

CELLSTAR CORP
Form 10-Q
October 11, 2005
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended May 31, 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

0-22972

CELLSTAR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	75-2479727 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1730 Briercroft Court Carrollton, Texas (Address of principal executive offices)	75006 (Zip code)
(972) 466-5000 (Registrant's telephone number, including area code)	

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

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

On October 6, 2005, there were 20,509,529 outstanding shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value per share.

Table of Contents

CELLSTAR CORPORATION

INDEX TO FORM 10-Q

	<u>Page Number</u>
<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	
<u>CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (unaudited) May 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004</u>	3
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (unaudited) Three and six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004</u>	4
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS (unaudited) Six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004</u>	5
<u>CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited) Six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004</u>	6
<u>NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)</u>	7
Item 2. <u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	16
Item 3. <u>QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	25
Item 4. <u>CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	26
<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
Item 1. <u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	27
Item 6. <u>EXHIBITS</u>	27
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	28

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(unaudited)

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	May 31, 2005	November 30, 2004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,300	13,179
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$38,732 and \$39,481, respectively)	97,373	116,947
Inventories	70,311	87,253
Deferred income taxes	10,361	10,361
Prepaid expenses	5,702	7,900
Assets held for sale - Asia Pacific Operations	55,440	98,943
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current assets	252,487	334,583
Property and equipment, net	6,454	7,306
Deferred income taxes	9,568	9,568
Other assets	6,926	1,779
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 275,435</u>	<u>353,236</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 20,778	35,777
Accounts payable	147,930	162,850
Accrued expenses	18,993	18,985
Deferred income taxes	12,482	12,482
12% Senior subordinated notes		12,374
Liabilities - Asia Pacific Operations	41,131	76,895
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current liabilities	241,314	319,363
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
12% Senior subordinated notes	12,374	
Other long-term liabilities	1,357	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	255,045	319,363
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		

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Common stock, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 20,509,529 and 20,367,504 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	205	204
Additional paid-in capital	123,816	123,489
Unearned compensation	(319)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss foreign currency translation adjustments	(8,126)	(8,405)
Retained deficit	(95,186)	(81,415)
	<u>20,390</u>	<u>33,873</u>
Total stockholders equity	<u>\$ 275,435</u>	<u>353,236</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	May 31,		May 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
		(as restated)		(as restated)
Revenues	\$ 261,465	185,060	\$ 488,508	386,474
Cost of sales	247,953	172,046	464,862	359,687
Gross profit	13,512	13,014	23,646	26,787
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,735	14,225	26,224	30,346
Operating loss	(223)	(1,211)	(2,578)	(3,559)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(1,433)	(900)	(2,568)	(1,630)
Loss on divestiture of Colombia		(120)		(120)
Other, net	(102)	(102)	(56)	8
Total other income (expense)	(1,535)	(1,122)	(2,624)	(1,742)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(1,758)	(2,333)	(5,202)	(5,301)
Benefit for income taxes		(819)		(1,796)
Loss from continuing operations	(1,758)	(1,514)	(5,202)	(3,505)
Discontinued operations	(7,630)	(18,138)	(8,569)	(34,792)
Net loss	\$ (9,388)	(19,652)	\$ (13,771)	(38,297)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (0.09)	(0.07)	\$ (0.26)	(0.17)
Discontinued operations	(0.37)	(0.89)	(0.42)	(1.71)
Net loss per share	\$ (0.46)	(0.96)	\$ (0.68)	(1.88)
Weighted average number of shares:				

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Basic and diluted

20,367

20,366

20,367

20,360

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional paid-in capital</u>	<u>Unearned compensation</u>	<u>Accumulated other comprehensive loss</u>	<u>Retained</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				<u>earnings (deficit)</u>	
Balance at November 30, 2004	20,367	\$ 204	123,489		(8,405)	(81,415)	33,873
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss						(13,771)	(13,771)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					279		279
Total comprehensive loss							(13,492)
Grant of restricted stock	142	1	327	(328)			
Amortization of restricted stock				9			9
Balance at May 31, 2005	20,509	\$ 205	123,816	(319)	(8,126)	(95,186)	20,390
Balance at November 30, 2003 (as restated)	20,356	\$ 204	123,407		(12,540)	36,702	147,773
Comprehensive loss:							
Net loss (as restated)						(38,297)	(38,297)
Foreign currency translation adjustment					352		352
Total comprehensive loss							(37,945)
Common stock issued under stock option plans	11		80				80
Balance at May 31, 2004 (as restated)	20,367	\$ 204	123,487		(12,188)	(1,595)	109,908

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
		(as restated)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (13,771)	(38,297)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Recovery of doubtful accounts	(634)	(695)
Provision for inventory obsolescence	1,539	1,264
Depreciation and amortization	1,985	2,287
Deferred income taxes		(5,079)
Loss on divestiture of Colombia		120
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	17,487	30,876
Inventories	15,403	(13,742)
Prepaid expenses	2,198	2,670
Other assets	(660)	12
Accounts payable	(14,920)	(40,763)
Accrued expenses	1,365	(3,170)
Income taxes payable		(866)
Discontinued operations	38,477	30,625
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>48,469</u>	<u>(34,758)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(635)	(4,207)
Other	(1,100)	
Discontinued operations	4,989	14,902
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>3,254</u>	<u>10,695</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Borrowings on notes payable	379,806	369,837
Payments on notes payable	(394,805)	(340,014)
Additions to deferred loan costs	(876)	(101)
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock		80
Discontinued operations	(35,727)	(5,869)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>(51,602)</u>	<u>23,933</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>121</u>	<u>(130)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	13,179	13,262

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 13,300	13,132
Schedule of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Transactions		
Investment in Joint Venture (See notes to unaudited financial statements)	\$ 3,000	

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(1) Basis for Presentation

Although the interim consolidated financial statements of CellStar Corporation and subsidiaries (the Company) are unaudited, Company management is of the opinion that all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results have been reflected therein. Operating revenues and net income (loss) for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any other interim period or for the entire year.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2004 (the Form 10-K).

