

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORP
Form 10QSB
August 15, 2005

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005

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 1-4324

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

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New York (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	11-0482020 (I.R.S. employer identification no.)
65 Orville Drive, Bohemia, New York (Address of principal executive offices)	11716 (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number, including area code: 631-719-1800

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: As of August 10, 2005, there are 57,883,575 common shares outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure format (check one) Yes No

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2005 (unaudited)	December 31, 2004 (audited)
<u>ASSETS</u>		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 215,539	\$ 826,910
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$18,941 and \$23,630, respectively	417,038	689,130
Inventories, net	883,797	915,905
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	110,769	322,367
Total current assets	1,627,143	2,754,312
Property and equipment, net	43,926	114,538
Intangible assets, net	4,115,038	4,345,346
Other assets, net	161,727	187,783
Total assets	\$ 5,947,834	\$ 7,401,979
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 256,536	\$ 235,084
Deferred revenue	56,301	713,284
Short-term portion of capital lease	9,138	
Other current liabilities	409,830	580,220
Total current liabilities	731,805	1,528,588
Capital lease	6,854	
Other liabilities		344,324
Total liabilities	738,659	1,872,912
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; authorized: 2,497,500 shares; none issued and outstanding		
Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, net, \$.01 par value; authorized: 1,500 shares; issued and outstanding: 105.7 shares; liquidation value: \$2,471,256	1	1
	13,286	13,286

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Series D Convertible Preferred Stock, net, \$.01 par value; authorized: 2,500,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 1,328,572; liquidation value: \$1,328,572		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized: 200,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding: 57,883,575	578,836	578,836
Additional paid-in capital	76,241,536	76,241,536
Deferred stock compensation		(10,000)
Accumulated deficit	(71,624,484)	(71,294,592)
	<u>5,209,175</u>	<u>5,529,067</u>
Total shareholders' equity		
	<u>\$ 5,947,834</u>	<u>\$ 7,401,979</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Revenues				
Net Product revenues	\$ 786,479	\$ 872,567	\$ 1,619,645	\$ 1,800,219
License revenues	248,540	416,670	656,983	833,340
Revenues	1,035,019	1,289,237	2,276,628	2,633,559
Sales returns recovery restructuring				215,325
Net revenues	1,035,019	1,289,237	2,276,628	2,848,884
Cost of revenues	411,970	586,458	874,956	1,278,587
Gross margin	623,049	702,779	1,401,672	1,570,297
Research and development expenses	166,879	365,303	371,203	764,770
General, administrative and selling expenses	548,801	787,592	1,309,571	1,867,952
Loss from operations	(92,631)	(450,116)	(279,102)	(1,062,425)
Other (expense) income				
Interest (expense) income, net	(204)	1,138	2,049	2,488
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net			(52,839)	
Rent and miscellaneous income		33,491		110,963
Other (expense) income	(204)	34,629	(50,790)	113,451
Net loss	\$ (92,835)	\$ (415,487)	\$ (329,892)	\$ (948,974)
Basic and diluted loss per share:				
Numerator for loss per share:				
Net loss	\$ (92,835)	\$ (415,487)	\$ (329,892)	\$ (948,974)
Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock dividends				45,518
Series C Convertible Preferred Stock deemed dividend				469,465
Series D Convertible Preferred Stock beneficial conversion feature				753,012
Net loss attributable to common shareholders basic and diluted	\$ (92,835)	\$ (415,487)	\$ (329,892)	\$ (2,216,969)
Denominator for loss per share:				
Basic and diluted weighted average shares	57,883,575	48,003,703	57,883,575	41,505,896
Basic and diluted net loss attributable to common shareholders per share	\$ (.00)	\$ (.01)	\$ (.01)	\$ (.05)

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

(UNAUDITED)

	Series C Convertible Preferred Stock Outstanding	Series C Convertible Preferred Stock	Series D Convertible Preferred Stock Outstanding	Series D Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock Outstanding	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Deferred Stock Compen- sation	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders Equity
Balance, January 1, 2005	105,701,477	\$ 1	1,328,572	\$ 13,286	57,883,575	\$ 578,836	\$ 76,241,536	\$ (10,000)	\$ (71,294,592)	\$ 5,529,067
Amortization of Deferred Stock compensation								10,000		10,000
Net loss									(329,892)	(329,892)
Balance, June 30, 2005	105,701,477	\$ 1	1,328,572	\$ 13,286	57,883,575	\$ 578,836	\$ 76,241,536	\$	\$ (71,624,484)	\$ 5,209,175

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(UNAUDITED)

	For the Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (329,892)	\$ (948,974)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	263,752	298,003
Non-cash stock compensation expense	10,000	7,673
Provision for bad debt	(4,689)	(31,908)
Inventory reserve	(192,977)	43,337
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net	52,839	
Expense related to Common Stock Warrant issued in connection with the Series C Preferred Stock		62,221
Change in:		
Accounts receivable	276,781	120,800
Inventories	225,085	201,743
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	211,598	(397,019)
Other assets, net	26,056	6,183
Trade accounts payable	21,452	105,178
Accrued restructuring charges		(238,391)
Deferred revenue	(656,983)	(833,340)
Other current and long term liabilities	(514,714)	(107,069)
Net cash used in operating activities	(611,692)	(1,711,563)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of short-term investments		(600,000)
Principal payments received on note receivable from sale of Aircraft Communications Products Division		354,986
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	9,000	
Purchases of property and equipment	(1,744)	(6,540)
Patents and trademarks	(4,650)	(3,322)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	2,606	(254,876)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of Common Stock		25
Payment of capital lease	(2,285)	
Net proceeds from the issuance of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock		2,027,704
Payment of debt obligations		(10,244)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2,285)	2,017,485
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(611,371)	51,046
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	826,910	1,725,041
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 215,539	\$ 1,776,087

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Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Non-cash investing and financing activities:

Equipment acquired in exchange for a capital lease	\$ 18,277	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Deemed dividend attributable to Series C Convertible Preferred Stock	\$	\$ 469,465
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Beneficial conversion charge attributable to Series D Convertible Preferred Stock	\$	\$ 753,012
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Conversion of Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock into common stock	\$	\$ 636,004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Conversion of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock into common stock	\$	\$ 621,769
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation and Management Liquidity Plans

Basis of Presentation - The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Andrea Electronics Corporation and its subsidiaries (Andrea or the Company). All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

These unaudited, condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations of any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations to be expected for the fiscal year. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes included in Andrea s annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Management s Liquidity Plans - As of June 30, 2005, Andrea had working capital of \$895,338 and cash and cash equivalents of \$215,539. Andrea incurred a loss from continuing operations of \$92,631 and \$279,102 for the quarter and first half ended June 30, 2005. Andrea plans to continue to improve its cash flows during 2005 by continuing to implement reductions of administrative overhead expenses where feasible as well as placing heightened emphasis on its sales and marketing efforts.

As of August 10, 2005, Andrea has approximately \$300,000 (unaudited) of cash. While Andrea continues to explore opportunities to increase sales in new business areas, the Company is also examining additional opportunities for cost reduction and further diversification of its business. In the first quarter of 2005, Andrea has made significant changes in its facilities (See Note 6). By Andrea assigning its lease in Melville and entering into a new lease in Bohemia, the closing of its facility in Israel, the movement of the Company s facility in Utah and other related operational expense reductions, effective April 2005, Andrea reduced its annual cash expenses by approximately \$1.1 million. Although the Company is improving cash flows by reducing overall expenses, to the extent that the Company s revenues decline or remain flat, additional liquidity might be required. Accordingly, if Andrea fails to develop additional revenues from sales of its products to generate adequate funding from operations, or if Andrea fails to obtain additional financing through a capital transaction or other type of financing, Andrea will be required to continue to reduce its operating expenses and/or operations or Andrea may have to relinquish its products, technologies or markets which could have a materially adverse effect on revenue and operations. Andrea has no commitment for additional financing and may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. These matters raise substantial doubt about Andrea s ability to continue as a going concern. As such, the second quarter condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should Andrea be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Management Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure

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of contingent assets and liabilities and the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Among other things, estimates are used in accounting for allowances for doubtful accounts, inventory obsolescence, restructuring reserves, product warranties, depreciation, deferred income taxes, expected realizable values for assets (primarily goodwill and intangible assets), contingencies, revenue recognition as well as the recording and presentation of convertible preferred stock. Estimates and assumptions are periodically reviewed and the effects of any material revisions are reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements in the period that they are determined to be necessary. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Revenue Recognition - Non software-related revenue, which is generally comprised of microphones and microphone connectivity product revenues, is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to the customer, which is generally upon shipment. With respect to licensing revenues, Andrea recognizes revenue in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP)97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended, and Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13 Revenue Recognition. License revenue is recognized based on the terms and conditions of individual contracts. In addition, fee based services, which are short-term in nature, are generally performed on a time-and-material basis under separate service arrangements and the corresponding revenue is generally recognized as the services are performed.

