, and technology trends;
- adverse global economic conditions and credit markets and volatility in the countries in which we do business (such as the adverse economic impact and related uncertainty caused by the United Kingdom's ("U.K.") decision to leave the European Union ("Brexit"));
- auto sales and advertising and related industry changes;
- competitive conditions;
- changes in regulation (including future interpretations, assumptions and regulatory guidance related to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act);
- changes in technology, security breaches, interruptions, failures, and other errors involving our systems;
- availability of skilled technical employees/labor/personnel;
- the impact of new acquisitions and divestitures;
- employment and wage levels;
- availability of capital for the payment of debt service obligations or dividends or the repurchase of shares;
- any changes to our credit rating and the impact of such changes on our financing costs, rates, terms, debt service obligations, and access to capital market and working capital needs;
- the impact of our indebtedness, our access to cash and financing, and our ability to secure financing or financing at attractive rates;
- the onset of or developments in litigation involving contract, intellectual property, competition, shareholder, and other matters, and governmental investigations;
- our ability to timely and effectively implement our business transformation plan; and
- the ability of our significant stockholders and their affiliates to significantly influence our decisions, or cause us to incur significant costs.

There may be other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, the forward-looking statements. We can give no assurances that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will occur or, if any of them do, what impact they will have on our results of operations and financial condition. You should carefully read the factors described under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our most recent Annual

Report on Form 10-K (the "Form 10-K") and in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q under "Item 1A. Risk Factors," for a description of certain risks that could, among other things, cause our actual results to differ from these forward-looking statements.

All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, even if subsequently made available by us on our website or otherwise, and are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. We disclaim any obligation to update or revise forward-looking statements that may be made to reflect new information or future events or circumstances that arise after the date made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, other than as required by law.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated and combined financial statements and accompanying notes thereto included elsewhere herein. In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, all references to "we," "our," and "us" refer collectively to CDK and its consolidated subsidiaries.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Executive Overview

CDK Global enables end-to-end automotive commerce across the globe. For over 40 years, we have served automotive retailers and original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") by providing innovative solutions that allow them to better connect, manage, analyze, and grow their businesses. Our solutions automate and integrate all parts of the buying process, including the advertising, acquisition, sale, financing, insuring, parts supply, repair, and maintenance of vehicles, in more than 100 countries around the world, for approximately 30,000 retail locations and most OEMs.

We generate revenue primarily by providing a broad suite of subscription-based software and technology solutions for automotive retailers through our Retail Solutions North America ("RSNA") and CDK International ("CDKI") segments. We are focused on the use of software-as-a-service ("SaaS") and mobile-centric solutions that are highly functional, flexible and fast. Our flagship Dealer Management System ("DMS") software solutions are hosted enterprise resource planning applications tailored to the unique requirements of the retail automotive industry. Our DMS products facilitate the sale of new and used vehicles, consumer financing, repair and maintenance services, and vehicle and parts inventory management. Additionally, these solutions enable company-wide accounting, financial reporting, cash flow management, and payroll services. Our DMSs are typically integrated with OEM data processing systems that enable automotive retailers to order vehicles and parts, receive vehicle records, process warranties, and check recall campaigns and service bulletins while helping them to fulfill their franchisee responsibilities to their OEM franchisors.

The Company is organized into two main operating groups. The Company's first operating group is CDK North America which is comprised of two reportable segments, RSNA and Advertising North America ("ANA"). The second operating group, which is also a reportable segment, is CDKI. A brief description of each of these three segments' operations is provided below.

Retail Solutions North America

Through our RSNA segment, we provide technology-based solutions, including our DMS products, a broad portfolio of layered software applications and services, a robust and secure interface to the DMS through our Partner Program, data management and business intelligence solutions, a variety of professional services, and a full range of customer support solutions. These solutions help automotive retailers, OEMs, consumers and other industry participants manage the acquisition, sale, financing, insuring, parts supply, and repair and maintenance of vehicles. Our solutions help our customers streamline their operations, better target and serve their customers, and enhance the financial performance of their retail operations. In addition to providing solutions to retailers and manufacturers of automobiles, we also provide solutions to retailers and manufacturers of heavy trucks, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, motorcycles, boats, and other marine and recreational vehicles. In addition to providing solutions to automotive retailers and OEMs, our RSNA segment also provides solutions to retailers and manufacturers of heavy trucks, construction equipment, agricultural equipment, motorcycles, boats, and other marine and recreational vehicles.

Advertising North America

Through our ANA segment, we provide advertising solutions, including management of digital advertising spend, for primarily North American automotive retailers, automotive retailer associations, and OEMs. These solutions provide a coordinated offering across multiple marketing channels to help achieve customer marketing and sales objectives and coordinate execution between OEMs and their retailer networks.

CDK International

Through our CDKI segment, we provide automotive retailers with core DMS solutions and we offer automotive retailers and OEMs a variety of professional services, custom programming, consulting, implementation and training solutions, as well as a full range of customer support solutions in approximately 100 countries outside of the United States ("U.S.") and Canada. The solutions that we provide within this segment allow our customers to streamline their business operations and enhance their financial performance within their local marketplace, and in some cases where we deal directly with OEMs, across international borders. Customers of this segment include automotive retail dealers and OEMs across Europe, the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Factors Affecting Comparability of Financial Results

On October 20, 2017, the Company acquired the outstanding stock of Dashboard Dealership Enterprises, a provider of executive reporting solutions for auto dealers.

On April 3, 2018, the Company acquired the membership interests of Progressus, a provider of mobile advertising solutions for dealerships, agencies, and automotive marketing companies.

On September 14, 2018, the Company acquired the equity interests of ELEAD1ONE ("ELEAD"). ELEAD's automotive customer relationship management ("CRM") software and call center solutions enable interaction between sales, service and marketing operations to provide dealers with an integrated customer acquisition and retention platform.

On July 1, 2018, we adopted Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," and related ASUs ("ASC 606") which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance using the modified retrospective approach. Results for reporting periods beginning after July 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts are not adjusted and continue to be reported under the accounting standards in effect for the prior period. For additional information, refer to Note 5, "Revenue" to our condensed consolidated financial statements under Item 1, Part 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("Tax Reform Act") was enacted into law. The Tax Reform Act significantly revises the U.S. corporate income tax laws by, among other things, reducing the corporate income tax rate from 35.0% to 21.0%.

Business Transformation Plan

During fiscal 2015, we initiated a business transformation plan designed to increase operating efficiency, improve the cost structure of our global operations, and generate more than \$300.0 million of additional consolidated adjusted EBITDA through its completion at the end of fiscal 2019. We currently estimate that we will incur approximately \$300.0 million of costs to execute the plan through its completion, which are comprised of approximately \$100.0 million of restructuring expense and approximately \$200.0 million of other expenses.

The following table describes the key workstreams through which we monitor and evaluate our performance under the business transformation plan.

Workstream	Description
MoveUp!	Migrate customers to latest software versions; engineer to reduce customizations
Streamline implementation	Streamline installation and training process through improved technology, process, tools, and workflow
Enhance customer service	Decrease resolution times through optimized case management and technology-enabled, intelligent, user-driven support
Optimize sales and product offering	Standardize pricing; optimize discount management; reduce product complexity; adjust sales structure
Simplify quote to cash	Reduce business complexity through integrated go-to-market model that leverages an automated contracting process, SKU rationalization, and streamlined invoicing
Workforce efficiency and footprint	Increase efficiency through fewer layers and larger spans of control, geographic wage arbitrage, and reduced facility footprint
Strategic sourcing	Disciplined vendor management and vendor consolidation
CDK International	Comprehensive optimization across back office, R&D, implementation, and support
Other	

Restructuring expenses associated with the business transformation plan include employee-related costs, which represent severance and other termination-related benefits, and contract termination costs, which include costs to terminate facility leases. We recognized \$0.6 million and \$2.5 million of restructuring expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$21.6 million and \$16.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Since the inception of the business transformation plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, we have recognized cumulative restructuring expenses of \$83.5 million. Restructuring expenses are recorded in the Other segment, as these initiatives are predominantly centrally directed and are not included in internal measures of segment operating performance.

Accruals for restructuring expenses were included within accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2019 and June 30, 2018. The following table summarizes the activity for the restructuring accrual for the nine months ended March 31, 2019:

	Employee- Related Costs	Contract Termination Costs	Total Costs
Balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ 4.4	\$ 0.8	\$ 5.2
Charges	23.8	(0.3)	23.5
Cash payments	(22.7)	(0.6)	(23.3)
Non-cash and other adjustments	(0.6)	0.4	(0.2)
Foreign exchange	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Balance as of March 31, 2019	\$ 4.8	\$ 0.3	\$ 5.1

In addition to the restructuring expenses discussed above, we expect to incur additional costs to implement the business transformation plan, including consulting, training, and other transition costs. We may also incur accelerated depreciation and amortization expenses if the expected useful lives of our assets are adjusted, and impairment charges if the carrying value of our assets associated with exiting facilities are not recoverable. While these costs are directly attributable to our business transformation plan, they are not included in restructuring expenses on our condensed consolidated statements of operations. We recognized other business transformation expense of \$6.2 million and \$10.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, and \$15.0 million and \$40.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Since the inception of the business transformation plan in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015, we have recognized cumulative other business transformation expenses of \$188.3 million.

Sources of Revenues and Expenses

Revenues. We generally receive fee-based revenue by providing services to customers. We generate revenues from five categories: subscription, on-site licenses and installation, advertising, transaction services, and other.

In our RSNA segment, we have the following sources of revenue:

Subscription: for software and technology solutions provided to automotive retailers and OEMs, which includes:

- DMSs and layered applications, where the software is hosted and provided on a software-as-a-service ("SaaS:") basis;
- Interrelated services such as installation, initial training, and data updates;
- Ongoing maintenance and support related to on-site software;
- Websites, search marketing, and reputation management services; and
- Hardware on a service basis, meaning no specific assets are identified or a substantive right of substitution exists.