The Company has not materially changed its significant accounting policies from those disclosed in the Form 10-K and has reclassified certain prior period financial statement amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

(2) Restatement

In early 2005 certain issues were raised regarding some of the accounts receivable and revenue in the Company's operations in the People's Republic of China (the PRC). The issues primarily focused on three areas: (1) whether or not certain sales to the Company's local distributors (the Small Bees) were valid; (2) whether claims made by the Small Bees for credits related to certain sales by the Company to the Small Bees should be recorded as a reduction in revenues; and (3) the accounting for certain trade receivables with informally extended credit terms.

Based upon the Company's review, as well as its evaluation of the Audit Committee's findings, the Company has restated its previously reported financial results for periods prior to and including the period ended August 31, 2004. Financial information included in this Form 10-Q reflects all of the restatements described below.

Sales to Small Bees

During 2004, the Company's operations in the PRC recognized revenue for sales of inventory that had not been sold. Certain PRC employees took steps to conceal this fact from the Company's auditors by moving inventory between warehouses. As a result, the Company has reversed certain sales transactions improperly recognized as revenue and has now recognized the revenue in the quarter of shipment to the customer.

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Provisions for inventory obsolescence and lower of cost or market adjustments were increased as a result of more inventory being held following the reversal of the sales.

Claims for Credits

As is common practice in the industry, the PRC operation has historically received credits or other forms of compensation from its suppliers, including credits for price protection, volume rebates, and incentives for market coverage, and inventory accuracy. The PRC operation has historically received claims for credits for price protection and volume rebates from the Small Bees for products purchased. Previously the Company recorded the credits provided to the Small Bees as a reduction in revenue in the period the credit was processed rather than at the time of the initial sale. As a result, the Company's reported revenues in previous periods did not properly include an estimate of the credits to be provided to the Small Bees. The Company has restated prior periods to reflect the claims for credit as a reduction in revenues at the time of sale. Management in the PRC failed to follow the Company's policy regarding revenue recognition and the approval of claims for credits.

Extended Trade Terms

At various times since 2000, the PRC operations informally extended trade terms to certain Small Bees. Under these informally extended trade terms, certain Small Bees purchased products from the PRC operations and the proceeds from the subsequent sales of these products were used by the Small Bees to develop new or expand existing wholesale and/or retail operations or to develop new business opportunities. The Company has determined that the recognition of revenue for sales under these terms was not appropriate due to the indefinite nature of the extended credit and the absence of a formal agreement. The Company has determined that revenues on the original sales transactions should not have been recognized until payment is received and has restated prior periods accordingly. Management in the PRC failed to follow the Company's policy regarding extension of credit terms and submitted an inaccurate aging and presentation of these trade receivables in the Company's internal financial reporting package which is used for the preparation of quarterly and annual financial statements.

Table of Contents

The following tables (in thousands) summarize the effect of the restatement by period. These adjustments did not change the amounts reported as cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities. As a result of preparing the restatement, the Company determined an additional \$1.4 million and \$2.9 million in bad debt expense was necessary in the first and third quarters of 2004, respectively, as a result of the financial condition of three PRC customers.

	Revenue			Cost of Sales			Selling, General & Administrative	Total Adjustments	Income Taxes	Total Adjustments	
	Sales to Small Bees	Claims for Credits	Extended Trade Terms	Total Revenue	Sales to Small Bees	Inventory Obsolescence	Total Cost of Sales	Bad Debt	before Income Taxes	Taxes	
Cumulative to November 30, 2003	\$	(14,485)	(19,741)	(34,226)		(9,973)	(9,973)		(44,199)	15,470	(28,729)
Quarter ended February 29, 2004 (unaudited)	\$ (11,764)	(20,316)	(362)	(32,442)	9,825	(8,109)	1,716	(1,400)	(32,126)	11,252	(20,874)
Quarter ended May 31, 2004 (unaudited)	(38,342)	(10,049)	(2,216)	(50,607)	34,032	(8,221)	25,811		(24,796)	4,460	(20,336)
Quarter ended August 31, 2004 (unaudited)	13,795	(4,931)	(362)	8,502	(10,928)	1,321	(9,607)	(2,853)	(3,958)	594	(3,364)
Year to date August 31, 2004 (unaudited)	\$ (36,311)	(35,296)	(2,940)	(74,547)	32,929	(15,009)	17,920	(4,253)	(60,880)	16,306	(44,574)

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Sales to Small Bees	Claims for Credits	Extended Trade Terms	Allow. for Doubtful Accts.	Total Adjustments
November 30, 2003	\$	(14,485)	(19,741)		(34,226)
Quarter ended February 29, 2004 (unaudited)	(13,764)	(34,801)	(20,103)	(1,400)	(70,068)
Quarter ended May 31, 2004 (unaudited)	(58,624)	(44,850)	(22,319)	(1,400)	(127,193)
Quarter ended August 31, 2004 (unaudited)	(42,484)	(49,781)	(22,681)	(4,253)	(119,199)