Loss Per Share - Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss attributable to common shares adjusts basic loss per share for the effects of convertible securities, stock options and other potentially dilutive financial instruments, only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive. Securities that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share (EPS) in the future that were not included in the computation of the diluted EPS because to do so would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented, consist of the following:

Total potential common shares as of June 30, 2005:

Options to purchase common stock	2,760,000
Series C Convertible Preferred Stock and related accrued dividends	4,836,010
Series D Convertible Preferred Stock and related Warrants (Note 4)	10,472,632
	<hr/>
Total potential common shares as of June 30, 2005	18,068,642
	<hr/>

Stock-Based Compensation - At June 30, 2005, Andrea has two stock-based employee compensation plans. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure, which amended SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, Andrea has elected to continue to follow the intrinsic value method in accounting for its stock-based employee compensation arrangements as defined by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. (FIN) 44, Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation. No compensation expense has been recognized for options granted to employees, as all options granted under those plans have an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R. SFAS No. 123R eliminates the alternative to use Opinion No. 25's intrinsic value method of accounting that was provided in SFAS No. 123 as originally issued. SFAS No. 123R requires entities to recognize the cost of employee services in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which the employee is required to provide the service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. SFAS No. 123R requires entities to initially measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of liability instruments based on its current fair value; the fair value of the award will be re-measured at each reporting date through the settlement date. Changes in the fair value during the requisite service period will be recognized as compensation cost over that period. The grant date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing model's adjusted for the unique characteristics of those instruments. SFAS No. 123R is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 123R will have no effect on the Company's cash flows or financial position, but will have an adverse impact on results of operations.

The effect of expensing stock options on the Company's results of operations using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model is presented in the following pro forma table:

	<u>For the Three Months Ended</u>		<u>For the Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>June 30, 2005</u>	<u>June 30, 2004</u>	<u>June 30, 2005</u>	<u>June 30, 2004</u>
Net loss attributable to common shareholders as reported	\$ (92,835)	\$ (415,487)	\$ (329,892)	\$ (2,216,969)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method	9,349	40,896	18,698	66,259

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Pro forma net loss attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ (102,184)</u>	<u>\$ (456,383)</u>	<u>\$ (348,590)</u>	<u>\$ (2,283,228)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss attributable to common shareholders per share as reported	<u>\$ (.00)</u>	<u>\$ (.01)</u>	<u>\$ (.01)</u>	<u>\$ (.05)</u>
Basic and diluted pro forma net loss attributable to common shareholders per share	<u>\$ (.00)</u>	<u>\$ (.01)</u>	<u>\$ (.01)</u>	<u>\$ (.05)</u>

There were no stock options granted during the three or six-month periods ended June 30, 2005. There were 475,000 stock options granted during the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004.

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The fair values of the stock options granted were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004:

	June 30, 2004
Expected life in years	4
Risk-free interest rates	3.73%
Volatility	218%
Dividend yield	0%

Cash and Cash Equivalents - Cash and cash equivalents include cash and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Andrea has cash deposits in excess of the maximum amounts insured by FDIC at June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Concentration of Credit Risk - Andrea is a manufacturer of audio communications equipment for several industries. Revenues related to the recognition of deferred revenue as well as other service related revenues to one customer were approximately 27% and 38% of the total net revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively and accounted for 18% and 10% of total accounts receivable at June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues related to the recognition of deferred revenue as well as other service related revenues to one customer were approximately 34% and 36% of the total net revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Sales of noise canceling and active noise canceling products were significant to one customer and its affiliates, accounting for approximately 11% and 0% of the total sales for the three months ended June 30 2005 and 2004, respectively, and accounted for 16% of total accounts receivable at June 30, 2005.

Andrea purchased a substantial portion of its finished goods from one supplier. Purchases from this supplier amounted to 87% and 64% of total purchases for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, purchases from this supplier amounted to 70% and 63%, respectively, of total purchases. At June 30, 2005 and 2004, the amount due to this supplier included in accounts payable were \$0 and \$230,257, respectively.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - The allowance for doubtful accounts reflects management's best estimate of probable losses inherent in the account receivable balance. Management determines the allowance based on known troubled accounts, historical experience and other currently available evidence.

Inventories - Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (on a first-in, first-out) or market basis.

	June 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
Raw materials	\$ 159,553	\$ 416,894
Work-in-process	4,755	17,224
Finished goods	1,329,023	1,284,298
	1,493,331	1,718,416
Less: reserve for obsolescence	(609,534)	(802,511)

\$ 883,797	\$ 915,905
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Intangible and Long-Lived Assets

Andrea accounts for its long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets for purposes of determining and measuring impairment of its long-lived assets (primarily intangible assets) other than goodwill. Andrea's policy is to periodically review the value assigned to its long-lived assets to determine if they have been permanently impaired by adverse conditions which may affect Andrea. If Andrea identifies a permanent impairment such that the carrying amount of Andrea's long lived assets are not recoverable using the sum of an undiscounted cash flow projection (gross margin dollars from product sales), a new cost basis for the impaired asset will be established. This new cost basis will be net of any recorded impairment.

In 2004 because the revenues from the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products business segment were lower than expected and this business segment was still operating at a loss, Andrea obtained the assistance of an independent appraiser to test for impairment. Management compared the sum of Andrea's undiscounted cash flow projections (gross margin dollars from product sales) of the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software core technology to the carrying value of that technology. The results of this test indicated that there was not an impairment. However, this process utilized probability weighted undiscounted cash flow projections which include a significant amount of management's judgment and estimates as to future revenue. If these probability weighted projections do not come to fruition, the Company could be required to record an impairment charge in the near term and such impairment could be material.

Andrea amortizes its core technology, patents and trademarks on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of its intangible assets that range from 15 to 17 years. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, amortization expense was \$117,504 and \$117,355, respectively. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, amortization expense was \$234,958 and \$234,692, respectively.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2005, the FASB issued FIN 47 Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, which is effective for the Company on December 31, 2005. FIN 47 clarifies that the phrase conditional asset retirement obligation, as used in SFAS No. 143, Accounting for the Asset Retirement Obligations, which refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity for which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the Company. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and/or method of settlement. Uncertainty about the timing and/or method of settlement of a conditional asset retirement obligation should be factored into the measurement of the liability when sufficient information exists. SFAS No. 143 acknowledges that in some cases, sufficient information may not be available to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. The adoption of FIN 47 is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005 the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections. SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application to prior periods financial statements of changes in accounting principle. It also requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. The statement will be effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS No. 154 is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In June 2005, the EIFT reached consensus on Issue No. 05-6, Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements (EITF 05-6). EITF 5-6 provides guidance on determining the amortization period for leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or acquired subsequent to lease inception. The guidance in EITF 05-6 will be applied prospectively and is effective for periods beginning after June 29, 2005. The adoption of EITF 05-6 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 3. Series C Convertible Preferred Stock

On October 10, 2000, Andrea issued and sold in a private placement \$7,500,000 of Series C Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock (the Series C Preferred Stock). As of December 31, 2003, there were 677.187593 shares of Series C Preferred Stock outstanding, which was recorded net of the unaccreted present value of the transaction costs of \$79,273. Each of these shares of Series C Preferred Stock had a stated value of \$10,000 plus a 5% per annum increase in the stated value, which sum was convertible into Common Stock at a conversion price of \$0.30. This conversion price was subject to change based on various events, including the announcement of a major transaction or upon certain triggering events. In addition, upon announcement of a major transaction or upon certain triggering events, as defined, the investors had the right to require Andrea to redeem all or a portion of the investors' Series C Preferred Stock at a defined redemption price. If Andrea were unable to effect such redemption, the Company would be subject to additional penalties. Due to these redemption features, the Series C Preferred Stock was presented outside of shareholders' equity (deficit) in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2003.

On February 17, 2004, Andrea announced that it had entered into an Exchange and Termination Agreement and an Acknowledgment and Waiver Agreement and that certain third party investors (the Series C Investors) had purchased 582.887593 shares of the Series C Preferred

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Stock from the original holder of such Series C Preferred Stock (the Existing C Holder). Pursuant to the Exchange and Termination Agreement, the Existing C Holder would exchange 46.3 shares of the Series C Preferred Stock, together with related accrued dividends of \$77,378, in exchange for 1.8 million shares of Common Stock and cease to own any of the Series C Preferred Stock. In the Acknowledgment and Waiver Agreement between Andrea and the Series C Investors, the terms of the Series C Preferred Stock would effectively be revised, which among other things would: (i) eliminate the holders' security interest in Andrea's assets; (ii) eliminate any right of holders of the Series C Preferred Stock to require a redemption of the Series C Preferred Stock, with two limited exceptions which are within Andrea's control; (iii) eliminate the future increases, based on a rate of 5% per year of the Stated Value of the unconverted balance of the Series C Preferred Stock, of the shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion of Series C Preferred Stock; and (iv) eliminate an existing election by a holder of Series C Preferred Stock to utilize a lower market price as the conversion price and reset the conversion price of the Series C Preferred Stock to \$0.2551 per share of Common Stock from the existing \$0.30 per share.