On-site licenses and installation: DMSs applications where the software is installed on-site at the customer's location and interrelated services such as installation.

Transaction: fees per transaction to process credit reports, vehicle registrations, and automotive equity mining.

Other: consulting and professional services, including mobile advertising and marketing campaign solutions, sales of hardware, and other miscellaneous revenues.

In our ANA segment, revenues are primarily earned for placing digital advertisements for OEMs and automotive retailers.

CDKI revenues are generated from subscription, aside from the absence of website offerings, on-site licenses and installation, and other revenues as described above.

Expenses. Expenses generally relate to the cost of providing services to customers in the three reportable segments. In the RSNA and CDKI segments, significant expenses include employee payroll and other labor-related costs, the cost of hosting customer systems, third-party costs for transaction-based solutions and licensed software utilized in our solution offerings, computer hardware, software, telecommunications, transportation and distribution costs, third-party content for website offerings, the cost of hosting customer websites, and other general overhead items. In the ANA segment, significant expenses include third-party internet-based advertising placements, employee payroll and other labor-related costs, computer hardware, software, and other general overhead items. We also have some company-wide expenses attributable to management compensation and corporate overhead.

Key Performance Measures

We regularly review the following key performance measures in evaluating our business results, identifying trends affecting our business, and making operating and strategic decisions:

Dealer Management System Customer Sites. We track the number of retail customer sites with an active DMS that sell vehicles in automotive and adjacent markets as an indicator of our opportunity set for generating subscription revenue. We consider a DMS to be active if we have billed a subscription fee for that solution during the most recently ended calendar month. Adjacent markets include heavy truck dealerships that provide vehicles to the over-the-road trucking industry, recreation dealerships in the motorcycle, marine, and recreational vehicle industries, and heavy equipment dealerships in the agriculture and construction equipment industries.

Average Revenue Per DMS Customer Site. Average revenue per DMS customer site is an indicator of the scope of adoption of our solutions by DMS customers, and we monitor changes in this metric to measure the effectiveness of our strategy to deepen our relationships with our current customer base through upgrading and expanding solutions. We calculate average revenue per DMS customer site by dividing the revenue generated from our solutions, including revenue generated from websites, in an applicable period by the average number of DMS customer sites in the same period. The metric excludes subscription revenue generated by customers not included in our DMS customer site count as well as subscription revenue related to certain installation and training activities that is deferred then recognized as revenue over the life of the contract. Revenue underlying this metric is based on budgeted foreign exchange rates. When we discuss growth in average revenue per DMS customer site, revenue for the comparable prior period has been adjusted to reflect budgeted foreign exchange rates for the current period.

Advertising. For the ANA segment, we track the amount of advertising revenue generated from automotive manufacturers and retailers on either a national or regional scale as a measure of our effectiveness in delivering advertising services to the market.

Results of Operations

The following is a discussion of the results of our consolidated operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. For a discussion of our operations by segment, see "Analysis of Reportable Segments" below.

The table below presents consolidated results of operations for the periods indicated and the dollar change and percentage change between periods.

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	March 31,		Change		March 31,		Change	
	2019	2018	\$	%	2019	2018	\$	%
Revenues	\$ 602.1	\$ 576.6	\$ 25.5	4 %	\$ 1,747.0	\$ 1,704.0	\$ 43.0	3 %
Cost of revenues	305.8	295.0	10.8	4 %	897.3	893.5	3.8	— %
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	123.8	121.7	2.1	2 %	344.8	357.6	(12.8)	(4)%
Restructuring expenses	0.6	2.5	(1.9)	n/m	21.6	16.6	5.0	n/m
Total expenses	430.2	419.2	11.0	3 %	1,263.7	1,267.7	(4.0)	— %
Operating earnings	171.9	157.4	14.5	9 %	483.3	436.3	47.0	11 %
Interest expense	(35.4)	(24.1)	(11.3)	47 %	(101.9)	(70.6)	(31.3)	44 %
Other income, net	1.0	1.7	(0.7)	(41)%	5.2	9.4	(4.2)	(45)%
Earnings before income taxes	137.5	135.0	2.5	2 %	386.6	375.1	11.5	3 %
Margin %	22.8%	23.4%			22.1%	22.0%		
Provision for income taxes	(35.8)	(37.2)	1.4	(4)%	(101.7)	(88.0)	(13.7)	16 %
Effective tax rate	26.0%	27.6%			26.3%	23.5%		
Net earnings	101.7	97.8	3.9	4 %	284.9	287.1	(2.2)	(1)%
Less: net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	1.9	1.7	0.2	12 %	5.8	5.7	0.1	2 %
Net earnings attributable to CDK	\$ 99.8	\$ 96.1	\$ 3.7	4 %	\$ 279.1	\$ 281.4	\$ (2.3)	(1)%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$25.5 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. RSNA segment revenue increased \$41.3 million, partially offset by declines in ANA segment revenues of \$13.8 million and CDKI segment revenues of \$2.0 million. See the discussion below for drivers of each segment's revenue variance. The impact of foreign exchange rates on revenues was a decrease of \$7.7 million. The foreign exchange rate impact was primarily due to the strength of the Euro, British pound, Canadian dollar, and South African rand against the U.S. dollar.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$10.8 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 which includes the \$2.9 million of costs to fulfill that were deferred and costs related to revenue that was recognized prior to July 1, 2018 upon adoption of ASC 606. The constant currency impact of foreign exchange rates on cost of revenues was a decrease of \$3.5 million. Cost of revenues increased due to recent acquisitions, higher incentive compensation, and a \$2.6 million impairment charge for certain long-lived assets associated with exiting facilities within the Other segment, partially offset by lower media cost resulting from decline in ANA segment revenues, lower other business transformation expenses, and operating efficiencies obtained from our ongoing business transformation plan. Cost of revenues include expenses to research, develop, and deploy new and enhanced solutions for our customers of \$19.5 million and \$31.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing 3.2% and 5.4% of revenues, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$2.1 million compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 606 did not have a significant impact on selling, general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2019. The constant currency impact of foreign

exchange rates on selling, general and administrative expenses was a decrease of \$1.7 million. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased due to recent acquisitions, higher expenses related to officer transitions, legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters, incentive compensation, and a \$0.7 million impairment charge for certain long-lived assets associated with exiting facilities within Other segment. These increases were partially offset by lower transaction and integration related costs, operating efficiencies obtained from our ongoing business transformation plan, and costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year.

Restructuring Expenses. Restructuring expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2019 decreased by \$1.9 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 and relates to the business transformation plan we initiated in fiscal 2015.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$11.3 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 largely due to borrowings under our 2026 notes in June 2018.

Other Income, net. Other income, net for the three months ended March 31, 2019 decreased by \$0.7 million compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 primarily due to higher foreign exchange gains in fiscal 2018.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective tax rate for three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was 26.0% and 27.6%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was impacted by \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax initially recorded in fiscal 2018 associated with the Tax Reform Act, and \$0.4 million excess tax expense from stock-based compensation. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was impacted by \$7.9 million benefit for the effect of a reduced corporate income tax rate, \$1.4 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation, and \$0.8 million benefit from the measurement period adjustment related to the Tax Reform Act to re-measure the net deferred tax liability, partially offset by \$1.2 million return-to-provision adjustment.

Net Earnings Attributable to CDK. Net earnings attributable to CDK for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$3.7 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in net earnings attributable to CDK was primarily due to the factors previously discussed.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. Revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$43.0 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. RSNA segment revenue increased \$99.6 million, partially offset by declines in ANA segment revenues of \$34.1 million and CDKI segment revenues of \$22.5 million. See the discussion below for drivers of each segment's revenue variance. The impact of foreign exchange rates on revenues was a decrease of \$13.1 million. The foreign exchange rate impact was primarily due to the strength of the Euro, Canadian dollar, British pound, and South African rand against the U.S. dollar.

Cost of Revenues. Cost of revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$3.8 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 which includes the \$15.4 million of costs to fulfill that were deferred and costs related to revenue that was recognized prior to July 1, 2018 upon adoption of ASC 606. The constant currency impact of foreign exchange rates on cost of revenues was a decrease of \$5.9 million. Cost of revenues increased due to recent acquisitions, a \$14.9 million impairment charge related to the write-off of certain intangible assets within the RSNA segment, higher incentive compensation, and a \$2.6 million impairment charge related to write-off of certain long-lived assets associated with exiting facility within the Other segment. These increases were partially offset by operating efficiencies obtained from our ongoing business transformation plan, lower other business transformation expenses and lower media costs due to decline in ANA segment revenues. Cost of revenues include expenses to research, develop, and deploy new and enhanced solutions for our customers of \$66.5 million and \$103.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, representing 3.8% and 6.1% of revenues, respectively.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 decreased by \$12.8 million compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 606 did not have a significant impact on selling, general and administrative expenses in fiscal 2019. The constant currency impact of foreign exchange rates on selling, general and administrative expenses was a decrease of \$2.7 million. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased due to operating efficiencies obtained from our ongoing business transformation plan, costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year, lower stock-based compensation, other business transformation and transaction and integration related expenses, and a net benefit to true-up contingent consideration liabilities related to prior acquisitions. These decreases were partially offset by higher expenses due to recent acquisitions, higher legal

and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters, higher expenses related to officer transitions and incentive compensation.

Restructuring Expenses. Restructuring expenses for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$5.0 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and relates to the business transformation plan we initiated in fiscal 2015.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased by \$31.3 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 largely due to borrowings under our 2026 notes in June 2018.

Other Income, net. Other income, net for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 decreased by \$4.2 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 due primarily to a recovery of an impaired non-operating receivable and higher interest income in fiscal 2018.