INVENTORY

	Sales to Small Bees	Inventory Obsolescence	Total Adjustments	ACCRUED EXPENSES Sales to Small Bees
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November 30, 2003	\$	(9,973)	(9,973)	\$
Quarter ended February 29, 2004 (unaudited)	9,825	(18,082)	(8,257)	(2,000)
Quarter ended May 31, 2004 (unaudited)	43,857	(26,303)	17,554	(8,518)
Quarter ended August 31, 2004 (unaudited)	32,929	(24,982)	7,947	(6,173)

INCOME TAXES

	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
November 30, 2003	\$ 6,630	(8,840)
Quarter ended February 29, 2004 (unaudited)	11,452	(15,270)
Quarter ended May 31, 2004 (unaudited)	15,168	(16,014)
Quarter ended August 31, 2004 (unaudited)	15,762	(16,014)

Table of Contents**CELLSTAR CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following tables summarize the restatements (in thousands) for the three and six months ended May 31, 2004, prior to reclassifications to conform to the current year presentation. In 2005, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region and subsequently reclassified to discontinued operations, the results and related charges for the Asia-Pacific Region. (See Note 7)

	Quarter to Date			Year to Date		
	As previously reported		Quarter to Date	As previously reported		Year to Date
	May 31,			May 31,		
	2004	Adjustment	As restated May 31, 2004	2004	Adjustment	As restated May 31, 2004
Revenues	\$ 329,714	(50,607)	279,107	774,727	(83,049)	691,678
Cost of sales	306,676	(25,811)	280,865	725,779	(27,527)	698,252
Gross profit	23,038	(24,796)	(1,758)	48,948	(55,522)	(6,574)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	19,436		19,436	40,616	1,400	42,016
Operating income (loss)	3,602	(24,796)	(21,194)	8,332	(56,922)	(48,590)
Other income (expense):						
Interest expense	(1,812)		(1,812)	(3,276)		(3,276)
Gain on sale of assets	(120)		(120)	(120)		(120)
Other, net	(50)		(50)	178		178
Total other income (expense)	(1,982)		(1,982)	(3,218)		(3,218)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	1,620	(24,796)	(23,176)	5,114	(56,922)	(51,808)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	505	(4,460)	(3,955)	1,873	(15,712)	(13,839)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	1,115	(20,336)	(19,221)	3,241	(41,210)	(37,969)
Discontinued operations	(431)		(431)	(328)		(328)
Net income (loss)	\$ 684	(20,336)	(19,652)	2,913	(41,210)	(38,297)
Net income (loss) per share:						
Basic	\$ 0.03	(1.00)	(0.96)	0.14	(2.02)	(1.88)
Diluted	\$ 0.03	(1.00)	(0.96)	0.14	(2.02)	(1.88)
Weighted average number of shares:						
Basic	20,366	20,366	20,366	20,360	20,360	20,360

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Diluted	20,652	20,366	20,366	20,731	20,360	20,360
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(3) Stock-Based Compensation

During December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payments (SFAS 123R), which amends SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and SFAS 95, Statement of Cash Flows. SFAS 123R requires all companies to measure compensation cost for all share-based payments (including employee stock options) at fair value, and will be effective for the Company beginning in the quarter ending February 28, 2006. This new standard may be adopted in one of two ways the modified prospective transition method or the modified retrospective transition method. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the accounting change will have on its financial position and results of operations, and believes the effect of the adoption of SFAS 123R will result in higher compensation expense, comparable to that disclosed below.

Table of Contents

Had the Company determined compensation cost based on the fair value at the grant date for its stock options the Company's net loss would have been the pro forma amounts below for the three and six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	For the three months ended May 31,		For the six months ended May 31,	
	2005	2004 (as restated)	2005	2004 (as restated)
Net loss, as reported	\$ (9,388)	(19,652)	\$ (13,771)	(38,297)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of related tax benefits	(84)	(90)	(247)	(273)
Proforma net loss	\$ (9,472)	(19,742)	\$ (14,018)	(38,570)
Net loss per common share:				
as reported	\$ (0.46)	(0.96)	\$ (0.68)	(1.88)
proforma	(0.46)	(0.97)	(0.69)	(1.89)

(4) Net Loss Per Share

Options to purchase 1.7 million and 1.7 million shares for the three and six months ended May 31, 2005 and 1.1 million and 0.7 million shares for the three and six months ended May 31, 2004, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive as the exercise price was higher than the average market price. If not for the loss from continuing operations, 0.3 million and 0.4 million shares would have been included in the diluted per share computation for the three and six months ended May 31, 2004, respectively.

142,025 unvested restricted shares of common stock were excluded from the per share computation for the three months and six months ended May 31, 2005.

(5) Segment and Related Information

The Company operates predominately within one industry, wholesale and retail sales of wireless telecommunications products. The Company's management evaluates operations primarily on income before interest and income taxes in the following reportable geographical regions: North America, which consists of the United States, excluding the Company's Miami, Florida, operations (Miami), and Latin America, which includes Mexico, Chile and Miami. Revenues and operations of Miami are included in Latin America since Miami's product sales are primarily for export to Latin American countries, either by the Company or through its exporter customers. In 2005, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region. The results of the Asia-Pacific Region are classified as discontinued operations for all periods presented. The Company divested the remainder of its operations in its European Region in fiscal 2003; however, as of May 31, 2005, the Company still had a receivable of \$0.6 million in escrow related to the sale of the Sweden operations. The Corporate segment includes headquarters operations, income and expenses not allocated to reportable segments. Corporate segment assets primarily consist of cash, cash equivalents and deferred income tax assets. Intersegment sales and transfers are not significant.