As a result of the Acknowledgement and Waiver Agreement, the Series C Preferred Stock was presented as part of shareholders' equity in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet for the year ended December 31, 2004. Additionally, unaccreted Series C Preferred Stock transaction costs of \$72,231 were charged as a reduction to additional paid-in capital. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2004, Andrea recorded a non-cash deemed dividend of \$469,465, which represents a pro-rata portion of the consideration resulting from the reduction of the conversion price of Series C Preferred Stock.

Knightsbridge Capital served as a financial advisor to Andrea in connection with the aforementioned transactions and the initial issuance of the Series D Preferred Stock and related warrants. In connection with the transactions related to the Series C Preferred Stock and the initial issuance of the Series D Preferred Stock, Andrea agreed to pay Knightsbridge Capital \$300,000 in cash and to issue warrants exercisable for an aggregate of 377,094 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time after six months and before February 23, 2009 at an exercise price of \$0.38 per share. Andrea allocated fifty percent of these transactions costs to each of the Series C Preferred Stock and the Series D Preferred Stock. As such, \$150,000 of the \$300,000 payment to Knightsbridge Capital and \$62,221 of the \$124,442 expense related to the issuance of the warrants and other legal and transaction costs of \$101,903 were included in general, administrative and selling expenses for the period ended March 31, 2004.

As of June 30, 2005, there were 105.701477 shares of Series C Preferred Stock outstanding, which were convertible into 4,836,010 shares of Common Stock and accrued dividends of \$176,652.

Note 4. Series D Convertible Preferred Stock

On February 17, 2004, Andrea entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with the Series C Investors and other investors (collectively, the Buyers) pursuant to which the Buyers agreed to invest a total of \$2,500,000. In connection with this agreement, on February 23, 2004, the Buyers purchased, for a purchase price of \$1,250,000, an aggregate of 1,250,000 shares of a new class of preferred stock, the Series D Preferred Stock, convertible into 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock (an effective conversion price of \$0.25 per share) and Common Stock warrants exercisable for an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time after six months and before February 23, 2009 at an exercise price of \$0.38 per share.

In addition, on June 4, 2004, the Buyers purchased for an additional \$1,250,000, an additional 1,250,000 shares of Series D Preferred Stock convertible into 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock (an effective conversion price of \$0.25 per share) and Common Stock warrants exercisable for an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time after six months and before June 4, 2009 at an exercise price of \$0.17 per share.

Knightsbridge Capital served as a financial advisor to Andrea in connection with the initial issuance of the Series D Preferred Stock and the transaction related to the Series C Preferred Stock. In connection with the transactions related to the Series C Preferred Stock and the initial issuance of the Series D Preferred Stock and related warrants, Andrea agreed to pay Knightsbridge Capital \$300,000 in cash and to issue warrants exercisable for an aggregate of 377,094 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time after six months and before February 23, 2009 at an exercise price of \$0.38 per share. Andrea allocated fifty percent of these transactions costs to each of the Series C Preferred Stock and the Series D Preferred Stock. As such, \$150,000 of the \$300,000 payment to Knightsbridge Capital, and \$62,221 of the \$124,442 expense related to the issuance of the warrants offset net Series D Preferred Stock proceeds and were recorded as a decrease in additional paid-in capital for the period ended March 31, 2004. In addition, in connection with the second tranche sale of the Series D Preferred Stock and related warrants, Andrea paid Knightsbridge Capital an additional \$50,000 and issued warrants exercisable for an aggregate of 62,500 shares of Common Stock. The warrants are exercisable at any time after six months and before June 4, 2009 at an exercise price of \$0.17 per share. Including the expenses related to Knightsbridge Capital allocated to the Series D Preferred Stock, the total transaction costs associated with the issuance of the Series D Preferred Stock were \$487,608. These charges are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

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In accordance with EITF Issue 00-27, Application of EITF Issue No. 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments, Andrea recorded a non-cash beneficial conversion charge of \$753,012 to its accumulated deficit in the first quarter of 2004, related to the first tranche of the Series D Preferred Stock. The non-cash beneficial conversion charge measures the difference between the relative fair value of the Series D Preferred Stock and the fair market value of the shares of Andrea's common stock issuable pursuant to the conversion terms on the date of issuance. This charge represents the maximum charge under this standard for this issuance. There was no beneficial conversion feature associated with the second tranche of Series D Preferred Stock.

As of June 30, 2005, there were 1,328,572 shares of Series D Preferred Stock and 5,158,344 related warrants outstanding, which are convertible and exercisable into 10,472,632 shares of Common Stock.

Note 5. Licensing Agreements

In December 2001 and March 2002, Andrea entered into two agreements with Analog Devices. These license agreements relate to Andrea's high performance noise canceling technologies that enable clear voice communications and high-performance audio in small home-office and regular office environments. Under these agreements, Analog Devices paid Andrea a total of \$5 million in license fees during 2002. The unamortized portion of the license agreements, as amended, is recorded as current deferred revenue in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. All license revenues are being recognized on a straight-line basis over three-years, \$3 million of which started to be recognized during the first quarter of 2002, and \$2 million, which started to be recognized in the third quarter of 2002. During the three months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004, \$248,540 and \$416,670, respectively of license revenues was recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations. During the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, \$656,983 and \$833,340, respectively of license revenues was recognized in the accompanying condensed consolidated statement of operations.

In November 2004, Andrea entered into a license agreement with Analog Devices to integrate its EchoStop technology with Analog's audio codec products for one of Analog Devices' customers (EchoStop Licensed Products). In consideration for this license, Analog will pay Andrea a royalty for each EchoStop Licensed Product shipped. If at the end of the first year of the agreement royalty payments are less than \$100,000, Analog will pay Andrea the difference between \$100,000 and the royalties paid to Andrea based on the number of EchoStop Licensed Products shipped during the first year of the agreement. During the three and six-month periods ending June 30, 2005, Andrea has recognized \$25,000 of revenues under this agreement.

In November 2004, Andrea entered into a license agreement with Analog Devices to integrate its VoiceCenter technology with one of Analog's audio codec products for one of Analog Devices' customers (VoiceCenter Licensed Product). In consideration for this license Analog will pay Andrea a royalty for each VoiceCenter Licensed Product shipped. During the three and six-month periods ending June 30, 2005, Andrea has recognized \$5,468 of revenues under this agreement.

Note 6. Commitments And Contingencies

Leases

In March 2005, Andrea entered into an assignment of lease and assumption agreement with respect to its existing corporate headquarters in Melville, New York. Under this agreement, Andrea vacated the premises on March 26, 2005 and the assignee took over the current lease, as amended. Andrea recorded a non-cash reversal of \$330,807 related to deferred rent charges, a non-cash charge of \$33,281 related to the write off of certain property and equipment including leasehold improvements related to this operating lease and a cash charge of \$219,224 lease termination costs. Rent expense under this operating lease was \$0 and \$153,420 for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005, respectively, and was \$153,420 and \$306,840 for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2004, respectively.

Additionally, in March 2005, Andrea entered into a new lease for its new corporate headquarters located in Bohemia, New York, where Andrea leases space for warehousing, sales and executive offices from an unrelated party. The lease is for approximately 11,000 square feet and expires in October 2008. Rent expense under this operating lease for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 was \$19,294. As of June 30, 2005, the minimum lease payments under this lease and all non-cancelable operating leases are as follows:

<u>Period ending December 31,</u>	Amount
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2005 (July to December 31)	\$ 47,086
2006	95,909
2007	92,244
2008	90,374
2009	89,557
Thereafter	29,171
Total	\$ 444,341

Employment Agreements

In June 2004, the Company entered into a one-year employment contract with the Chairman of the Board, Douglas J. Andrea, which automatically renews for one additional one-year term and expires June 2006. Pursuant to his employment agreement, Mr. Andrea receives an annual base salary of \$200,000 per annum through August 3, 2005 and \$225,000 per annum thereafter, a minimum annual prorated bonus of \$50,000 and an annual stock grant of 250,000 options. Mr. Andrea is also be entitled to a change in control payment equal to one times his base salary with continuation of health and medical benefits for one year in the event of a change in

control and subsequent termination of employment other than for cause. Mr. Andrea agreed to postpone payment of his \$50,000 bonus for the period ending December 31, 2004. At June 30, 2005, the future minimum cash commitments under this agreement aggregate \$388,542 (including Mr. Andrea's 2004 bonus), of which \$75,000 and \$50,000 is included in other liabilities at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively.