Provision for Income Taxes. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was 26.3% and 23.5%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 was impacted by \$3.4 million deferred tax charge associated with executive compensation limitations, \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax initially recorded in fiscal 2018 associated with the Tax Reform Act, and \$1.1 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 was impacted by \$19.7 million benefit from the cumulative effect of reduced corporate income tax rate, \$14.9 million estimated benefit from the one-time Tax Reform Act adjustments comprised of \$23.4 million for the re-measurement of the Company's net deferred tax liability partially offset by one-time expense of \$8.5 million associated with undistributed foreign earnings which included \$3.7 million for the one-time transition tax, and \$5.0 million excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation partially offset by \$1.2 million return-to-provision adjustment.

Net Earnings Attributable to CDK. Net earnings attributable to CDK for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 decreased \$2.3 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease in net earnings attributable to CDK was primarily due to the factors previously discussed.

Non-GAAP Measures

We disclose certain financial measures for our consolidated and operating segment results on both a GAAP and a non-GAAP (adjusted) basis. The non-GAAP financial measures disclosed should be viewed in addition to, and not as an alternative to, results prepared in accordance with GAAP. Our use of each of the following non-GAAP financial measures may differ from similarly titled non-GAAP financial measures presented by other companies, and other companies may not define these non-GAAP financial measures, or reconcile them to the comparable GAAP financial measures, in the same way.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure	Comparable GAAP Financial Measure
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	Earnings before income taxes
Adjusted provision for income taxes	Provision for income taxes
Adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK	Net earnings attributable to CDK
Adjusted diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share	Diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share
Adjusted EBITDA	Net earnings attributable to CDK
Adjusted EBITDA margin	Net earnings attributable to CDK margin
Constant currency adjusted revenues	Revenues
Constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes	Earnings before income taxes

We use adjusted earnings before income taxes, adjusted provision for income taxes, adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK, adjusted diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin internally to evaluate our performance on a consistent basis, because those measures adjust for the impact of certain items that we believe do not directly reflect our underlying operations. By adjusting for these items we believe we have more precise inputs for use as factors in: (i) our budgeting process; (ii) making financial and operational decisions; (iii) evaluating ongoing segment and overall operating performance on a consistent period-to-period basis; (iv) target leverage calculations; (v) debt covenant calculations; and (vi) determining incentive-based compensation.

We believe our non-GAAP financial measures are useful for users of the financial statements because they: (i) provide investors with meaningful supplemental information regarding financial performance by excluding certain items; (ii) permit investors to view performance using the same tools that management uses; and (iii) otherwise provide supplemental information that may be useful to investors in evaluating our ongoing operating results on a consistent basis. We believe that the presentation of these non-GAAP financial measures, when considered together with the corresponding GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations to those measures disclosed below, provides investors with a fuller understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business than could be obtained absent these disclosures.

We review revenues and adjusted earnings before income taxes on a constant currency basis to understand underlying business trends. To present these results on a constant currency basis, current period results for entities reporting in currencies other than the U.S. dollar were translated into U.S. dollars using the average monthly exchange rates for the comparable prior period. As a result, constant currency results neutralize the effects of foreign currency.

Fiscal 2019 Modifications

Effective July 1, 2018, we began including amortization of acquired intangible assets within our calculations of adjusted earnings before income taxes, adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK, and adjusted diluted net earnings attributable to CDK per share. Effective October 1, 2018, we began including impairment of intangible assets within our calculations of adjusted earnings before income taxes, adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK, adjusted diluted net earnings attributable to CDK per share, and adjusted EBITDA. These non-cash expenses are inconsistent in amount and frequency and do not directly reflect our underlying operations. Therefore, management believes that excluding such information provides us with a better understanding of our ongoing operating performance across periods.

Consolidated Non-GAAP Results

The tables below present the reconciliation of the most directly comparable GAAP measures on both an ASC 606 and an ASC 605 basis to constant currency revenues, constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes, adjusted provision for income taxes, adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK, and adjusted diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share.

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended						
	March 31,					March 31,						
	2019		2018		ASC 605 Change		2019		2018		ASC 605 Change	
	ASC 606	ASC 605			\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605			\$	%
Revenues	\$ 602.1	\$ 600.7	\$ 576.6	\$ 24.1	4 %	\$ 1,747.0	\$ 1,767.1	\$ 1,704.0	\$ 63.1	4%		
Impact of exchange rates	7.7	7.7	—	7.7		13.1	13.8	—	13.8			
Constant currency revenues	\$ 609.8	\$ 608.4	\$ 576.6	\$ 31.8	6 %	\$ 1,760.1	\$ 1,780.9	\$ 1,704.0	\$ 76.9	5%		
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 137.5	\$ 133.3	\$ 135.0	\$ (1.7)	(1)%	\$ 386.6	\$ 391.4	\$ 375.1	\$ 16.3	4%		
Margin %	22.8%	22.2%	23.4%			22.1%	22.1%	22.0%				
Impairment of intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—		14.9	14.9	—	14.9			
Restructuring expenses ⁽²⁾	0.6	0.6	2.5	(1.9)		21.6	21.6	16.6	5.0			
Other business transformation expenses ⁽²⁾	6.1	6.1	10.5	(4.4)		15.0	15.0	40.1	(25.1)			
Total stock-based compensation ⁽³⁾	8.2	8.2	6.9	1.3		15.0	15.0	27.9	(12.9)			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets ⁽⁴⁾	5.4	5.4	4.0	1.4		14.4	14.4	11.8	2.6			
Transaction and integration-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	2.3	2.3	9.5	(7.2)		6.4	6.4	13.2	(6.8)			
Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters ⁽⁶⁾	5.1	5.1	2.4	2.7		14.4	14.4	5.4	9.0			
Officer transition expense ⁽⁷⁾	1.2	1.2	—	1.2		6.4	6.4	0.6	5.8			

Tax matters indemnification loss/(gain) ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(0.4)	0.4	
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 166.4	\$ 162.2	\$ 170.8	\$ (8.6)	(5)%	\$ 494.7	\$ 499.5	\$ 490.3	\$ 9.2	2%
Adjusted margin %	27.6%	27.0%	29.6%			28.3%	28.3%	28.8%		
Impact of exchange rates	2.1	1.9	—	1.9		4.1	4.2	—	4.2	
Constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 168.5	\$ 164.1	\$ 170.8	\$ (6.7)	(4)%	\$ 498.8	\$ 503.7	\$ 490.3	\$ 13.4	3%

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended						
	March 31,					March 31,						
	2019		2018		ASC 605 Change		2019		2018		ASC 605 Change	
	ASC 606	ASC 605	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605
Provision for income taxes	\$ 35.8	\$ 34.8	\$ 37.2	\$ (2.4)	(6)%	\$ 101.7	\$ 103.0	\$ 88.0	\$ 15.0	17%		
Effective tax rate	26.0%	26.1%	27.6%			26.3%	26.3%	23.5%				
Income tax effect of pre-tax adjustments ⁽⁹⁾	5.9	5.9	11.1	(5.2)		24.7	24.7	35.3	(10.6)			
Excess tax (expense)/benefit from stock-based compensation ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.4	0.4	1.4	(1.0)		1.1	1.1	5.0	(3.9)			
Pre spin-off filed return adjustment ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—		—	—	0.4	(0.4)			
Impact of U.S. tax reform ⁽¹²⁾	0.6	0.6	0.8	(0.2)		(2.8)	(2.8)	14.9	(17.7)			
Adjusted provision for income taxes	\$ 42.7	\$ 41.7	\$ 50.5	\$ (8.8)	(17)%	\$ 124.7	\$ 126.0	\$ 143.6	\$ (17.6)	(12)%		
Adjusted effective tax rate	25.7%	25.7%	29.6%			25.2%	25.2%	29.3%				

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended						
	March 31,					March 31,						
	2019		2018		ASC 605 Change		2019		2018		ASC 605 Change	
	ASC 606	ASC 605	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605
Net earnings attributable to CDK	\$ 99.8	\$ 96.6	\$ 96.1	\$ 0.5	1%	\$ 279.1	\$ 282.6	\$ 281.4	\$ 1.2	—%		
Impairment of intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—		14.9	14.9	—	14.9			
Restructuring expenses ^{(2) (13)}	0.6	0.6	2.4	(1.8)		21.5	21.5	16.3	5.2			
Other business transformation expenses ^{(2) (13)}	6.1	6.1	10.4	(4.3)		15.0	15.0	39.9	(24.9)			
Total stock-based compensation ^{(3) (13)}	8.2	8.2	6.8	1.4		15.0	15.0	27.8	(12.8)			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets ^{(4) (13)}	5.4	5.4	3.9	1.5		14.2	14.2	11.6	2.6			
Transaction and integration-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	2.3	2.3	9.5	(7.2)		6.4	6.4	13.2	(6.8)			
Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters ^{(6) (13)}	5.1	5.1	2.4	2.7		14.3	14.3	5.4	8.9			
Officer transition expense ⁽⁷⁾	1.2	1.2	—	1.2		6.4	6.4	0.6	5.8			
Tax matters indemnification loss/(gain) ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—		—	—	(0.4)	0.4			
Income tax effect of pre-tax adjustments ⁽⁹⁾	(5.9)	(5.9)	(11.1)	5.2		(24.7)	(24.7)	(35.3)	10.6			

Excess tax expense/(benefit) from stock-based compensation ⁽¹⁰⁾	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.4)	1.0		(1.1)	(1.1)	(5.0)	3.9	
Pre spin-off filed tax return adjustment ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—		—	—	(0.4)	0.4	
Impact of U.S tax reform ⁽¹²⁾	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.8)	0.2		2.8	2.8	(14.9)	17.7	
Adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK	\$ 121.8	\$ 118.6	\$ 118.2	\$ 0.4	—%	\$ 363.8	\$ 367.3	\$ 340.2	\$ 27.1	8%