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Segment asset information as of May 31, 2005, and November 30, 2004, follows (in thousands):

	Asia- Pacific	Latin America	North America	Europe	Corporate	Total
Total assets						
May 31, 2005	\$ 55,440	120,893	72,735	668	25,699	275,435
November 30, 2004	98,943	141,684	87,208	668	24,733	353,236

Table of Contents

Segment operations information for the three and six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004, follows (in thousands):

	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>North America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Three months ended May 31, 2005					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 155,015	106,450			261,465
Income (loss) from continuing operations before interest and taxes	3,154	(189)		(3,290)	(325)
Three months ended May 31, 2004					
Revenues from external customers	84,773	100,287			185,060
Income (loss) from continuing operations before interest and taxes	912	853		(3,224)	(1,459)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Loss from continuing operations before interest and income taxes per segment information	\$ (325)	(1,459)
Interest expense per the consolidated statements of operations	(1,433)	(900)
Interest income included in other, net in the consolidated statements of operations		26
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes per the consolidated statements of operations	<u>\$ (1,758)</u>	<u>(2,333)</u>

	<u>Latin America</u>	<u>North America</u>	<u>Europe</u>	<u>Corporate</u>	<u>Total</u>
Six months ended May 31, 2005					
Revenues from external customers	\$ 281,987	206,521			488,508
Income (loss) from continuing operations before interest and taxes	5,040	(798)		(6,876)	(2,634)
Six months ended May 31, 2004					
Revenues from external customers	175,036	211,438			386,474
Income (loss) from continuing operations before interest and taxes	2,657	295	475	(7,144)	(3,717)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Loss from continuing operations before interest and income taxes per segment information	\$ (2,634)	(3,717)
Interest expense per the consolidated statements of operations	(2,568)	(1,630)
Interest income included in other, net in the consolidated statements of operations		46
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes per the consolidated statements of operations	<u>\$ (5,202)</u>	<u>(5,301)</u>

A customer in the North American Region accounted for approximately 10% or \$47.9 million and 11% or \$43.6 million of consolidated revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2005, and 2004, respectively. The same customer accounted for approximately 23% and 21% of the North American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Another customer accounted for approximately 16% of the North American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2005. A third customer accounted for 12% of the North American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2004. A customer in the Latin American Region accounted for approximately 25% or \$120.7 million of consolidated revenues and 43% of the Latin American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2005. Another customer accounted for approximately 14% or \$68.1 million and 10% or \$39.3 million of consolidated revenues for the six

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months ended May 31, 2005, and 2004, respectively. The same customer accounted for approximately 24% and 22% of the Latin American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Another customer accounted for approximately 15% of the Latin American Region revenues for the six months ended May 31, 2004.

Table of Contents

(6) Debt

Debt related to continuing operations consisted of the following at May 31, 2005, and November 30, 2004 (in thousands):

	May 31, 2005	November 30, 2004
Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 20,778	35,777
12% Senior Subordinated Notes	12,374	12,374
Total debt	\$ 33,152	48,151

The Company has an \$85.0 million Loan and Security Agreement (the Revolving Credit Facility or Facility) that expires in November 2006, or in the event that the Company refinances its 12% Senior Subordinated Notes (the Senior Notes), the Facility expires September 2007. The Facility is considered a current liability as the lender has dominion over cash receipts related to the Company's domestic operations and the Facility contains an acceleration clause that the lenders could choose to invoke if the Company were to commit an event of default. Funding under the Facility is limited by a borrowing base test, which is measured weekly on eligible domestic accounts receivable and inventory. Interest on borrowings under the Facility is at the London Interbank Offered Rate or at the bank's prime lending rate, plus an applicable margin. The Facility is secured by a pledge of 100% of the outstanding stock of all U.S. subsidiaries and 65% of the outstanding stock of all first tier foreign subsidiaries. The Facility is further secured by the Company's domestic accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment and all other domestic real property and intangible assets. The Facility contains, among other provisions, covenants relating to the maintenance of certain financial ratios, dividend payments, additional debt, mergers and acquisitions and disposition of assets. If the Company terminates the Facility prior to maturity, the Company will incur a termination fee. The termination fee was \$1.7 million as of May 31, 2005. As of May 31, 2005, the Company had borrowed \$20.8 million, under the Facility, at an interest rate of 6.50%, and had additional borrowing availability of \$3.0 million.

From February 2004 to October 7, 2005, the Company amended the Facility and obtained waivers that modified financial covenants, increased borrowing availability under the Facility, extended the maturity date until November 2006, and granted extensions for the Company's failure to file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended February 28, 2005, and May 31, 2005, and the Company's failure to cause its independent public accountants to deliver a letter to the trustee pursuant to the Company's indenture for its Senior Notes by their respective due dates. The Company would not have been in compliance with certain covenants without the waivers or modifications. In addition, the Company obtained the consent of the lender to exit the Company's operations in the PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan (the Greater China Operations).