On August 4, 2005, in accordance with his employment agreement, Mr. Andrea was granted 250,000 stock options. This grant provides for six month vesting period, an exercise price of \$0.04, which was fair market value at the date of grant, and a term of 10 years.

Paul E. Donofrio, former President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, was terminated without cause and resigned as a Director of the Company effective January 25, 2005. In connection with his termination, the Company and Mr. Donofrio entered into a separation agreement and general release to resolve any obligations owed Mr. Donofrio under his existing employment agreement and any other obligations or liabilities the Company may have to Mr. Donofrio (the Release Agreement).

The Release Agreement, dated January 25, 2005, between the Company and Mr. Donofrio provides for the following terms:

Termination of Mr. Donofrio's existing employment agreement with the Company effective January 25, 2005;

Payment to Mr. Donofrio of a \$50,000 lump sum payment on February 11, 2005;

Payment to Mr. Donofrio of \$30,000 to be paid over a six month period (\$5,000 per month) with a final \$2,500 payment to be contingent upon receipt by the Company from Mr. Donofrio at the end of the six month period of an additional release agreement;

Legal Proceedings

On August 6, 2003, Christopher P. Sauvigne, former director and President and Chief Executive Officer of Andrea filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, against the Company titled Christopher P. Sauvigne v. Andrea Electronics Corporation, Index No. 03-012098 (the Action). The Action alleged that Mr. Sauvigne and Andrea were parties to an employment contract and that Andrea breached the contract in connection with the termination of Mr. Sauvigne as President and Chief Executive Officer of Andrea on August 1, 2003. The Action sought (i) a sum of not less than \$131,250, plus interest, (ii) a mandate that Andrea grant options for 400,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Sauvigne and (iii) reasonable counsel fees and costs. On September 25, 2003, Andrea filed a response to the Action with the Court denying these claims. In addition, Andrea filed a counterclaim against Mr. Sauvigne alleging that (i) Mr. Sauvigne misused his corporate credit card and (ii) breached his fiduciary duty to Andrea by omitting material facts concerning his involvement with the group of private investors that purchased the Andrea Aircraft Communications Products division and/or failing to disclose to Andrea that the private investor group included various members of Mr. Sauvigne's family. The counterclaim seeks (i) reimbursement of any compensation paid to Mr. Sauvigne for any personal and/or undocumented expenses incurred by him (ii) forfeiture and repayment to Andrea of all salary, bonuses, and benefits that Mr. Sauvigne received from Andrea after the breach of his fiduciary duty in an amount to be determined at trial and (iii) attorneys fees and costs.

On April 18, 2005, Andrea received the executed settlement agreement and release (Settlement Agreement) executed by Mr. Sauvigne on April 14, 2005 settling the outstanding litigation between the parties. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, Mr. Sauvigne agreed to release and discharge the Company with respect to all of his claims asserted in the litigation. In addition, the Company agreed to release and discharge Mr. Sauvigne with respect to all of its counterclaims asserted in the litigation and to pay Mr. Sauvigne an amount of \$73,000.

On November 7, 2003, Andrea filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, against Radha Soami Society Beas-America, current owner of the Company's former building in Long Island City, seeking release of funds held in a post Closing Escrow and Indemnification Agreement of approximately \$220,000, including accrued interest, which is included in other assets, net, related to the sale of such premises. The defendant has filed opposing documents against the escrowed amount. Currently, the Company has filed an application with the Court for a determination of the parties' rights under the escrow agreement. Additionally, the two parties are attempting to settle the suit outside of court.

Additionally, Andrea is involved in routine litigation incidental to the normal course of business. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the final outcome of the claims, Andrea believes the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on Andrea's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Note 7. Segment Information

Andrea follows the provisions of SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information. Reportable operating segments are determined based on Andrea's management approach. The management approach, as defined by SFAS No. 131, is based on the way that the chief operating decision-maker organizes the segments within an enterprise for making operating decisions and assessing performance. While Andrea's results of operations are primarily reviewed on a consolidated basis, the chief

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operating decision-maker also manages the enterprise in two segments: (i) Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products and (ii) Andrea Anti-Noise Products. Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products primarily include products based on the use of some, or all, of the following technologies: Andrea Digital Super Directional Array microphone technology (DSDA), Andrea Direction Finding and Tracking Array microphone technology (DFTA), Andrea PureAudio noise filtering technology, and Andrea EchoStop, an advanced acoustic echo cancellation technology. Our Andrea Anti-Noise Products include noise cancellation and active noise cancellation computer headset products and related computer peripheral products.

The following represents selected condensed consolidated financial information for Andrea's segments for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004:

<u>Segment Data</u>	Andrea DSP		
	Microphone and		
	Audio Software	Andrea Anti-	Total 2005
Products	Noise Products		
Net revenues from external customers	\$ 445,059	\$ 589,960	\$ 1,035,019
Loss from operations	(78,791)	(13,840)	(92,631)
Depreciation and amortization	119,422	8,522	127,944
Assets	4,825,984	1,121,850	5,947,834
Total long lived assets	179,286	3,979,678	4,158,964

	Andrea DSP		
	Microphone and		
	Audio Software	Andrea Anti-	Total 2004
Products	Noise Products		
Net revenues from external customers	\$ 663,399	\$ 625,838	\$ 1,289,237
Loss from operations	(244,225)	(205,891)	(450,116)
Depreciation and amortization	131,972	16,260	148,232
Assets	6,550,920	2,981,023	9,531,943
Total long lived assets	246,180	4,490,491	4,736,671

The following represents selected condensed consolidated financial information for Andrea's segments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004:

<u>Segment Data</u>	Andrea DSP		
	Microphone and		
	Audio Software	Andrea Anti-	Total 2005
Products	Noise Products		
Net revenues from external customers	\$ 1,036,252	\$ 1,240,376	\$ 2,276,628

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Loss from operations	(184,358)	(94,744)	(279,102)
Depreciation and amortization	241,825	21,927	263,752

Andrea DSP

**Microphone
and**

Audio Software

Andrea Anti-

**Noise
Products**

Total 2004

	<u>Products</u>	<u>Noise Products</u>	<u>Total 2004</u>
Net revenues from external customers	\$ 1,397,926	\$ 1,450,958	\$ 2,848,884
Sales returns recovery restructuring		215,325	215,325
Loss from operations	(654,861)	(407,564)	(1,062,425)
Depreciation and amortization	264,814	33,189	298,003

Management assesses assets and non-operating income statement data on a consolidated basis only. International revenues are based on the country in which the end-user is located. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, and as of each respective period-end, net revenues and accounts receivable by geographic area are as follows:

<u>Geographic Data</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2004</u>
Net revenues:		
United States	\$ 983,747	\$ 1,220,071
Foreign ^(*)	51,272	69,166
	<u>\$ 1,035,019</u>	<u>\$ 1,289,237</u>
Accounts receivable:		
United States	\$ 404,352	\$ 519,204
Foreign ^(*)	12,686	3,326
	<u>\$ 417,038</u>	<u>\$ 522,530</u>

* Net revenue to any one foreign county did not exceed 10% of total revenues for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, by geographic area, net revenues are as follows:

<u>Geographic Data</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2005</u>	<u>June 30,</u> <u>2004</u>
Net revenues:		
United States	\$ 2,173,208	\$ 2,497,181
Foreign ^(*)	103,420	351,703
	<u>\$ 2,276,628</u>	<u>\$ 2,848,884</u>

♦ Net revenue to any one foreign county did not exceed 10% of total revenues for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

Note 8. Option Grants to Directors, Officers and Employees

On August 10, 2005, the Board of Directors granted 600,000 stock options to the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, 250,000 stock options to the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, 815,000 stock options to employees of the Company, 300,000 stock options to outside directors and 120,000 stock options to an outside consultant. Each option grant provides for a three month vesting period, an exercise price of \$0.05, which was fair market value at the date of grant, and a term of 10 years. The Company will recognize \$6,000 in compensation expense related to the stock option grant to the outside consultant.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Overview

Our mission is to provide the emerging voice interface markets with state-of-the-art communications products that facilitate natural language, human/machine interfaces.

Examples of the applications and interfaces for which Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products and Andrea Anti-Noise Products provide benefit include: Internet and other computer-based speech; telephony communications; multi-point conferencing; speech recognition; multimedia; multi-player Internet and CD ROM interactive games; and other applications and interfaces that incorporate natural language processing. We believe that end users of these applications and interfaces will require high quality microphone and earphone products that enhance voice transmission, particularly in noisy environments, for use with personal computers, mobile personal computing devices, cellular and other wireless communication devices and automotive communication systems. Our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products use far-field digital signal processing technology to provide high quality transmission of voice where the user is at a distance from the microphone. High quality audio communication technologies will be required for emerging far-field voice applications, ranging from continuous speech dictation, to Internet telephony and multiparty video teleconferencing and collaboration, to natural language-driven interfaces for automobiles, home and office automation and other machines and devices into which voice-controlled microprocessors are expected to be introduced during the next several years.