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended					
	March 31,				March 31,					
	2019		2018		2019		2018		ASC 605 Change	
	ASC 606	ASC 605	ASC 605 Change	ASC 605 Change	ASC 606	ASC 605	ASC 605 Change	ASC 605 Change	ASC 605 Change	
Diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.06	8%	\$ 2.19	\$ 2.21	\$ 2.03	\$ 0.18	9%
Impairment of intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	—	—	—	—		0.12	0.12	—	0.12	
Restructuring expenses ^{(2) (13)}	—	—	0.02	(0.02)		0.17	0.17	0.12	0.05	
Other business transformation expenses ^{(2) (13)}	0.05	0.05	0.08	(0.03)		0.12	0.12	0.29	(0.17)	
Total stock-based compensation ^{(3) (13)}	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.02		0.12	0.12	0.20	(0.08)	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets ^{(4) (13)}	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01		0.11	0.11	0.08	0.03	
Transaction and integration-related costs ⁽⁵⁾	0.02	0.02	0.07	(0.05)		0.05	0.05	0.11	(0.06)	
Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters ^{(6) (13)}	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.03		0.11	0.11	0.04	0.07	
Officer transition expense ⁽⁷⁾	0.01	0.01	—	0.01		0.05	0.05	—	0.05	
Tax matters indemnification loss/(gain) ⁽⁸⁾	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
Income tax effect of pre-tax adjustments ⁽⁹⁾	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.08)	0.03		(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.26)	0.07	
Excess tax expense/(benefit) from stock-based compensation ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	(0.01)	0.01		(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.04)	0.03	
Pre spin-off filed tax return adjustment ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	
Impact of U.S tax reform ⁽¹²⁾	—	—	(0.01)	0.01		0.02	0.02	(0.11)	0.13	
Adjusted diluted earnings attributable to CDK per share	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.08	9%	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.88	\$ 2.46	\$ 0.42	17%

Weighted-average common shares outstanding:

Diluted	124.8	124.8	135.8	127.7	127.7	138.5
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(1) Impairment of intangible assets consists of the write-off of certain intangible assets within the RSNA segment and is reported within cost of revenues.

(2) Restructuring expense recognized in connection with our business transformation plan. Other business transformation expenses incurred in connection with our business transformation plan and included within cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

(3) Total stock-based compensation expense included within cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses.

- (4) Amortization of acquired intangible assets consists of amortization of intangible assets such as customer lists, purchased software, and trademarks acquired in connection with business combinations.
- (5) Transaction and integration-related expenses include: (i) legal, accounting, outside service fees, and other costs incurred in connection with assessment and integration of acquisitions and other strategic business opportunities; and (ii) post-close adjustments to acquisition-related contingent consideration, reported within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (6) Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters included within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (7) Officer transition expense includes severance expense in connection with officer departures included within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (8) Net gain recorded within other income, net associated with an indemnification receivable from ADP for pre spin-off tax periods in accordance with tax matters agreement.
- (9) Income tax effect of pre-tax adjustments calculated at applicable statutory rates.
- (10) Excess tax expense/(benefit) from stock-based compensation.
- (11) Net loss/(gain) recorded within other income, net associated with an indemnification receivable from ADP for pre spin-off tax periods in accordance with tax matters agreement.
- (12) As a result of the Tax Reform Act, a \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax initially recorded in fiscal 2018 for the three months ended March 31, 2019; a \$3.4 million deferred tax charge associated with executive compensation limitations partially offset by \$0.6 million benefit due to a true-up to the one-time transition tax mentioned above during the nine months ended March 31, 2019; a \$0.8 million benefit from the measurement period adjustment to re-measure the net deferred tax liability during the three months ended March 31, 2018; and a \$14.9 million estimated benefit comprised of \$23.4 million for the re-measurement of the net deferred tax liability partially offset by one-time expense of \$8.5 million associated with undistributed earnings which included \$3.7 million for the one-time transition tax during the nine months ended March 31, 2018.
- (13) There was no impact for expenses related to noncontrolling interest during the three months ended March 31, 2019. The portion of expense related to noncontrolling interest of \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million has been removed from restructuring expenses, amortization of acquired intangible assets, and legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters, respectively, during the nine months ended March 31, 2019. The portion of expense related to noncontrolling interest of \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million has been removed from restructuring expenses, amortization of acquired intangible assets, other business transformation expenses and stock-based compensation expenses, respectively, during the three months ended March 31, 2018; and \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million from restructuring expenses, amortization of acquired intangible assets, other business transformation expenses and stock-based compensation expenses, respectively, during the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Adjusted Earnings before Income Taxes. ASC 605 adjusted earnings before income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 decreased \$8.6 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 605 adjusted margin decreased from 29.6% to 27.0%. The constant currency impact of foreign exchange rates on adjusted earnings before income taxes was a decrease of \$1.9 million. ASC 605 adjusted earnings before income taxes were unfavorably impacted by higher interest expense and incentive compensation, and decline in ANA segment revenues. These items were partially offset by contribution from recent acquisitions, costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year, and operating efficiencies obtained from ongoing initiatives under our business transformation plan, primarily related to lower-headcount and geographic mix.

Adjusted Provision for Income Taxes. The ASC 605 adjusted effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was 25.7% as compared to 29.6% for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to CDK. ASC 605 adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$0.4 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The increase in adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK was primarily due to the items discussed above in adjusted earnings before income taxes.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Adjusted Earnings before Income Taxes. ASC 605 adjusted earnings before income taxes for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$9.2 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 605 adjusted margin decreased from 28.8% to 28.3%. The constant currency impact of foreign exchange rates on adjusted earnings before income taxes was a decrease of \$4.2 million. ASC 605 adjusted earnings before income taxes were favorably impacted by operating efficiencies obtained from ongoing initiatives under our business transformation plan, primarily related to lower-headcount and geographic mix, contribution from our recent acquisitions, and costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year; partially offset by higher interest expense and incentive compensation, and decline in ANA segment revenues.

Adjusted Provision for Income Taxes. The ASC 605 adjusted effective tax rate for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 was 25.2% impacted by a lower federal statutory tax rate as compared to 29.3% for the nine months ended March 31, 2018.

Adjusted Net Earnings Attributable to CDK. ASC 605 adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$27.1 million as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. The increased in adjusted net earnings attributable to CDK was primarily due to the items discussed above in adjusted earnings before income taxes.

The table below presents the reconciliation of net earnings attributable to CDK to adjusted EBITDA on an ASC 606 and an ASC 605 basis.

	Three Months Ended			Change		Nine Months Ended			Change		
	March 31,					March 31,					
	2019		2018	ASC 605		2019		2018		ASC 605	
	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%	
Net earnings attributable to CDK	\$ 99.8	\$ 96.6	\$ 96.1	\$ 0.5	1%	\$ 279.1	\$ 282.6	\$ 281.4	\$ 1.2	—%	
<i>Margin %</i>	<i>16.6%</i>	<i>16.1%</i>	<i>16.7%</i>			<i>16.0%</i>	<i>16.0%</i>	<i>16.5%</i>			
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest ⁽¹⁾	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.2		5.8	5.8	5.7	0.1		
Provision for income taxes ⁽²⁾	35.8	34.8	37.2	(2.4)		101.7	103.0	88.0	15.0		
Interest expense ⁽³⁾	35.4	35.4	24.1	11.3		101.9	101.9	70.6	31.3		
Depreciation and amortization ⁽⁴⁾	26.1	26.1	19.6	6.5		71.4	71.4	58.6	12.8		
Impairment of intangible assets ⁽⁵⁾	—	—	—	—		14.9	14.9	—	14.9		
Total stock-based compensation ⁽⁶⁾	8.2	8.2	6.9	1.3		15.0	15.0	27.9	(12.9)		
Restructuring expenses ⁽⁷⁾	0.6	0.6	2.5	(1.9)		21.6	21.6	16.6	5.0		
Other business transformation expenses ⁽⁷⁾	6.1	6.1	10.4	(4.3)		15.0	15.0	39.9	(24.9)		
Acquisition and integration-related costs ⁽⁸⁾	2.3	2.3	9.5	(7.2)		6.4	6.4	13.2	(6.8)		
Officer transition expense ⁽⁹⁾	1.2	1.2	—	1.2		6.4	6.4	0.6	5.8		
Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters ⁽¹⁰⁾	5.1	5.1	2.4	2.7		14.4	14.4	5.4	9.0		
Tax matters indemnification loss/(gain) ⁽¹¹⁾	—	—	—	—		\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.4)	\$ 0.4		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 222.5	\$ 218.3	\$ 210.4	\$ 7.9	4%	\$ 653.6	\$ 658.4	\$ 607.5	\$ 50.9	8%	
<i>Adjusted margin %</i>	<i>37.0%</i>	<i>36.3%</i>	<i>36.5%</i>			<i>37.4%</i>	<i>37.3%</i>	<i>35.7%</i>			

(1) Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest included within the financial statements.

(2) Provision for income taxes included within the financial statements.

(3) Interest expense included within the financial statements.

(4) Depreciation and amortization included within the financial statements.