The Company's Senior Notes due January 2007 bear interest at 12%, payable in cash in arrears semi-annually on February 15 and August 15. The Senior Notes contain certain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness; make investments, loans and advances; declare dividends or certain other distributions; create liens; enter into sale-leaseback transactions; consolidate; merge; sell assets and enter into transactions with affiliates. The Company's failure to (a) file its Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission by its extended filing deadline, (b) cause its independent accountants to deliver a letter to the trustee pursuant to the Company's indenture for the Senior Notes, confirming that their audit examination included a review of the terms of the indenture and stating whether any default or event of default had come to their attention, and (c) file its Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended February 28, 2005, and May 31, 2005, with the Securities and Exchange Commission by its filing deadline have each resulted in a default under the indenture. Each default would require notice by either the trustee or a majority of the bondholders to the Company before it could become an event of default. The Company would have 60 days from receipt of the notice to cure the default and, if not cured, the bondholders can accelerate payment of the Senior Notes. The Company has received no such notice from either the trustee or a majority of the bondholders. The Company has cured the defaults relating to filing the Form 10-K, Forms 10-Q and independent accountants' letter to the trustee. As of November 30, 2004, the Company was in the process of obtaining

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waivers or modifications for the expected noncompliance in future periods with financial covenants under the Company's Facility. If the Company was not in compliance, the lender could have declared the Company in default and accelerated the Facility, which would have resulted in an event of default under the trust indenture for the Senior Notes. Accordingly, at November 30, 2004, the Company classified the Senior Notes as a current liability. As the Company has now obtained the waivers for noncompliance with certain covenants and the lender has modified future covenants so that the Company expects to be in compliance in future periods, the Company has classified the Senior Notes as a long-term liability at May 31, 2005.

Table of Contents**(7) Discontinued Operations**

For the year ended November 30, 2004, the Company incurred an operating loss of \$76.8 million in the Asia-Pacific Region, primarily due to losses in the PRC. This operating loss was a result of changes in the market conditions in the PRC including an oversupply of handsets and significant price reductions, the inability of the Company to obtain the desired product and terms from its traditional primary suppliers, low market acceptance and quality issues with product manufactured by non-traditional suppliers, and deteriorating relationships with the Small Bees. The Company determined that to return the operations in the Asia-Pacific Region to profitability, the Company would have had to invest significant amounts of capital, access to which the Company did not have, reestablish relationships with the Small Bees or develop a new distribution network, find a new management team, and fill numerous personnel openings. The Company also concluded that the cost of revising, implementing, monitoring and maintaining improved internal controls for these operations would be cost-prohibitive given the difficulties caused by the geographic distance from Corporate headquarters, language and cultural differences, low margins and the highly competitive nature of the market. In addition, the Company expects competition to increase in the future due to the easing of restrictions on foreign entities engaging in wholesale distribution in China. Accordingly, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region and on September 2, 2005, the Company sold its PRC and Hong Kong operations to Fine Day Holdings Limited, a company formed by Mr. A.S. Horng, who was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CellStar (Asia) Corporation Limited and effectively the head of the Company's Asia-Pacific Region, for total consideration of \$12 million, consisting of \$6 million in cash paid at closing and a \$6 million subordinated promissory note maturing September 1, 2008. The Company estimated the present value of the subordinated promissory note to be \$3.0 million. The remaining \$3.0 million will be recognized upon payment. In connection with the sale, effective September 2, 2005, Mr. Horng resigned as an executive officer of the Company and agreed to terminate his employment agreement. The Company had guaranteed certain payables of these operations. At August 31, 2005, there was no balance outstanding on the guaranteed payables. The Company gave notice to the vendors to cancel the guarantees. The guarantees have now been cancelled, except for one vendor which requires a 120 day notice, and which will terminate on December 21, 2005. In approving the sale to Fine Day Holdings Limited, the Board of Directors had meetings with Company management and various advisors regarding the transaction and obtained a fairness opinion.

On August 25, 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with Mrs. L.C. Lin, a Taiwanese individual and former employee of the Taiwan operations, to sell its Taiwan operations for nominal consideration. The Taiwan operations had not been profitable since the fourth quarter of 2002. The sale is expected to close in October 2005.

At May 31, 2005, the Company has reduced the carrying value of these operations to their estimated net realizable value of \$13.6 million. The estimated net realizable value at May 31, 2005, includes cash repatriated to Corporate in August 2005 of \$1.6 million as well as estimated losses of \$3.0 million from the operations of PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan during the period from June 1, 2005 to August 31, 2005. The losses from June 1, 2005 to August 31, 2005 are included in the net realizable value at May 31, 2005, as the operations funded these losses.

In the third quarter of 2004, the Company decided to exit its operations in The Philippines. These operations had not been profitable since the first quarter of 2002 and did not present significant growth opportunities for the Company. At May 31, 2005, the Philippines operations were closed except for administrative matters.

In 2004, the Company decided to exit its operations in Singapore. These operations had not been profitable since 2002 and did not present significant growth opportunities for the Company. On November 12, 2004, the Company completed the divestiture of its Singapore operations to a local group that included the former general manager of the operations. The purchase price was \$2.5 million in cash and the Company recorded a pre-tax loss of \$0.2 million.