We outsource to Asia high volume assembly for most of our products from purchased components. We assemble some low volume Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products from purchased components primarily in our New York facility. As sales of any particular Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Product increases, assembly operations are transferred to a subcontractor in Asia.

Our Critical Accounting Policies

Our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes to our condensed consolidated financial statements contain information that is pertinent to management's discussion and analysis. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In addition to the recording and presentation of our convertible preferred stock, we believe that the following are some of the more critical judgment areas in the application of our accounting policies that affect our financial condition and results of operations. We have discussed the application of these critical accounting policies with our Audit Committee.

Revenue Recognition Non software-related revenue, which is generally comprised of microphones and microphone connectivity product revenues, is recognized when title and risk of loss pass to the customer, which is generally upon shipment. With respect to licensing revenues, we recognize revenue in accordance with Statement of Position (SOP) 97-2, Software Revenue Recognition, as amended, and Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 13 Revenue Recognition. License revenue is recognized based on the terms and conditions of individual contracts (see Note 5 of our condensed consolidated financial statements, for example). In addition, fee based services, which are short-term in nature, are generally performed on a time-and-material basis under separate service arrangements and the corresponding revenue is generally recognized as the services are performed.

Accounts Receivable We are required to estimate the collectibility of our trade receivables. Judgment is required in assessing the realization of these receivables, including the current creditworthiness of each customer and related aging of the past due balances. We evaluate specific accounts when we become aware of a situation where a customer may not be able to meet its financial obligations due to a deterioration of its financial viability, credit ratings or bankruptcy. The reserve requirements are based on the best facts available to us and reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is received. Our reserves also are determined by using percentages applied to certain aged receivable categories. At June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$18,941 and \$23,630, respectively.

Inventories We are required to state our inventories at the lower of cost or market. In assessing the ultimate realization of inventories, we are required to make considerable judgments as to future demand requirements and compare that with our current inventory levels. Our reserve requirements generally increase as our projected demand requirements decrease due to market conditions, technological and product life cycle changes as well as longer than previously expected usage periods. Inventories of \$883,797 and \$915,905 at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are net of reserves of \$609,534 and \$802,511, respectively. It is possible that additional charges to inventory may be recorded in the future if there are further declines in market conditions, or if additional restructuring actions are taken.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets - we account for our long-lived assets in accordance with SFAS No. 144 for purposes of determining and measuring impairment of its long-lived assets (primarily intangible assets) other than goodwill. Our policy is to review the value assigned to our long lived assets to determine if they have been permanently impaired by adverse conditions which may affect the company whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If we identify a permanent impairment such that the carrying amount of Andrea's long lived assets are not recoverable using the sum of an undiscounted cash flow projection (gross margin dollars from product sales), the impaired asset is adjusted to the estimated fair value which becomes the new cost basis for the impaired asset. This new cost basis will be net of any recorded impairment. Considerable management judgment is necessary to estimate undiscounted future operating cash flows and fair values and, accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from such estimates.

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In 2004, because the revenues from the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products business segment were lower than expected and this business segment was still operating at a loss, we obtained the assistance of an independent appraiser to test for impairment. Management compared the sum of the company's undiscounted cash flow projections (gross margin dollars from product sales) of the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software core technology to the carrying value of that technology. The results of this test indicated that there was no impairment. However, this process utilized probability weighted undiscounted cash flow projections which include a significant amount of management's judgment and estimates as to future revenue. If these probability weighted projections do not come to fruition, we could be required to record an impairment charge in the near term and such impairment could be material.

Amortization expense was \$117,504 and \$117,355 for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Amortization expense was \$234,958 and \$234,692 for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Amortization of core technology is expected to be approximately \$441,421 per year for the next nine years. Trademarks and patents

are amortized on a straight-line basis over 17 years. The net value of our core technology and patents and trademarks at June 30, 2005 is \$3,752,079 and \$362,959 respectively. The net value of our core technology and patents and trademarks at December 31, 2004 was \$3,972,790 and \$372,556, respectively.

Deferred Tax Assets We currently have significant deferred tax assets. SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, requires a valuation allowance to be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. Furthermore, SFAS No. 109 provides that it is difficult to conclude that a valuation allowance is not needed when there is negative evidence such as cumulative losses in recent years. Therefore, cumulative losses weigh heavily in the overall assessment. Accordingly, we expect to provide a full valuation allowance on future tax benefits until we can sustain a level of profitability that demonstrates our ability to utilize the assets, or other significant positive evidence arises that suggests our ability to utilize such assets. The future realization of a portion of our reserved deferred tax assets related to tax benefits associated with the exercise of stock options, if and when realized, will not result in a tax benefit in the consolidated statement of operations, but rather will result in an increase in additional paid-in capital. We will continue to re-assess our reserves on deferred income tax assets in future periods on a quarterly basis.

We are subject to proceedings, lawsuits and other claims, including proceedings under laws and government regulations related to securities, environmental, labor, product and other matters. We are required to assess the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes to these matters, as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of reserves required, if any, for these contingencies is based on an analysis of each individual issue with the assistance of legal counsel. The amount of any reserves may change in the future due to new developments in each matter.

The impact of changes in the estimates and judgments pertaining to revenue recognition, receivables and inventories is directly reflected in our segments' loss from operations. Although any charges related to our deferred tax assets are not reflected in our segment results, the long-term forecasts supporting the realization of those assets and changes in them are significantly affected by the actual and expected results of each segment.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information contained in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the three months ended June 30, 2005 (the 2005 Second Quarter) compared to the three months ended June 30, 2004 (the 2004 Second Quarter) and for the six months ended June 30, 2005 (the 2005 First Half) compared to the six months ended June 30, 2004 (the 2004 First Half) are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The words anticipates, believes, estimates, expects, intends, plans, seeks, variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations, estimates and projections about our business and industry, our beliefs and certain assumptions made by our management. Investors are cautioned that matters subject to forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including economic, competitive, governmental, technological and other factors that may affect our business and prospects. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. In order to obtain the benefits of these safe harbor provisions for any such forward-looking statements, we wish to caution investors and prospective investors about the following significant factors, which, among others, have in some cases affected our actual results and are in the future likely to affect our actual results and could cause them to differ materially from those expressed in any such forward-looking statements. These factors include the following:

Our operating results are subject to significant fluctuation, period-to-period comparisons of our operating results may not necessarily be meaningful and you should not rely on them as indications of our future performance.

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Our results of operations have historically been and are subject to continued substantial annual and quarterly fluctuations. The causes of these fluctuations include, among other things:

the volume of sales of our products under our collaborative marketing arrangements;

the cost of development of our products;

the mix of products we sell;

the mix of distribution channels we use;

the timing of our new product releases and those of our competitors;

fluctuations in the computer and communications hardware and software marketplace; and

general economic conditions.

We cannot assure that the level of revenues and gross profit, if any, that we achieve in any particular fiscal period will not be significantly lower than in other fiscal periods. Our revenues for the 2005 Second Quarter were approximately \$1.0 million versus approximately \$1.3 million for the 2004 Second Quarter. Net loss applicable to common shareholders for the 2005 Second Quarter was approximately \$0.1 million, or \$.00 per share on a basic and diluted basis, versus net income applicable to common shareholders of approximately \$0.4 million, or \$.01 per share on a basic and diluted basis for the 2004 Second Quarter. Our revenues for the 2005 First Half were approximately \$2.3 million versus \$2.8 million for the 2004 First Half. Net loss applicable to common shareholders for the 2005 First Half was approximately \$0.3 million, or \$.01 per share on a basic and diluted basis, versus net income applicable to common shareholders of approximately \$2.2 million, or \$.05 per share on a basic and diluted basis for the 2004 First Half. During 2004, we continued to experience cash flow constraints and, in response, on February 17, 2004, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with third party investors (Buyers) pursuant to which the Buyers agreed to invest a total of \$2.5 million in the Company. Pursuant to the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, we received \$1.25 million on February 23, 2004 and another \$1.25 million on June 4, 2004. While we continue to explore opportunities to grow sales in other business areas, we are also examining additional opportunities for cost reduction, production efficiencies and further diversification of our business. In the first quarter of 2005 we have made tremendous strides in cutting our expenses. By assigning our lease in Melville, entering into our new lease in Bohemia, closing our facility in Israel, moving our facility in Utah and other related operational expense reductions, effective April 2005, we have reduced our annual cash expenses by approximately \$1.1 million. Although we are improving cash flows by reducing overall expenses, if our revenues decline we may not generate positive cash flows and our net income or loss may be disproportionately affected. Furthermore, our acquisition in 1998 of Lamar Signal Processing, Ltd. (Lamar) resulted in a substantial amount of goodwill (written off in entirety) and other intangible assets. The amortization of these intangible assets has had, and will continue to have, a negative, non-cash impact on our results of operations. In addition, during the three-month period ended March 31, 2004 we recorded a non-cash deemed dividend of approximately \$0.5 million representing a prorata portion of the consideration given in connection with the Series C Preferred Stock s Acknowledge and Waiver Agreement and a non-cash charge of approximately \$0.8 million relating to the intrinsic value of the realization of a contingent beneficial conversion feature related to the Company s initial issuance of the Series D Convertible Preferred Stock. As a result of all the above factors, we might continue to accumulate losses and the market price of our common stock could decline and/or continue to fluctuate.