- (5) Impairment of intangible assets consists of the write-off of certain intangible assets within the RSNA segment and is reported within cost of revenues.
- (6) Total stock-based compensation expense recognized.
- (7) Restructuring expense recognized in connection with our business transformation plan. Other business transformation expenses incurred in connection with our business transformation plan and included within cost of revenues and selling, general and administrative expenses. Other business transformation expenses excluded \$0.1 million of accelerated depreciation expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2018.
- (8) Transaction and integration-related expenses include: (i) legal, accounting, outside service fees, and other costs incurred in connection with assessment and integration of acquisitions and other strategic business opportunities; and (ii) post-close adjustments to acquisition-related contingent consideration, reported within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (9) Officer transition expense includes severance expense in connection with officer departures included within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (10) Legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters included within selling, general and administrative expenses.
- (11) Net gain recorded within other income, net associated with an indemnification receivable from ADP for pre spin-off tax periods in accordance with tax matters agreement.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Adjusted EBITDA. ASC 605 adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$7.9 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 605 adjusted margin decreased from 36.5% to 36.3%. Adjusted EBITDA was favorably impacted by contribution from recent acquisitions, costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year, and operating efficiencies obtained from ongoing initiatives under our business transformation plan, primarily related to lower-headcount and geographic mix; partially offset by decline in ANA segment revenues and higher incentive compensation.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Adjusted EBITDA. ASC 605 adjusted EBITDA for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 increased \$50.9 million as compared the nine months ended March 31, 2018. ASC 605 adjusted margin increased from 35.7% to 37.3%. Adjusted EBITDA was favorably impacted by operating efficiencies obtained from ongoing initiatives under our business transformation plan, primarily related to lower-headcount and geographic mix, contribution from our recent acquisitions, and costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year; partially offset by decline in ANA segment revenues and higher incentive compensation.

Analysis of Reportable Segments

The following is a discussion of the results of our operations by reportable segment for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. Certain expenses are charged to the reportable segments at a standard rate for management reporting purposes. Other costs are charged to the reportable segments based on management's responsibility for the applicable costs.

Retail Solutions North America Segment

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company revised segment reporting to reclassify the operating results of the April 2018 acquisition of Progressus to the RSNA segment. The results were previously reported in the ANA segment.

The table below presents the reconciliation of revenues to constant currency revenues and earnings before income taxes to constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes for the RSNA segment. Refer to the footnotes in "Consolidated Non-GAAP Results" for additional information on the adjustments presented below.

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	March 31,			Change		March 31,			Change	
	2019	2018		ASC 605		2019	2018		ASC 605	
	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%
Revenues	\$ 450.6	\$ 452.4	\$ 409.3	\$ 43.1	11%	\$ 1,308.6	\$ 1,310.6	\$ 1,209.0	\$ 101.6	8%
Impact of exchange rates	1.3	1.3	—	1.3		3.4	3.5	—	3.5	
Constant currency revenues	\$ 451.9	\$ 453.7	\$ 409.3	\$ 44.4	11%	\$1,312	\$ 1,314.1	\$ 1,209.0	\$ 105.1	9%
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 181.0	\$ 181.1	\$ 170.5	\$ 10.6	6%	\$519.1	\$ 511.1	\$ 489.0	\$ 22.1	5%
Margin %	40.2%	40.0%	41.7%			39.7%	39.0%	40.4%		
Transaction and integration-related costs	2.1	2.1	9.5	(7.4)		4.5	4.5	13.2	(8.7)	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.4		12.3	12.3	6.9	5.4	
Impairment of intangible assets	—	—	—	—		14.9	14.9	—	14.9	
Legal and regulatory expenses related to competition matters	5.1	5.1	2.4	2.7		14.4	14.4	5.4	9.0	
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 192.9	\$ 193.0	\$ 184.7	\$ 8.3	4%	\$565.2	\$ 557.2	\$ 514.5	\$ 42.7	8%
Adjusted Margin %	42.8%	42.7%	45.1%			43.2%	42.5%	42.6%		
Impact of exchange rates	0.8	0.8	—	0.8		2.2	2.0	—	2.0	
Constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 193.7	\$ 193.8	\$ 184.7	\$ 9.1	5%	\$567.4	\$ 559.2	\$ 514.5	\$ 44.7	9%

The table below presents revenue disaggregation for the RSNA segment for ASC 606 and ASC 605 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and ASC 605 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018. In connection with the adoption of ASC 606, we revised the presentation of certain sources of revenue as on-site license and installation and other. Prior period data has not been restated to reflect this new presentation.

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	March 31,			Change		March 31,			Change	
	2019	2018		ASC 605		2019	2018		ASC 605	
	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605		\$	%
Subscription	\$ 353.1	\$ 355.0	\$ 326.0	\$ 29.0	9%	\$ 1,049.9	\$ 1,049.6	\$ 979.0	\$ 70.6	7%
On-site license and installation	1.9	—	—	—	—	6.1	—	—	—	—%
Transaction	39.2	39.3	39.0	0.3	1%	118.5	118.9	121.8	(2.9)	(2)%
Other	56.4	58.1	44.3	13.8	31%	134.1	142.1	108.2	33.9	31%
Revenues	\$ 450.6	\$ 452.4	\$ 409.3	\$ 43.1	11%	\$ 1,308.6	\$ 1,310.6	\$ 1,209.0	\$ 101.6	8%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. RSNA ASC 606 revenues were \$1.8 million less than ASC 605 revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 due to the change in timing of recognition under ASC 606 where on-site license and installation revenues are being recorded up-front upon installation instead of ratably over time.

RSNA ASC 605 revenues increased by \$43.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 and includes an unfavorable currency impact of \$1.3 million.

Subscription revenues grew primarily due to the ELEAD acquisition, an increase in average revenue per DMS customer site primarily due to pricing, and a net increase in DMS customer site count which increased from 14,530 sites as of

March 31, 2018 to 14,649 sites as of March 31, 2019; partially offset by decline in our website business. Other revenue increased due to the Progressus and ELEAD acquisitions partially offset by lower consulting and hardware revenues.

Earnings before Income Taxes. RSNA ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$0.1 million lower than ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 primarily due to timing of revenues discussed above and additional costs to fulfill that are now deferred.

RSNA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes increased by \$10.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 and includes an unfavorable currency impact of \$0.8 million. Margin decreased from 41.7% to 40.0%

RSNA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 were favorably impacted by operating efficiencies driven by our business transformation plan, contribution from our recent acquisitions and other subscription revenue growth noted above, and lower transaction and integration-related expenses. Partially offsetting these items were higher legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters, incentive compensation, and amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. RSNA ASC 606 revenues were \$2.0 million less than ASC 605 revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 related to the change in timing of recognition under ASC 606 where on-site license and installation revenues are being recorded up-front upon installation instead of ratably over time.

RSNA ASC 605 revenues increased by \$101.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and includes an unfavorable currency impact of \$3.5 million.

Subscription revenues grew due to the ELEAD acquisition, an increase in average revenue per DMS customer site primarily due to pricing, and a net increase in DMS customer site count which increased from 14,530 sites as of March 31, 2018 to 14,649 sites as of March 31, 2019; partially offset by a decline in our website business. Other revenue increased due to the Progressus and ELEAD acquisitions partially offset by lower consulting and hardware revenues. Transaction revenues decreased due to decline in revenues generated from processing credit reports and automotive equity mining.

Earnings before Income Taxes. RSNA ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$8.0 million higher than ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 primarily due to timing of revenues discussed above and additional costs to fulfill that are now deferred.

RSNA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes increased by \$22.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and includes an unfavorable currency impact of \$2.0 million. Margin decreased from 40.4% to 39.0%.

RSNA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 were favorably impacted by operating efficiencies driven by our business transformation plan, contribution from our recent acquisitions and other subscription revenue growth noted above, lower transition and integration related expenses, and a net benefit to true-up the contingent consideration liabilities related to prior acquisitions. The favorable effects of these items were partially offset by a \$14.9 million impairment charge related to the write-off of certain intangible assets, higher legal and other expenses related to regulatory and competition matters, incentive compensation and amortization of acquired intangibles, and a \$1.9 million benefit from recovery of a non-operating receivable in prior year.

Advertising North America Segment

The table below presents the reconciliation of earnings before income taxes to adjusted earnings before income taxes for the ANA segment. Refer to the footnotes in "Consolidated Non-GAAP Results" for additional information on the adjustments presented below.

	Three Months Ended				Change				Nine Months Ended					
	March 31,				ASC 605		March 31,		Change		ASC 605			
	2019	2018			2019	2018			2019	2018				
	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%		
Revenues	\$ 60.4	\$ 60.6	\$ 74.2		\$ (13.6)	(18)%			\$ 196.7	\$ 197.4	\$ 230.8		\$ (33.4)	(14)%
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.1	\$ 9.5		\$ (5.4)	(57)%			\$ 18.9	\$ 19.6	\$ 29.5		\$ (9.9)	(34)%
<i>Margin %</i>	6.5%	6.8%	12.8%						9.6%	9.9%	12.8%			
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.5	0.5	0.8		(0.3)				1.6	1.6	2.3		(0.7)	
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 4.4	\$ 4.6	\$ 10.3		\$ (5.7)	(55)%			\$ 20.5	\$ 21.2	\$ 31.8		\$ (10.6)	(33)%
<i>Adjusted Margin %</i>	7.3%	7.6%	13.9%						10.4%	10.7%	13.8%			

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. ANA ASC 606 revenues were \$0.2 million lower than ASC 605 revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 due to the change in timing of revenue recognition.

ANA ASC 605 revenues decreased by \$13.6 million to \$60.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$74.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The decrease was mainly due to a reduction in OEM funded advertising placements and dealer spend.

Earnings before Income Taxes. ANA ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$0.2 million lower than ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2019 due to the timing of revenue recognition.

ANA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes decreased by \$5.4 million to \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$9.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018 primarily due to the reduction in revenues discussed above and lower volume-based benefits. Margin decreased from 12.8% to 6.8%.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. ANA ASC 606 revenues were \$0.7 million lower than ASC 605 revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 due to the change in timing of revenue recognition.

ANA ASC 605 revenues decreased by \$33.4 million to 197.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$230.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. The overall decrease was due to a reduction in OEM funded advertising placements, local marketing association internet advertising placements, and dealer spend.

Earnings before Income Taxes. ANA ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$0.7 million lower than ASC 605 earnings before income taxes for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 due to the timing of revenue recognition.

ANA ASC 605 earnings before income taxes decreased by \$9.9 million to 19.6 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$29.5 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018 primarily due to the reduction in revenues discussed above and lower volume-based benefits partially offset by operating efficiencies obtained from our ongoing business transformation plan. ASC 605 margin decreased from 12.8% to 9.9%.