Table of Contents

The Company has reclassified to discontinued operations, for all periods presented, the results and related charges for Asia-Pacific Region operations. The charges for the Asia-Pacific Region include professional fees incurred in 2005 related to the PRC issues, which were funded by Corporate. The results of discontinued operations for the Asia-Pacific Region for the three and six months ended May 31, 2005, and 2004 are as follows (in thousands):

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	May 31,		May 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
		(as restated)		(as restated)
Revenues	\$ 52,703	109,768	\$ 142,636	347,025
Cost of sales	55,471	125,268	142,672	381,213
Gross profit	(2,768)	(15,500)	(36)	(34,188)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,659	4,974	7,723	11,258
Operating loss	(7,427)	(20,474)	(7,759)	(45,446)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(267)	(912)	(792)	(1,646)
Other, net	64	53	(18)	173
Total other income (expense)	(203)	(859)	(810)	(1,473)
Loss before income taxes	(7,630)	(21,333)	(8,569)	(46,919)
Provision for income taxes		(3,195)		(12,127)
Total discontinued operations	\$ (7,630)	(18,138)	\$ (8,569)	(34,792)

	May 31,	November 30,
	2005	2004
		(as restated)
Current assets	\$ 50,559	92,522
Non-current assets	4,881	6,421
Total assets	55,440	98,943
Current liabilities	41,131	76,895
Non-current liabilities		
Total liabilities	41,131	76,895
	\$ 14,309	22,048

(8) Joint Venture

In April 2005, the Company's subsidiary in Mexico, Celular Express S.A. de C.V. (CELEX), invested in a joint venture with Soluciones Inalambricas S.A. de C.V. (Wireless Solutions) and its individual partners for \$4.1 million. The \$4.1 million consisted of \$1.1 million in cash paid at closing, the conversion of a \$2.0 million receivable and a \$1.0 million note to be paid over twelve months. The joint venture, which operates under the name Comunicacion Inalambrica Inteligente, S.A. de C.V. (CII), provides handset distribution and activation services for Radio Movil Dipsa S.A. de C.V. (Telcel), the largest cellular phone company in Mexico. CELEX owns 51% of CII and the remaining 49% is owned by the individual partners of Wireless Solutions. In addition, the individual partners of Wireless Solutions are entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend of \$4.0 million payable from the profits of CII. No dividends shall be paid to CELEX as long as any portion of the preferred dividend remains unpaid. The Company attributed \$4.0 million of the investment to intangible assets, of which \$3.4 million was attributed to goodwill, and \$0.6 million was attributed to the customer relationship and is being amortized over 7 years. At May 31, 2005, the Company had included \$4.1 million in other assets related to its investment in CII. The expected amortization of the customer relationship is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending	Amount
November 30,	
2005	\$ 29
2006	87
2007	87
2008	87
2009	87
Thereafter	231

Table of Contents

(9) Restricted Stock and Stock Appreciation Rights

On May 2, 2005, Mr. Kaiser, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, received a grant of 142,025 shares of restricted stock in tandem with the same number of stock appreciation rights pursuant to the terms and conditions of the CellStar Corporation 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan and a related award agreement. The shares of restricted stock will vest in thirds over a three-year period, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date. The stock appreciation rights will become 100% vested if any of the following occur on or before 5 p.m. on December 31, 2005: (i) Mr. Kaiser's death; (ii) the termination of Mr. Kaiser's employment as a result of disability; (iii) the termination of Mr. Kaiser's employment without cause; or (iv) a change in control. In addition, if any of these events occur, the restricted stock will become 100% vested. If none of these events occur prior to the specified date, or if Mr. Kaiser is terminated for cause or voluntarily terminates his employment prior to the specified date, the stock appreciation rights will be forfeited. If the stock appreciation rights become vested and Mr. Kaiser exercises them for cash, the same number of shares of restricted stock will be forfeited. The total value of the award, \$0.3 million, will be expensed over the vesting period.

(10) Contingencies

On April 30, 2003, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, New Castle County, styled as follows: Ruth Everson v. CellStar Corporation, James L. Johnson, John L. Jackson, Jere W. Thompson, Dale V. Kesler and Terry S. Parker (the Everson Suit). The Everson Suit alleged breach of fiduciary duty and corporate waste in connection with the Company's proposed divestiture of up to 70% of the Company's operations in the PRC, Hong Kong and Taiwan (the Greater China Operations), including an initial public offering of the Greater China Operations on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (the CellStar Asia Transaction). The Everson Suit sought injunctive and other equitable relief, recissory and/or compensatory damages and reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs. The Company announced on September 20, 2004, that it would not proceed with the CellStar Asia Transaction at issue in the Everson Suit due to changes in the PRC's economic environment and handset industry. On May 25, 2005, the Court entered a final order and judgment dismissing the Everson Suit without prejudice as moot and awarding plaintiff's attorneys' fees and expenses in the amount of \$250,000 plus post-judgment interest.

The Company is a party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that the disposition of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

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

Overview

The Company reported a net loss of \$9.4 million, or \$0.46 per share, for the second quarter of 2005 which includes a loss of \$7.6 million, or \$0.37 per share from discontinued operations, compared with a net loss of \$19.7 million, or \$0.96 per share, for the same quarter last year, which includes a loss of \$18.1 million, or \$0.89 per share from discontinued operations. Revenues for the quarter ended May 31, 2005, were \$261.5 million, an increase of \$76.4 million, compared to \$185.1 million in 2004. Revenues increased in the Latin American Region (\$70.2 million) due to increased sales to the Company's major carrier customers in Colombia and Mexico. Revenues increased in the North American Region (\$6.2 million) due to an increase in its insurance replacement business. Gross profit increased from \$13.0 million (7.0% of revenues) in the second quarter of 2004 to \$13.5 million (5.2% of revenues) in the second quarter of 2005. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$0.5 million from \$14.2 million (7.7% of revenues) for the second quarter of 2004 to \$13.7 million (5.3% of revenues) for the second quarter of 2005, primarily due a decrease in payroll and benefits of \$0.6 million.