If we fail to obtain additional capital or maintain access to funds sufficient to meet our operating needs, we may be required to significantly reduce, sell, or refocus our operations and our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely effected.

In order to be a viable entity we need to achieve profitable operations. To accomplish that we need to maintain/increase current revenues and continue to look for ways to control expenses. We might also need to sell additional assets or raise capital as a means of funding continued operations. In recent years, we have sustained significant operating losses. Since 1997, we have been unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to meet our operating needs and, correspondingly, from time to time during the past several years, we have raised additional capital from external sources. We may have to continue to raise additional capital from external sources. These sources may include private or public financings through the issuance of debt, convertible debt or equity, or collaborative arrangements. Such additional capital and funding may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. Additionally, we may only be able to obtain additional capital or funds through arrangements that require us to relinquish rights to our products, technologies or potential markets, in whole or in part, or result in our sale. On February 20, 2004, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement pursuant to which the Buyers agreed to invest a total of \$2.5 million in the Company, of which we received \$1.25 million on February 23, 2004 and \$1.25 million on June 4, 2004. In addition to these funds, we have made tremendous strides in cutting our expenses. By assigning our lease in Melville and entering into our new lease in Bohemia, closing our facility in Israel, moving our facility in Utah and other related operational expense reductions, effective April 2005, we have reduced our annual cash expenses by approximately \$1.1 million. As a result, we believe that we now have sufficient liquidity to continue our operations at least through June 2006, provided our revenues do not decline and our operating expenses do not increase. Although we have revised our business strategies to reduce our expenses and capital expenditures, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in generating positive cash flows or obtaining access to additional sources of funding in amounts necessary to continue our operations.

If we fail to develop additional revenues from sales of our products to generate adequate funding from operations, or fail to obtain additional financing through a capital transaction or other type of funding, we may be unable to continue as a going concern.

As of August 10, 2005, we had approximately \$300,000 of cash. While we continue to explore opportunities to increase sales in new business areas, we are also examining additional opportunities for cost reductions and further diversification of our business. In the first quarter of 2005, we made significant changes in our facilities. By assigning our lease in Melville and entering into a new lease in Bohemia, the closing of our

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facility in Israel, the movement of our facility in Utah and other related operational expense reductions, effective April 2005, we have reduced our annual cash expenses by approximately \$1.1 million. Although we are improving cash flows by reducing overall expenses, to the extent that our revenues decline or remain flat, additional liquidity might be required. Accordingly, if we fail to develop additional revenues from sales of our products to generate adequate funding from operations, or if we fail to obtain additional financing through a capital transaction or other type of financing, we will be required to continue to reduce our operating expenses and/or operations or we may have to relinquish our products, technologies or markets which could have a

materially adverse effect on revenue and operations. We have no commitment for additional financing and may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. As such, the second quarter condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

Shares Eligible For Future Sale May Have An Adverse Effect On Market Price and Andrea Stockholders May Experience Substantial Dilution.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could have the effect of depressing the prevailing market price of our common stock. Of the 200,000,000 shares of common stock presently authorized, 57,883,575 were outstanding as of August 10, 2005. The number of shares outstanding does not include an aggregate of 20,460,295 shares of common stock that are issuable. This number of issuable common shares is equal to approximately 35% of the 57,883,575 outstanding shares. These issuable common shares are comprised of: a) 5,045,000 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of outstanding awards granted under our 1991 Performance Equity Plan and 1998 Stock Plan; b) 106,653 shares reserved for future grants under our 1998 Stock Plan; c) 4,836,010 shares of common stock that are issuable upon conversion of the Series C Preferred Stock; d) 5,314,288 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series D Preferred Stock; and e) 5,158,344 of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants relating to the Series D Preferred stock.

Conversions of our Series C Preferred Stock, Series D Preferred Stock and related Warrants may result in substantial dilution to other holders of our common stock.

As of August 10, 2005, we had 105,701,477 shares of Series C Preferred Stock, 1,328,572 shares of Series D Preferred Stock and 5,158,344 Common Stock warrants outstanding. The issuance of shares of common stock upon conversion of the Series C Preferred Stock is limited to that amount which, after given effect to the conversion, would cause the holder not to beneficially own in excess of 4.99% or, together with other shares beneficially own during the 60 day period prior to such conversion, not to beneficially own in excess of 9.99% of the outstanding shares of common stock. The issuance of common stock upon conversion of the Series D Preferred Stock and the related warrants also are limited to that amount which, after given effect to the conversion, would cause the holder not to beneficially own an excess of 4.99% of then outstanding shares of our common stock, except that each holder has a right to terminate such limitation upon 61 days notice to us. Beneficial ownership for purposes of calculation of such percentage limitations does not include shares whose acquisition is subject to similar limitations. If all shares of the Series C and Series D Preferred Stock and warrants, which are outstanding to be issued, are assumed to be converted into or exercised for shares of common stock, the number of new shares of common stock required to be issued as a result would aggregate 15,308,642 shares, which would represent 26% of the then outstanding shares of common stock.

Short sales of our common stock may be attracted by or accompany conversions of Series C Preferred Stock and Series D Preferred Stock, which sales may cause downward pressure upon the price of our common stock.

Short sales of our common stock may be attracted by or accompany the sale of converted common stock, which in the aggregate could cause downward pressure upon the price of the common stock, regardless of our operating results, thereby attracting additional short sales of the common stock.

If we fail to commercialize and fully market our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products, or continue to develop, and not fully market, Andrea Anti-Noise Headset products, our revenues may not increase at a high enough rate to improve our results of operations or may not increase at all.

Our business, results of operations and financial condition depend on the successful commercialization of our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products and technologies. We introduced our first Andrea DSP Microphone products in 1998 and we continued to introduce complementary products and technologies over the last several years. We are primarily targeting these products at the desktop computer market, the audio and video conferencing markets and the market for in-vehicle computing, among others. The success of these products is subject to the risks frequently encountered by companies in an early stage of product commercialization, particularly companies in the computing and communications industries.

If we are unable to obtain market acceptance of Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products and technologies or if market acceptance of these products and technologies occurs at a slow rate, then our business, results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected.

We, and our competitors, are focused on developing and commercializing products and technologies that enhance the use of voice, particularly in noisy environments, for a broad range of computer and communications applications. These products and technologies have been rapidly evolving and the number of our competitors has grown, but the markets for these products and technologies are subject to a high level of uncertainty and have been developing slowly. We, alone or together with our industry, may be unsuccessful in obtaining market acceptance of these products and technologies.

If we fail to develop and successfully introduce new products and technologies in response to competition and evolving technology, we may not be able to attract new customers or retain current customers.

The markets in which we sell our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software and Andrea Anti-Noise Headset products are highly competitive. We may not compete successfully with any of our competitors. Most of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater financial, technology development, marketing, technical support and other resources than we do. Consequently, these competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in customer requirements, or devote greater resources to the development, marketing, and sale of their products than we can. One or more of these competitors may independently develop technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. The introduction of products incorporating new technologies could render our products obsolete and unmarketable and could exert price pressures on existing products.

We are currently engaged in the development of digital signal processing products and technologies for the voice, speech and natural language interface markets. We may not succeed in developing these new digital signal processing products and technologies, and any of these new digital signal processing products or technologies may not gain market acceptance.

Further, the markets for our products and technologies are characterized by evolving industry and government standards and specifications that may require us to devote substantial time and expense to adapt our products and technologies. For example, certain of our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software and Andrea Anti-Noise Headset products are subject to the Federal Communications Commission requirements. We may not successfully anticipate and adapt our products and technologies in a cost effective and timely manner to changes in technology and industry standards or to introductions of new products and technologies by others that render our then existing products and technologies obsolete.

If our marketing collaborators do not effectively market those of their products with which our products are included or incorporated, our sales growth will be adversely affected.

We have entered into collaborative and distribution arrangements with software publishers and computer hardware manufacturers relating to the marketing and sale of Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products through inclusion or incorporation with the products of our collaborators. Our success will therefore be dependent to a substantial degree on the efforts of these collaborators to market their products with which our products are included or incorporated. Our collaborators may not successfully market these products. In addition, our collaborators generally are not contractually obligated to any minimum level of sales of our products or technologies, and we have no control over their marketing efforts. Furthermore, our collaborators may develop their own microphone, earphone or headset products that may replace our products or technologies or to which they may give higher priority.

Shortages of, or interruptions in, the supply of more specialized components for our products could have a material adverse effect on our sales of these products.