CDK International Segment

The table below presents the reconciliation of revenues to constant currency revenues and earnings before income taxes to constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes for the CDKI segment. Refer to the footnotes in "Consolidated Non-GAAP Results" for additional information on the adjustments presented below.

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	March 31,		Change			March 31,		Change		
	2019	2018	ASC 605		2019	2018	ASC 605			
	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%		
Revenues	\$ 91.1	\$ 87.7	\$ 93.1	\$ (5.4)	(6)%	\$ 241.7	\$ 259.1	\$ 264.2	\$ (5.1)	(2)%
Impact of exchange rates	6.4	6.4	—	6.4		9.7	10.3	—	10.3	
Constant currency revenues	\$ 97.5	\$ 94.1	\$ 93.1	\$ 1.0	1%	\$ 251.4	\$ 269.4	\$ 264.2	\$ 5.2	2%
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 27.8	\$ 23.3	\$ 26.3	\$ (3.0)	(11)%	\$ 56.1	\$ 68.2	\$ 70.3	\$ (2.1)	(3)%
Margin %	30.5%	26.6%	28.2%			23.2%	26.3%	26.6%		
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.2	0.2	0.9	(0.7)		0.5	0.5	2.6	(2.1)	
Adjusted earnings before income taxes	28.0	23.5	27.2	(3.7)	(14)%	56.6	68.7	72.9	(4.2)	(6)%
Adjusted Margin %	30.7%	26.8%	29.2%			23.4%	26.5%	27.6%		
Impact of exchange rates	1.8	1.6	—	1.6		2.4	2.7	—	2.7	
Constant currency adjusted earnings before income taxes	\$ 29.8	\$ 25.1	\$ 27.2	\$ (2.1)	(8)%	\$ 59.0	\$ 71.4	\$ 72.9	\$ (1.5)	(2)%

The table below presents revenue disaggregation for the CDKI segment for ASC 606 and ASC 605 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2019 and ASC 605 for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2018. In connection with the adoption of ASC 606, we revised the presentation of certain sources of revenue as on-site license and installation and other. Prior period data has not been restated to reflect this new presentation.

	Three Months Ended					Nine Months Ended				
	March 31,		Change			March 31,		Change		
	2019	2018	ASC 605		2019	2018	ASC 605			
	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%	ASC 606	ASC 605	\$	%		
Subscription	\$ 64.3	\$ 87.7	\$ 93.1	\$ (5.4)	(6)%	\$ 192.1	\$ 259.1	\$ 264.2	\$ (5.1)	(2)%
On-site license and installation	21.7	—	—	—	—	37.2	—	—	—	—
Other	5.1	—	—	—	—	12.4	—	—	—	—
Revenues	\$ 91.1	\$ 87.7	\$ 93.1	\$ (5.4)	(6)%	\$ 241.7	\$ 259.1	\$ 264.2	\$ (5.1)	(2)%

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. CDKI ASC 606 revenues were \$3.4 million more than ASC 605 revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 primarily related to changes in the timing of revenue recognition under ASC 606 where on-site license and installation revenues are being recorded up-front upon installation instead of ratably over time.

CDKI ASC 605 revenues decreased by \$5.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. CDKI ASC 605 revenues were impacted by the strength of the Euro, British pound, and South African rand against the U.S. dollar, which contributed to a decrease of \$6.4 million, or 7 percentage points.

CDKI experienced growth in ASC 605 revenues on a constant currency basis primarily due to increased average revenue per customer site despite a decrease in DMS customer site count from 13,537 sites as of March 31, 2018 to 12,988 sites as of March 31, 2019, partially offset by timing of certain other revenues.

Earnings before Income Taxes. ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$4.5 million more than ASC 605 due to timing of revenues discussed above including the related change in deferred cost to fulfill and obtain contracts.

CDKI ASC 605 earnings before income taxes decreased by \$3.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018 and margin decreased from 28.2% to 26.6%. CDKI ASC 605 earnings before income taxes were impacted by the strength of the Euro, British pound, and South African rand against the U.S. dollar which contributed to a decrease of \$1.6 million.

CDKI ASC 605 earnings before income taxes on a constant currency basis decreased primarily due to investments related to strategic growth initiatives, partially offset by increase in revenues noted above, and lower amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Revenues. CDKI ASC 606 revenues were \$17.4 million less than ASC 605 revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 primarily related to changes in the timing of revenue recognition under ASC 606 where on-site license and installation revenues are being recorded up-front upon installation instead of ratably over time.

CDKI ASC 605 revenues decreased by \$5.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. CDKI ASC 605 revenues were impacted by the strength of the Euro, British pound, and South African rand against the U.S. dollar, which contributed to a decrease of \$10.3 million, or 4% percentage points.

CDKI's growth in ASC 605 revenues on a constant currency basis was primarily due to increased average revenue per customer site despite a decrease in DMS customer site count from 13,537 sites as of March 31, 2018 to 12,988 sites as of March 31, 2019, partially offset by acceleration of deferred revenue due to an early contract termination during the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and timing of certain other revenues.

Earnings before Income Taxes. ASC 606 earnings before income taxes were \$12.1 million less than ASC 605 due to timing of revenues discussed above including the related change in deferred cost to fulfill and obtain contracts.

CDKI ASC 605 earnings before income taxes decreased \$2.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018 and margin decreased from 26.6% to 26.3%. The impact of foreign exchanges rates on earnings before income taxes, due to the strength of the Euro, British pound, and South African rand against U.S. dollar, was a decrease of \$2.7 million.

CDKI ASC 605 earnings before income taxes on a constant currency basis decreased primarily due to investments related to strategic growth initiatives, partially offset by increase in revenues noted above and lower amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Other

The table below presents the reconciliation of loss before income taxes to adjusted loss before income taxes for the Other segment. There was no impact of adopting ASC 606 on the Other segment. Refer to the footnotes in "Consolidated Non-GAAP Results" for additional information on the adjustments presented below.

	Three Months Ended				Nine Months Ended			
	March 31,		Change		March 31,		Change	
	2019	2018	\$	%	2019	2018	\$	%
Loss before income taxes	\$ (75.2)	\$ (71.3)	\$ (3.9)	5%	\$ (207.5)	\$ (213.7)	\$ 6.2	(3)%
Restructuring expenses	0.6	2.5	(1.9)		21.6	16.6	5.0	
Other business transformation expenses	6.1	10.5	(4.4)		15.0	40.1	(25.1)	
Total stock-based compensation	8.2	6.9	1.3		15.0	27.9	(12.9)	
Transaction and integration-related costs	0.2	—	0.2		1.9	—	1.9	
Officer transition expense	1.2	—	1.2		6.4	0.6	5.8	
Tax matters indemnification loss/(gain)	—	—	—		—	(0.4)	0.4	
Adjusted loss before income taxes	\$ (58.9)	\$ (51.4)	\$ (7.5)	15%	\$ (147.6)	\$ (128.9)	\$ (18.7)	15 %
Impact of exchange rates	(0.5)	—	(0.5)		(0.5)	—	(0.5)	
Constant currency loss before income taxes	\$ (59.4)	\$ (51.4)	\$ (8.0)	16%	\$ (148.1)	\$ (128.9)	\$ (19.2)	15 %

The primary components of the Other loss before income taxes are certain costs that are not allocated to our reportable segments, such as interest expense, stock-based compensation expense, costs attributable to the business transformation plan, and certain unallocated expenses.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2018

Loss before Income Taxes. The Other loss before income taxes increased by \$3.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018. The Other loss before income taxes was unfavorably impacted by increased interest expense largely due to borrowings under our 2026 notes in June 2018, higher expense related to officer transitions and a \$3.3 million impairment charge for certain long-lived assets associated with exiting certain facilities, partially offset by lower other business transformation expenses, and costs to implement new revenue recognition standard in prior year.

Nine Months Ended March 31, 2019 Compared to the Nine Months Ended March 31, 2018

Loss before Income Taxes. The Other loss before income taxes decreased by \$6.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2018. The Other loss before income taxes was unfavorably impacted by by increased interest expense largely due to borrowings under our 2026 notes in June 2018, higher expenses related to officer transitions and restructuring expenses, and a \$3.3 million impairment charge for certain long-lived assets associated with exiting certain facilities. These increases were partially offset by lower other business transformation and stock-based compensation expenses, and costs to implement the new revenue recognition standard in prior year.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Capital Structure Overview

Our principal source of liquidity is derived from cash generated through operations. At present, and in future periods, we expect cash generated by our operations, together with cash and cash equivalents and borrowings from the capital markets, including our revolving credit facility, to be sufficient to cover our cash needs for working capital, capital expenditures, strategic acquisitions, and anticipated quarterly dividends and stock repurchases under our return of capital plan.

As of March 31, 2019, cash and cash equivalents were \$306.8 million, total CDK stockholders' deficit was \$490.5 million, and total debt was \$2,917.8 million, which is net of unamortized financing costs of \$22.4 million. Working capital at March 31, 2019 was \$412.4 million, as compared to \$864.1 million as of June 30, 2018. Working capital as presented herein excludes current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligation.

Our borrowings consist of two term loan facilities with an aggregate initial principal of \$600.0 million, 3.30% senior notes with a \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2019, 4.50% senior notes with a \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2024, 5.875% senior notes with a \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2026, and 4.875% senior notes with a \$600.0 million aggregate principal amount due in 2027. Interest rates for the 2019 notes and 2024 notes increased to 3.80% from 3.30%, and to 5.00% from 4.50%, respectively, effective October 15, 2016. Additionally, we have a \$750.0 million revolving credit facility, of which \$490.0 million was drawn as of March 31, 2019.

Of the \$306.8 million of cash and cash equivalents held as of March 31, 2019, \$273.5 million was held by our foreign subsidiaries. Amounts held by foreign subsidiaries, if repatriated to the U.S., would generally be subject to foreign withholding taxes. Foreign earnings after December 31, 2017 are considered indefinitely reinvested since our intent is to use the earnings outside of the U.S. to fund local working capital needs and future foreign investments, including potential acquisitions. Our current plans do not demonstrate a need to repatriate the earnings to fund our U.S. operations. In determining whether the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are indefinitely reinvested, we consider the following: (i) cash flow forecasts and cash requirements of our U.S. business and our foreign subsidiaries, both for the short and long term; (ii) costs associated with permanent reinvestment plans, including cost of capital and tax consequences; and (iii) local country legal restrictions.

If circumstances change, and it becomes apparent that additional earnings considered indefinitely reinvested will be remitted to the U.S. in the foreseeable future, an additional income tax charge may be necessary, which would affect our results of operations and payment of such taxes would affect our liquidity. Given the uncertain time and manner of repatriation, it is not practicable to estimate the amount of any additional income tax charge on indefinitely reinvested earnings.

Return of Capital Plan

Stock Repurchase Program

In January 2017, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$2.0 billion of our common stock as part of return of capital plan whereby we expect to return approximately \$750.0 million to \$1.0 billion per year through 2019 via a combination of dividends and share repurchases. As with the prior authorization, this authorization allows for purchases of our common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions from time to time as permitted by federal securities laws and other legal requirements. The return of capital plan is expected to be funded through a combination of free cash flow and incremental borrowings intended to bring leverage, measured as financial debt, net of cash, divided by adjusted EBITDA, to a range of 2.5x to 3.0x over the period. The actual timing, number, and price of any shares to be repurchased is determined at management's discretion and depends on a number of factors, which include the market price of the shares, general market and economic conditions, the availability and cost of additional indebtedness, and other potential uses for free cash flow including, but not limited to, potential acquisitions.

Dividends to Common Stockholders

The Board of Directors most recently declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per share payable on March 29, 2019 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 1, 2019. We paid dividends of \$56.6 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and \$60.4 million during the nine months ended March 31, 2018, respectively.

Cash Flows

Our cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities, as reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, are summarized as follows:

	Nine Months Ended		
	March 31,		\$ Change
	2019	2018	
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 339.2	\$ 346.8	\$ (7.6)
Investing activities	(587.1)	(76.2)	(510.9)
Financing activities	(244.9)	(546.4)	301.5
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(7.3)	15.4	(22.7)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (500.1)</u>	<u>\$ (260.4)</u>	<u>\$ (239.7)</u>

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$339.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$346.8 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. This \$7.6 million decrease was due to an increase of \$57.5 million in net working capital components, which was primarily due to timing of cash payments made to our vendors, timing of cash payments made to tax authorities and cash received from our customers in the normal course of business, partially offset by higher net earnings adjusted for non-cash charges.

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$587.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to net cash flows used in investing activities of \$76.2 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. This \$510.9 million increase in cash used in investing activities was largely due to the ELEAD acquisition in September 2018.

Net cash flows used in financing activities were \$244.9 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to \$546.4 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2018. This \$301.5 million decrease in cash used in financing activities was mainly due to increased borrowings, net of repayments, under our debt facilities primarily to fund the ELEAD acquisition.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are subject to interest rate risk related to our revolving credit facility and term loan facilities as those arrangements contain interest rates that are not fixed. As of March 31, 2019, \$490.0 million of our revolving credit facility was drawn and the interest rate per annum was 4.125%. The interest rate per annum on the three year term loan facility and five year term loan facility as of March 31, 2019 was 4.00% and 4.125%, respectively. A hypothetical increase in this interest rate of 45 basis points would have resulted in an immaterial impact on earnings before income taxes for the nine months ended March 31, 2019.

We operate and transact business in various foreign jurisdictions and are therefore exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates that could impact our financial position, results of operations, and cash flows. We have not been materially impacted by fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates as a significant portion of our business is transacted in U.S. dollars, and is expected to continue to be transacted in U.S. dollars or U.S. dollar-based currencies. As of March 31, 2019, operations in foreign jurisdictions were principally transacted in Canadian dollars, Euro, Pound Sterling, and Renminbi. A hypothetical change in all foreign currency exchange rates of 10% would have resulted in an increase or decrease in consolidated operating earnings of approximately \$10.1 million for the nine months ended March 31, 2019.

We primarily manage our exposure to these market risks through our regular operating and financing activities. We also use derivatives not designated as hedges which consisted of foreign currency forward contracts to offset the risks associated with the effects of certain foreign currency exposure on intercompany loans.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments, and assumptions that

affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. We continually evaluate the accounting policies and estimates used to prepare the condensed consolidated financial statements. The estimates are based on historical experience and assumptions believed to be reasonable under current facts and circumstances. Actual amounts and results could differ from these estimates made by management. Certain accounting policies that require significant management estimates and are deemed critical to our results of operations or financial position are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K in the Critical Accounting Policies section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. There have been no material changes to our critical accounting policies or the methodologies or assumptions we apply since the date of the Annual Report on Form 10-K other than those described below.

As of July 1, 2018, we have updated our revenue recognition policy in conjunction with the adoption of ASC 606. Refer to Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" and Note 5, "Revenue" to our condensed consolidated financial statements under Item 1 of Part 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information.

Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. We test goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. A reporting unit is an operating segment or a component of an operating segment. Based on how the chief operating decision maker regularly reviews information for purposes of allocating resources and assessing performance, we have five reporting units.

We test impairment by first comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the difference, up to the amount of goodwill recorded for the reporting unit, is recognized as an impairment.

We estimate the fair value of our reporting units by weighting the results from the income approach, which is the present value of expected cash flows discounted at a risk-adjusted weighted-average cost of capital, and the market approach, which uses market multiples of companies in similar lines of business. These valuation approaches require significant judgment and consider a number of factors including assumptions about the future growth and profitability of our reporting units, the determination of appropriate comparable publicly traded companies in our industry, discount rates, and terminal growth rates.

During fiscal 2018, the ANA segment and reporting unit was at risk of failing step one of the goodwill impairment test. The impairment test indicated that the fair value of the reporting unit exceeded the carrying value by less than 10%. Declines in advertising revenue from certain OEM contracts and changes in revenue mix were the primary drivers of the decline in fair value.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, ANA updated its estimates regarding operating results and growth rate due to continued changes to the business primarily related to certain OEM contracts. Therefore, the Company determined that the carrying amount of goodwill should be evaluated for impairment at September 30, 2018. The goodwill allocated to the reporting units is \$214.3 million. The impairment test indicated that the fair value of the ANA reporting unit exceeds its carrying value by approximately 7% which is lower than the fourth quarter of fiscal 2018. No goodwill impairment was recorded.

During the second and third quarters of fiscal 2019, there were no events or changes in circumstances that would indicate a potential decline in the ANA reporting unit's fair value. Therefore, the Company did not evaluate ANA's goodwill for impairment at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019. The Company will continue to monitor ANA's operating results and cash flow projections for indicators of impairment.

The valuation of the reporting unit requires significant judgment and is highly sensitive to underlying assumptions including forecasted revenue growth and operating earnings and discount rates. Further declines in advertising revenue or changes in advertising revenue mix could negatively impact the estimated fair value and result in an impairment for the reporting unit which could be material to consolidated earnings.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 3, "New Accounting Pronouncements" to our condensed consolidated financial statements under Item 1 of Part 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for financial information regarding recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements including the effects on our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The information called for by this item is provided under the caption "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" under Item 2 – Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "evaluation"). Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on the evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2019 in ensuring that (i) information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (ii) such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The adoption of ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," and the related ASUs ("ASC 606"), required the implementation of a new financial system and new accounting processes, which changed the Company's internal controls over revenue recognition, capture of cost to obtain and fulfill contracts, and financial reporting. In the first quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company implemented new and modified existing internal controls for the adoption of ASC 606. There were no additional changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended March 31, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Except as noted below, all other items are either inapplicable or would result in negative responses and, therefore, have been omitted.

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

For a description of our legal proceedings, see Note 13, Commitments and Contingencies, included in Part 1, Item 1, of the Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements, included in this Quarterly Report of Form 10-Q.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In addition to the information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, you should carefully consider the "Risk Factors" disclosed under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. You should be aware that these risk factors and other information may not describe every risk facing our Company. Other than as set forth below, there have been no material changes to the risk factors we have disclosed in the "Risk Factors" section of our Form 10-K filed with the SEC.

We have customers in over 100 countries, where we are subject to country-specific risks that could negatively impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2019, we generated 17% of our revenues outside of the U.S., and we expect revenues from other countries to continue to represent a significant part of our total revenues in the future, and such revenues are likely to increase as a result of our efforts to expand our business in non-U.S. markets. Business and operations in individual countries are subject to changes in local government regulations and policies, including those related to tariffs and trade barriers, investments, taxation, currency exchange controls, repatriation of earnings (as described below) and environmental, and employment laws. For example, the referendum vote held in the United Kingdom ("U.K.") on June 23, 2016 resulted in Brexit. Our results are subject to the uncertainties and instability in economic and market conditions caused by such vote, including uncertainty regarding the U.K.'s access to the EU Single Market and the wider trading, legal, regulatory, and labor environments, especially in the U.K. and EU. Our results are also subject to the difficulties of coordinating our activities across the countries in which we are active. In addition, our operations in each country are vulnerable to changes in local socio-economic conditions and monetary and fiscal policies, currency exchange rates, intellectual property protection disputes, the settlement of legal disputes through foreign legal systems, the collection of receivables through foreign legal systems, exposure to possible expropriation or other governmental actions, product preference and product requirements, difficulty to effectively establish and expand our business and operations in such markets, unsettled political conditions, possible terrorist attacks, acts of war, natural disasters, and pandemic disease. These and other factors relating to our international operations may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Under the U.S. tax code, we may also be subject to additional taxation to the extent we repatriate earnings from our foreign operations to the U.S. In the event we require more capital in the U.S. than is generated by our U.S. operations to fund acquisitions or other activities and elect to repatriate earnings from foreign jurisdictions, our effective tax rate may be higher as a result.