The majority of our assembly operations are fulfilled by subcontractors (primarily in the Far East) using purchased components. Some specialized components for the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products and Andrea Anti-Noise products, such as microphones and digital signal processing boards, are available from a limited number of suppliers (in some cases foreign) and subject to long lead times. We may not be able to continue to obtain sufficient supplies of these more specialized components, particularly if the sales of our products increase substantially or market demand for these components otherwise increases. If our subcontractors fail to meet our production and shipment schedules, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially and adversely affected.

Our ability to compete may be limited by our failure to adequately protect our intellectual property or by patents granted to third parties.

We rely on a combination of patents, patent applications, trade secrets, copyrights, trademarks, nondisclosure agreements with our employees, licensees and potential licensees, limited access to and dissemination of our proprietary information, and other measures to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights. However, the steps that we have taken to protect our intellectual property may not prevent its misappropriation or circumvention. In addition, numerous patents have been granted to other parties in the fields of noise cancellation, noise reduction, computer voice recognition, digital signal processing and related subject matter. We expect that products in these fields will increasingly be subject to claims under these patents as the numbers of products and competitors in these fields grow and the functionality of products overlap. Claims of this type could have an adverse effect on our ability to manufacture and market our products or to develop new products and technologies, because the parties holding these patents may refuse to grant licenses or only grant licenses with onerous royalty requirements. Moreover, the laws of other countries do not protect our proprietary rights to our technologies to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

An unfavorable ruling in any current litigation proceeding or future proceeding may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

From time to time we are subject to litigation incidental to our business. For example, we are subject to the risk of adverse claims, interference proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, oppositions to patent applications outside the United States, and litigation alleging infringement of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation to establish the validity of patents, to assert infringement claims against others, and to defend against patent infringement claims can be expensive and time-consuming, even if the outcome is in our favor.

Changes in economic and political conditions outside the United States could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We generate revenues to regions outside the United States, particularly in Europe and areas in the Americas and Asia. For the three-month period ended June 30, 2005, and 2004, net revenues to customers outside the United States accounted for approximately 5% of our net revenues from continuing operations. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2005, and 2004, net revenues to customers outside the United States accounted for approximately 5% and 12%, respectively, of our net revenues from continuing operations. International revenues and operations are subject to a number of risks, including:

trade restrictions in the form of license requirements;

restrictions on exports and imports and other government controls;

changes in tariffs and taxes;

difficulties in staffing and managing international operations;

problems in establishing and managing distributor relationships;

general economic conditions; and

political and economic instability or conflict.

To date, we have invoiced our international revenues in U.S. dollars, and have not engaged in any foreign exchange or hedging transactions. We may not be able to continue to invoice all of our revenues in U.S. dollars in order to avoid engaging in foreign exchange or hedging transactions. If we are required to invoice any material amount of international revenues in non-U.S. currencies, fluctuations in the value of non-U.S. currencies relative to the U.S. dollar may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition or require us to incur hedging costs to counter such fluctuations.

If we are unable to attract and retain the necessary managerial, technical and other personnel necessary for our business, then our business, results of operations and financial condition will be harmed.

Our performance is substantially dependent on the performance of our executive officers and key employees. The loss of the services of any of these executive officers or key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Our future success depends on our continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified managers and technical personnel. Competition for qualified personnel is intense and we may not be able to attract, assimilate or retain qualified personnel in the future.

Results Of Operations

Quarter ended June 30, 2005 compared to Quarter ended June 30, 2004 and Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2004.

Net Revenues

Net Revenues for the 2005 Second Quarter, were \$1,035,019, a decrease of 20% from sales of \$1,289,237 for the 2004 Second Quarter. Net Revenues for the 2005 Second Half were \$2,276,628, a decrease of 20% from the 2004 Second Half net revenues of \$2,848,884. Included in the 2004 First Half net revenues was \$215,325 in Sales returns recovery - restructuring, representing a reversal of a restructuring accrual. The decrease in net revenues for the 2005 Second Quarter reflects a decrease of 6% in net revenues of Andrea Anti-Noise Products, to \$589,960, or 57% of net revenues and a 33% decrease in net revenues of Andrea DSP Microphone

and Software Products to \$445,059, or 43% of total net revenues. The decrease in net revenues for the 2005 First Half reflects a decrease of 26% in net revenues of Andrea DSP Microphone and Software Products to \$1,036,052, or 46% of net revenues and a 15% decrease in net revenues of Andrea Anti-Noise Products to \$1,240,376, or 54% of net revenues. The quarterly and half year decreases in net revenues of Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Products is primarily due to the revenue recognized related to our agreements with Analog Devices as well as decreased product shipments to one of our OEM customers in the 2005 First Quarter and 2005 First Half. Licensing revenue recognized related to our agreements with Analog Devices was \$248,540 and \$416,670 for the 2005 and 2004 Second Quarter, respectively and \$656,983 and \$833,340 for the 2005 and 2004 First Half, respectively. The unamortized portion of the same license agreements is recorded as current deferred revenue of \$56,301 as of June 30, 2005. All license revenues are being recognized on a straight-line basis over three-years, \$3 million of which started to be recognized during the first quarter of 2002, and \$2 million of which started in the third quarter of 2002. The year to date decrease in net revenues of Andrea Anti-Noise Headset Products is due to the \$215,325 reversal of a restructuring accrual included in Sales returns recovery restructuring.

Cost of Revenues

Cost of revenues as a percentage of sales for the 2005 Second Quarter decreased to 40% from 45% for the 2004 Second Quarter. Cost of revenues as a percentage of sales for the 2004 Second Half decreased to 38% from 45% for the 2004 Second Half. These decreases primarily reflect the impact of the changes in the composition of our revenues as described under Net Revenues above as well as decreases in charges to reserves and write-offs involving slow moving and obsolete inventory as compared to the 2004 First Quarter and First Half.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses for the 2005 Second Quarter decreased 54% to \$166,879 from \$365,303 for the 2004 Second Quarter. Research and development expenses for the 2005 First Half were \$371,203, a decrease of 51% from the 2004 First Half research and development expenses of \$764,770. These decreases are primarily due to the closure of our Israel facility and the reversal of non-cash deferred rent charges relating to our assignment of lease and assumption agreement and, to a lesser extent, other cost reduction efforts related to employee compensation and related benefit costs, legal and patent expenses as well as the company's strategic focus being re-directed towards sales and marketing efforts. For the 2005 Second Quarter, the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Technology efforts were \$127,639, or 76% of total research and development expenses and Andrea Anti-Noise Headset Product efforts were \$39,240, or 24% of total research and development expenses. For the 2005 First Half, the Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software Technology efforts were \$276,770, or 75% of total research and development expenses and Andrea Anti-Noise Headset Product efforts were \$94,433, or 25% of total research and development expenses. With respect to DSP Microphone and Audio Software technologies, research efforts are primarily focused on the pursuit of commercializing a natural language-driven human/machine interface by developing optimal far-field microphone solutions for various voice-driven interfaces, incorporating Andrea's digital super directional array microphone technology, and certain other related technologies such as noise suppression and stereo acoustic echo cancellation. We believe that continued research and development spending should provide Andrea with a competitive advantage, however, as part of our overall effort to conserve cash, we intend to continue to reduce, where possible, the relatively high levels of such expenses during fiscal 2005.

General, Administrative and Selling Expenses

General, administrative and selling expenses decreased approximately 30% to \$548,801 for the 2005 Second Quarter from \$787,592 for the 2004 Second Quarter. General, administrative and selling expenses for the 2005 First Half were \$1,309,571, a decrease of 30% from the 2004 First Half general, administrative and selling expenses of \$1,867,952. The quarter to quarter decrease is primarily related to the decrease in operating costs as a result of our new lease. The half year decrease is a result of these same reductions in operating costs as well as the transaction costs associated with restructuring the Series C Preferred Stock of approximately \$314,124 in 2004, the reversal of non-cash deferred rent charges relating to our assignment of lease and assumption agreement and, to a lesser extent, other cost reduction efforts related to employee compensation and related benefit costs, legal and patent expenses, promotional costs, and amortization and depreciation expenses. As part of our overall effort to conserve cash, we intend to reduce where possible expenses during fiscal of 2005.

Other (expense) income

Other (expense) income for the 2005 Second Quarter was (\$204) compared to \$34,629 for the 2004 Second Quarter. Other (expense) income for the 2005 First Half was (\$50,790) compared to \$113,451 for the 2004 Second Half. The quarter to quarter decrease is primarily the result of the termination of the transition agreement involved with the discontinued operations and decrease of the related rental income as well as the decrease in interest earned due to lower cash balances. The year to date decrease is comprised of the termination of the transition agreement involved with the discontinued operations in rental income and the disposal of certain fixed assets in the first quarter of 2005.