We are subject to new regulations that restrict the manner and extent to which we can control access to our DMS and other software applications and limit what, if anything, we may charge for integration with those applications.

Revenue from the Partner Program in our RSNA segment is dependent on the business model of charging third party retail solution providers for integration to our DMS through program of robust and secure interfaces. Our ability to control the manner in which we provide this robust and secure access to information in our systems, and our pricing model for this service, has been, and will likely continue to be, challenged, dictated and constrained in certain jurisdictions. For example, in April 2019, Arizona passed legislation that would require us to provide access to our software, in order to copy, extract and modify any and all data within our systems, at cost and without markup, to any third party designated by a dealer licensee of our software. The Arizona legislation purports to impose such requirements regardless of whether the dealer licensee has rights or title to the data on our systems or the right under its software license to authorize non-licensee third parties access to our systems. Similar legislation has been proposed in Montana, North Carolina and Oregon, among other states. We believe that compliance with such legislation will impair our ability to provide our customers with robust and secure technology solutions and will increase our risk of data security and privacy breaches, system and data integrity problems, and associated adverse competitive, financial, operational, and reputational impacts. We cannot predict whether other U.S. states will consider or pass similar legislation. We may incur significant legal and regulatory expenses in connection with assessing the applicability of this legislation to our products and offerings and while we seek legal, regulatory, or policy solutions to address concerns with respect to the validity of the legislation or our ability to comply with it. Ultimately, our failure to comply, or to provide solutions that allow our customers to comply, or any new investments of additional time and resources necessary to comply, or to provide solutions that allow our customers to comply, with this legislation will increase our operating costs and reduce our revenue, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Market acceptance of and influence over our products and services, particularly of our advertising and website solutions, is concentrated in a limited number of automobile OEMs and consolidated retailer groups, and we may not be able to maintain or grow these relationships.

Although the automotive retail industry is fragmented, a relatively small number of OEMs, consolidated retailer groups and retailer associations exert significant influence over the market acceptance of automotive retail products and services due to their concentrated purchasing activity, their endorsement or recommendation of specific products and services and/or their ability to define technical standards and certifications. For example, our DMSs are certified to technical standards established by OEMs and certain of our products and services are provided pursuant to OEM-designated endorsement or preferred vendor programs. While automotive retailers are generally free to purchase the solutions of their choosing, when an OEM has endorsed or certified a provider of products or services to its associated franchised automotive retailers and if our solutions lack such

certification or endorsement, adoption or retention of our products and services among the franchised dealers of such OEM could be materially impaired.

Some of our products, such as our advertising and website solutions, are primarily sold to or through OEMs and depend on us maintaining strong relationships with those OEMs. Our advertising and website solutions are primarily marketed and delivered through programs sponsored or endorsed by OEMs, the most significant of which is General Motors. We generated approximately 6% of our consolidated revenues from a combination of General Motors and General Motors automotive retailers during the nine months ended March 31, 2019, and as of March 31, 2019, General Motors accounted for 13% of our accounts receivable. OEM switching costs for advertising and website solutions are generally low and our agreements with such customers generally may be terminated by each OEM on short notice, with or without cause, do not automatically renew upon expiration and have no minimum volume or payment requirements. In addition, certain exclusive OEM agreements, including some of our agreements with General Motors, will be renewed as multi-vendor agreements. Finally, advertising budget allocations by our customers tend to be cyclical, reflecting overall economic conditions and budgeting and buying patterns. Adverse macroeconomic conditions can have a material negative impact on consumer shopping activity and the demand for advertising that may cause our advertisers to reduce their advertising budget allocations. The termination, or renewal on less beneficial terms, of one or more of these relationships, changes in our customers' advertising budget allocations or marketing strategies, or a change in the economy could result in a decline in the level of advertising and website services that they purchase from us, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our business is directly and indirectly subject to, and impacted by, extensive and complex laws and regulations in the U.S. and abroad, and new laws and regulations and/or changes to existing laws and regulations may negatively impact our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Our business is directly and indirectly subject to, and impacted by, numerous U.S. and foreign laws and regulations covering a wide variety of subject matters. Compliance with complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our operations increases our costs and may impede our competitiveness. In addition, failure to comply with such laws or regulations may result in the suspension or termination of our ability to do business in applicable jurisdictions or the imposition of civil and criminal penalties, including fines or exposure to civil litigation. New regulations and/or changes to existing regulations could require us to modify our business practices, including modify the manner in which we contract with or provide products and services to our customers; directly or indirectly limit how much we can charge for our services; require us to invest additional time and resources to comply with such regulations; or limit our ability to update our existing products and services, or require us to develop new ones.

In addition to the data privacy and security laws and regulations mentioned below, our business is also directly or indirectly governed by domestic and international laws and regulations relating to issues such as information services, telecommunications, antitrust or competition, employment, motor vehicle and manufacturer licensing or franchising, vehicle registration, advertising, taxation, consumer protection, and accessibility. We must also comply with anti-corruption laws such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to governmental officials and private entities, such as the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act and the Criminal Law and Anti-Unfair Competition Law of the People's Republic of China. In addition, motor vehicle and manufacturer licensing, franchising and advertising is highly regulated at the state level and is subject to changing legislative, regulatory, political, and other influences. Such state laws are complex and subject to frequent change. The application of this framework of laws and regulations to our business is complex and, in many instances, is unclear or unsettled, which in turn increases our cost of doing business, may interfere with our ability to offer our solutions competitively in one or more jurisdictions and may expose us and our employees to potential fines, penalties or other enforcement actions. In some cases, our customers may seek to impose additional requirements on our business in efforts to comply with their interpretation of their own or our legal obligations. These requirements may differ significantly from our existing solutions or processes and may require engineering and other costly resources to accommodate.

In addition, we are and expect to continue to be the subject of investigations, inquiries, data requests, actions, and audits from regulatory authorities, particularly in the area of competition. On June 22, 2017, the Company received from the FTC a Civil Investigative Demand consisting of specifications calling for the production of documents relating to any agreements between the Company and Reynolds and Reynolds. Parallel document requests have been received from certain states' Attorneys General. Since 2017, the Company has engaged in continuing communication with and received subsequent requests from the FTC related to its investigation. The Company is responding to the requests and no proceedings have been instituted. The Company believes there has not been any conduct by the Company or its current or former employees that would be actionable under the antitrust laws in connection with the agreements between the Company and Reynolds and Reynolds or otherwise. At this time, the Company does not have sufficient information to predict the outcome of, or the cost of responding to or resolving, these investigations.

These laws and regulations, as well as any associated inquiries or investigations or any other government actions, may be costly to comply with and may delay or impede the development of new products, result in negative publicity, increase our operating costs, require significant management time and attention, and subject us to remedies that may harm our business, including fines or demands or orders that we modify or cease existing business practices. Our failure to comply, or to provide solutions that allow our customers to comply, or any new investments of additional time and resources necessary to comply, or to provide solutions that allow our customers to comply, with any of the foregoing laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

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

The following table presents a summary of common stock repurchases made during the three months ended March 31, 2019.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares as Part of Publicly Announced Programs ⁽²⁾	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program ⁽²⁾
January 1 - 31, 2019	10,705	\$ 48.13	—	\$ 704,348,981
February 1 - 28, 2019 ⁽³⁾	1,479,064	\$ 49.23	1,479,064	\$ 631,542,002
March 1 - 31, 2019	854,542	\$ 57.84	854,388	\$ 582,125,510
Total	2,344,311		2,333,452	

(1) Pursuant to the Company's 2014 Omnibus Award Plan, shares of our common stock may be withheld upon exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock to satisfy tax withholdings. Shares withheld for such purposes make up the total number of shares purchased.

(2) In January 2017, the Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$2.0 billion of our common stock under return of capital program. This authorization will expire when it is exhausted or at such time as it is revoked by the Board of Directors.

(3) In November 2018, the Company entered into an accelerated share repurchase agreement ("November 2018 ASR") to purchase \$260.0 million of the Company's common stock and received an initial delivery of approximately 4.1 million share of our common stock. In February 2019, the Company received an additional 1.1 million shares of common stock in final settlement of the November 2018 ASR, for a total of 5.2 million shares.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or incorporated herein by reference to the document set forth next to the exhibit in the list below:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date	
31.1	Certification by Brian Krzanich pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X
31.2	Certification by Joseph A. Tautges pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X
32.1	Certification by Brian Krzanich pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
32.2	Certification by Joseph A. Tautges pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
101.INS	XBRL instance document - The instance document does not appear in the interactive data file because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.					X
101.SCH	XBRL taxonomy extension schema document					X
101.CAL	XBRL taxonomy extension calculation linkbase document					X
101.LAB	XBRL taxonomy label linkbase document					X
101.PRE	XBRL taxonomy extension presentation linkbase document					X
101.DEF	XBRL taxonomy extension definition linkbase document					X

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.

CDK Global, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Joseph A. Tautges
Joseph A. Tautges

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)
(Title)

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Jennifer A. Williams
Jennifer A. Williams

Vice President, Corporate Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (principal accounting officer)
(Title)

Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Brian Krzanich, certify that:

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

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Brian Krzanich

Brian Krzanich
President, Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Joseph A. Tautges, certify that:

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

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Joseph A. Tautges

Joseph A. Tautges

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of CDK Global, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian Krzanich, President, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Brian Krzanich
Brian Krzanich
President, Chief Executive Officer
(principal executive officer)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO

SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of CDK Global, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Joseph A. Tautges, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Date: April 30, 2019

/s/ Joseph A. Tautges

Joseph A. Tautges

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
(principal financial officer)