Provision for Income Taxes

We provide a full valuation allowance on future tax benefits until we can sustain a level of profitability that demonstrates our ability to utilize the assets, or other significant positive evidence arises that suggests our ability to utilize such assets. The future realization of a portion of our reserved deferred tax assets related to tax benefits associated with the exercise of stock options, if and when realized, will not result in a tax benefit in the condensed consolidated statement of operations, but rather will result in an increase in additional paid-in capital. We will continue to re-assess our reserves on deferred income tax assets in future periods on a quarterly basis.

Net Loss

Net loss for 2005 Second Quarter was \$92,835 compared to net loss of \$415,487 for the 2004 Second Quarter. Net loss for the 2005 First Half was \$329,892 compared to net loss of \$948,974 for the 2004 First Half. The net loss for 2005 Second Quarter and 2005 First Half principally reflects the factors described above.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

Andrea's principal sources of funds have historically been, and are expected to continue to be, gross cash flows from operations and proceeds from the sale of convertible notes, preferred stock or other securities to certain financial institutions, investors and potential industry partners. At June 30, 2005, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$215,539 compared with \$826,910 at December 31, 2004. The balance of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2005 is primarily a result of our issuance and sale of \$2,500,000 of our Series D Preferred Stock and Warrants, partially offset by gross cash outflows from operations.

Working capital balance at June 30, 2005 was \$895,338 compared to a working capital balance of \$1,225,724 at December 31, 2004. The decrease in working capital reflects a decrease in total current assets of \$1,127,169 and a decrease in total current liabilities of \$796,783. The decrease in total current assets reflects a decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$611,371, a decrease in accounts receivable of \$272,092, a decrease in inventory of \$32,108 and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$211,598. The decline in total current liabilities reflects a increase in trade accounts payable of \$21,452, an increase in current portion of long-term capital lease of \$9,138, a decrease of \$656,983 in short-term deferred revenue and a decrease of \$170,390 in other current liabilities.

The decrease in cash and cash equivalents of \$611,371 reflects \$611,692 of net cash used in operating activities, \$2,606 of net cash provided by investing activities and \$2,285 of net cash used in financing activities.

The cash used in operating activities of \$611,692, excluding non-cash charges, is primarily attributable to the \$329,892 net loss for the period ended June 30, 2005, a \$276,781 decrease in accounts receivable, a \$225,085 decrease in inventory, a \$211,598 decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets, a \$26,056 decrease in other assets, a \$21,452 increase in accounts payable, a \$514,714 decrease in other current and long-term liabilities, and a \$656,983 decrease in deferred revenue. The change in deferred revenue reflects licensing revenue that was recognized during 2004 as a result of our license agreements with Analog Devices, Inc. The changes in inventory, accounts payable and other current and long term liabilities primarily reflect differences in the timing related to both the payments for and the acquisition of inventory as well as for other services in connection with ongoing efforts related to Andrea's various product lines.

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The cash provided by investing activities of \$2,606 reflects a \$1,744 equipment purchase associated with our move to our new location, a \$9,000 payment received on the sale of property and equipment, and patents and trademarks expenditures of \$4,650 associated with intellectual property related to our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products. The slight increases in property and equipment and patents and trademarks reflects modest capital expenditures associated with dies for our Andrea Anti Noise Headset business line and intellectual property related to our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software products, respectively.

The net cash used in financing activities of \$2,285 reflects payment related to the execution of a capital lease utilized to purchase new equipment in the amount of \$18,277.

Although, we have improved our cash flows during 2005 by assigning our lease in Melville, entering into our new lease in Bohemia, closing our facility in Israel, moving our facility in Utah and other related operational expense reductions, we continue to look for additional cost savings opportunities. Additionally we will be aggressively pursuing 1) existing sales opportunities in our Andrea Anti-Noise Headset Products market, 2) existing and prospective opportunities to sell our Superbeam Array Microphone generated through our co-marketing efforts with Analog Devices in the personal computing market, 3) opportunities in the video and audio conferencing market and 4) the automotive (in-vehicle computing) market. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully execute the aforementioned plans. As of August 10, 2005, Andrea has approximately \$300,000 (unaudited) of cash and cash equivalents. During 2004, we utilized approximately \$3.7 million in cash. We expect our cash utilization rate to decrease as a result of reductions of certain administrative, overhead and research and development expenses. As a result, we believe that we have

sufficient liquidity available to continue in operation through at least June 2006. To the extent that we do not generate sufficient cash flows from our operations in 2005, additional financing might be required. Although we are improving cash flows by reducing overall expenses, if our revenues decline, these reductions may impede our ability to be cash flow positive and our net income or loss may be disproportionately affected. We have no commitment for additional financing and may experience difficulty in obtaining additional financing on favorable terms, if at all. Any financing we obtain may contain covenants that restrict our freedom to operate our business or may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to our common stock and may dilute our current shareholders' ownership interest in Andrea. We cannot assure that demand will continue for any of our products, including future products related to our Andrea DSP Microphone and Audio Software technologies, or, that if such demand does exist, that we will be able to obtain the necessary working capital to increase production and provide marketing resources to meet such demand on favorable terms, or at all. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. As such, the second quarter condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

ITEM 3. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Andrea's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, have evaluated the effectiveness of the Andrea's disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act). Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, Andrea's disclosure controls and procedures were effective for the purpose of ensuring that the information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) (1) is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (2) is accumulated and communicated to Andrea's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On August 6, 2003, Christopher P. Sauvigne, former director, President and Chief Executive Officer of Andrea filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, against the Company titled Christopher P. Sauvigne v. Andrea Electronics Corporation, Index No. 03-012098 (the Action). The Action alleged that Mr. Sauvigne and Andrea were parties to an employment contract and that Andrea breached the contract in connection with the termination of Mr. Sauvigne as President and Chief Executive Officer of Andrea on August 1, 2003. The Action sought (i) a sum of not less than \$131,250, plus interest, (ii) a mandate that Andrea grant options for 400,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Sauvigne and (iii) reasonable counsel fees and costs. On September 25, 2003, Andrea filed a response to the Action with the Court denying these claims. In addition, Andrea filed a counterclaim against Mr. Sauvigne alleging that (i) Mr. Sauvigne misused his corporate credit card and (ii) breached his fiduciary duty to Andrea by omitting material facts concerning his involvement with the group of private investors that purchased the Andrea Aircraft Communications Products division and/or failing to disclose to Andrea that the private investor group included various members of Mr. Sauvigne's family. The counterclaim seeks (i) reimbursement of any compensation paid to Mr. Sauvigne for any personal and/or undocumented expenses incurred by him (ii) forfeiture and repayment to Andrea of all salary, bonuses, and benefits that Mr. Sauvigne received from Andrea after the breach of his fiduciary duty in an amount to be determined at trial and (iii) attorneys fees and costs. On December 8, 2003, Mr. Sauvigne filed an application for an allowance of litigation expenses in advance of and during the pendency of the Action with the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau. On January 8, 2004, Andrea filed opposition papers in response to Mr. Sauvigne's application for advance fees and expenses. On March 2, 2004, the Judge ordered that Andrea place in escrow an amount equal to its own legal fees incurred in prosecution of its claims pending final outcome of the action. A trial date of July 11, 2005 had been scheduled. On April 14, 2005, Andrea and Mr. Sauvigne entered into a settlement agreement and release (Settlement Agreement) settling the outstanding litigation between the parties. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, Mr. Sauvigne agreed to release and discharge the Company with respect to all of his claims asserted in the litigation. In addition, the Company agreed to release and discharge Mr. Sauvigne with respect to all of its counterclaims asserted in the litigation and to pay Mr. Sauvigne an amount of \$73,000.

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On November 7, 2003, Andrea filed a lawsuit in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau, against Radha Soami Society Beas-America, current owner of the Company's former building in Long Island City, seeking release of funds held in a post Closing Escrow and Indemnification Agreement of approximately \$200,000 related to the sale of such premises. The defendant has filed opposing documents against the escrowed amount. The two parties are attempting to settle the suit outside of court.

Additionally, Andrea is involved in routine litigation incidental through the normal course of business. While it is not feasible to predict or determine the final outcome of the claims, Andrea believes the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on Andrea's financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

See Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements. An unfavorable ruling in any current litigation proceeding or future proceeding may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition and Note 6 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in this quarterly report for a discussion of the legal proceedings of Andrea.

ITEM 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND SMALL BUSINESS PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

a) Exhibits

Exhibit 31 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ANDREA ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

By: /s/ DOUGLAS J. ANDREA

Name: **Douglas J. Andrea**

Title: **Chairman of the Board, President,**

Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Secretary

Date: August 15, 2005

/s/ DOUGLAS J. ANDREA

Chairman of the Board, President,

August 15, 2005

Douglas J. Andrea

Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Secretary

/s/ CORISA L. GUIFFRE

Vice President, Chief Financial Officer

August 15, 2005

Corisa L. Guiffre

and Assistant Corporate Secretary