Asia-Pacific Region

Historically, the Asia-Pacific Region had been profitable and contributed significantly to the Company's consolidated results. In prior years, the region represented approximately 50% of the Company's total revenues, and approximately 90% of the revenues in the Asia-Pacific Region were generated by the operations in the People's Republic of China (the PRC). The Asia-Pacific Region was the Company's largest source of operating income from 1996-2000 and in 2002. In late 2002, the Company believed that the intrinsic value of its Asia-Pacific Region was not fully reflected in the market price of its common stock. As a result, the Company engaged UBS Securities LLC (UBS Securities) to assist it in evaluating transactions that could result in recognizing the value that the Company believed was locked up in the Asia-Pacific Region, which was substantially comprised of its operations in the PRC, Hong Kong, and Taiwan (the Greater China Operations.) Those evaluations focused on a number of possible transactions including a possible initial public offering of all or a portion of the Asia-Pacific Region operations, a spin-off, a sale to outside investors or a management buyout.

In March 2003, the Company filed a preliminary proxy statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that described the proposal to divest up to 70% of the Greater China Operations (the CellStar Asia Transaction), which would have included an initial public offering (IPO) of its Greater China Operations on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK). In May 2003, however, the Company announced the delay of the CellStar Asia Transaction due to the spread of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), which negatively impacted the business environment and financial markets in Hong Kong and China, as well as limited the Company's ability to market the IPO. In early 2004, and based on the advice of UBS Securities, the Company decided to proceed with the IPO targeting a summer 2004 completion date. Accordingly, the Company filed a new preliminary proxy statement with the SEC in March 2004. Due to delays in the process of listing the stock on the SEHK and an unfavorable financial market in Hong Kong, the Company, upon the advice from UBS Securities, announced in May 2004, that the CellStar Asia Transaction would be delayed until the fall of 2004. From the first quarter of 2004 through the third quarter of 2004, revenues in the PRC were declining and accounts receivable trends were negative. As a result, the Company announced in September 2004 that it would not proceed with the CellStar Asia Transaction.

During 2004, the Company experienced a significant increase in the reported accounts receivable days outstanding (DSOs) in its operations in the PRC. Historically, the Company had no significant collection issues in the PRC. During 2004, Asia-Pacific Region and PRC management attributed the increase in DSOs to the extension of longer credit terms to the PRC's local distributors (the Small Bees) to encourage them to sell to large-scale retailers and carriers who required longer credit terms from their suppliers and to expand into the tier 3 and tier 4 cities. In October 2004, the Chief Financial Officer of the Asia-Pacific Region resigned and on December 1, 2004, the Company hired a Director of Accounting for the Asia-Pacific Region. During the fourth quarter closing process, concerns over the lack of collection of receivables were being raised by

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Corporate management and the Director of Accounting for the Asia-Pacific Region. In early February 2005, the Director of Accounting raised certain specific issues regarding some of the PRC's accounts receivable and revenue. The issues primarily focused on three areas: (1) whether or not certain sales to the Small Bees were valid; (2) whether claims made by the Small Bees for credits related to certain sales by the Company to the Small Bees should be recorded as a reduction in revenues; and (3) the accounting for certain trade receivables with informally extended credit terms. The Company delayed the filing of its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, (the Form 10-K) and subsequent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q while these issues were reviewed by the Company and the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. Corporate senior management assisted by the internal auditors performed a review in the PRC of these issues. During the review process, Corporate senior management kept the Audit Committee updated on its findings. In May 2005, Corporate management concluded that prior period financial statements could not be relied upon and should be restated. On August 1, 2005, the Company announced that the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors had finished its independent review of accounts receivable and revenue issues in the Company's Asia-Pacific Region. Independent counsel and independent forensic accountants assisted the Audit Committee in its review. The review by the Audit Committee concluded the following:

During the second quarter of 2004, the Company's operations in the PRC booked sales of inventory that had not been sold. Certain PRC employees took steps to conceal this fact from the Company's auditors.

Table of Contents

During the 2004 IPO period, the PRC operations may have sold products to its distributors at prices that were higher than market prices and deferred rebates to inflate revenues. Prior practice had been to price products at the then-prevailing market price.

The Company failed to properly accrue for rebates offered to its distributors in the PRC.

The review by the Audit Committee agreed with management's conclusion that, since 2000, some sales by the PRC operations were made on extended credit terms with neither written agreements nor terms of payment defined. As a result of this, sales were inappropriately recorded.

There were weaknesses in internal controls related to corporate governance and oversight and also weaknesses related to revenue recognition, rebate claims, inventory, and accounts receivable in the PRC operations. The Audit Committee asked that management remediate these weaknesses.

Based upon the Company's review, as well as its evaluation of the Audit Committee's findings, the Company has restated its previously reported financial results for the fiscal years 2000 to 2003 and for the quarters ended February 29, May 31, and August 31, 2004. All discussion in this Form 10-Q refers to the restated amounts unless otherwise noted.

For the year ended November 30, 2004, the Company incurred an operating loss of \$76.8 million in the Asia-Pacific Region. This operating loss was primarily a result of changes in the market conditions in the PRC including an oversupply of handsets and significant price reductions, the inability of the Company to obtain the desired product and terms from its traditional primary suppliers, low market acceptance and quality issues with product manufactured by non-traditional suppliers, deteriorating relationships with the Small Bees and increased bad debt expense. Company management determined that to return the operations in the Asia-Pacific Region to profitability, the Company would have had to invest significant amounts of capital, access to which it did not have. Additionally, the Company would have to reestablish relationships with the Small Bees or develop a new distribution network, find a new management team, and fill numerous personnel openings. The Company also concluded that the cost of revising, implementing, monitoring and maintaining improved internal controls for these operations would be cost-prohibitive given the difficulties caused by the geographic distance from Corporate, language and cultural differences, low margins and the highly competitive nature of the market. In addition, the Company expects competition to increase in the future due to the easing of restrictions on foreign entities engaging in wholesale distribution in China.

The Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region and on September 2, 2005, the Company sold its PRC and Hong Kong operations (the CellStar Asia Sale) to Fine Day Holdings Limited, a company formed by Mr. A.S. Horng, who was the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of CellStar (Asia) Corporation Limited and effectively the head of the Company's Asia-Pacific Region, for a total consideration of \$12 million, consisting of \$6 million in cash paid at closing and a \$6 million subordinated promissory note maturing September 1, 2008. The Company estimated the present value of the subordinated promissory note to be \$3.0 million. The remaining \$3.0 million will be recognized upon payment. In connection with the CellStar Asia Sale, effective September 2, 2005, Mr. Horng resigned as an executive officer of the Company and agreed to terminate his employment agreement. The Company had guaranteed certain payables of these operations. At August 31, 2005, there was no balance outstanding on the guaranteed payables. The Company gave notice to the vendors to cancel the guarantees. The guarantees have now been cancelled, except for one vendor which requires a 120 day notice, and which will terminate on December 21, 2005. In approving the sale to Fine Day Holdings Limited, the Board of Directors had meetings with Company management and various advisors regarding the transaction and obtained a fairness opinion. The Company has reclassified the results of the Asia-Pacific Region to discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The Company believes the issues in the PRC and the related delay in filing the financial statements have had a dramatic impact on the Company. The Company has experienced a tightening of credit by its vendors, including the Company's primary supplier Motorola, Inc. (Motorola). This has impacted the Company's cash flow, and currently the Company has more orders in the North American Region than credit capacity. Concerns over the viability of the Company have made securing new customers more difficult and has required management to address this concern with existing customers. Employee turnover has increased and employee morale has suffered. Significant time and effort has gone into resolving the issues in the PRC and has strained the Company's management and financial resources. In addition, the Company incurred

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professional fees of \$3.2 million, over the nine months ended August 31, 2005, related to the PRC issues. These fees are included in discontinued operations but were funded by Corporate.

Due to the Company's inability to timely file its Form 10-K for fiscal 2004 and Form 10-Q for the first quarter of 2005, the Company's common stock was delisted from the Nasdaq National Market effective with the open of business on June 10, 2005. As a result of the delisting, the Company's common stock is currently traded on the over-the-counter market, and is quoted in the Pink Sheets[®], which provides electronic quotation information.

Table of Contents

Management Changes

On May 2, 2005, the Company announced the resignation of Terry S. Parker as Executive Chairman and a member of the Board of CellStar Corporation. The Company also announced that Robert A. Kaiser was named a director and Chairman of the Board of CellStar Corporation. The Company announced the appointment of Mr. Parker as Chairman of the Board of Directors for CellStar International Corporation/Asia (the Asia Board), a Delaware subsidiary which acts as the U.S. holding company for the Asia-Pacific Region, and the appointment of additional directors on the Asia Board. The Asia Board reported directly to Robert Kaiser. Mr. Kaiser assumed, for the first time, responsibility for the Asia-Pacific Region. The Company also announced that James Chan was named Chief Financial Officer of the Asia-Pacific Region.

On May 31, 2005, the Company announced that Mr. John T. Kamm resigned from the Company's Board of Directors. Mr. Kamm was named as a Class III Director in December 2003.

On July 20, 2005, the Company announced that effective July 14, 2005, the Company had terminated the employment of Mr. Terry S. Parker.

On July 25, 2005, the Company announced that effective July 21, 2005, the Company had terminated the employment of Mr. Lawrence P. King. Mr. King was serving as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Asia-Pacific Region.

Other

On June 17, 2005, the Company announced a proposal to sell up to \$50.0 million of convertible debentures and on June 16, 2005, the Company signed a letter of intent to sell up to \$25.0 million of debentures to Stanford Financial Group Company and its affiliates (Stanford). On July 14, 2005, the Company announced Stanford would not proceed with the purchase of up to \$25.0 million of debentures.

On August 25, 2005, the Company entered into an agreement to sell its operations in Taiwan to Mrs. L.C. Lin, a Taiwanese individual and a former employee of those operations, for nominal consideration. The sale is expected to close in October 2005.

Cautionary Statements

The Company's success will depend upon, among other things, its ability to implement its business strategies, to maintain its channels of distribution, continuing to secure an adequate supply of competitive products on a timely basis and on commercially reasonable terms, economic conditions, wireless market conditions, the financial health of its largest customers, its ability to improve its operating margins, service its indebtedness and meet covenant requirements, secure adequate financial resources, continually turn its inventories and accounts receivable, successfully manage changes in the size of its operations (including monitoring operations, controlling costs, maintaining adequate information systems and effective inventory and credit controls), manage operations that are geographically dispersed, achieve significant penetration in existing and new geographic markets, hire, train and retain qualified employees who can effectively manage and operate its business, and its ability to respond to further consolidation in the U.S. regional carrier segment. The Company's success will also depend upon its ability to design and maintain policies and procedures which enable the Company to avoid any recurrence of the matters which gave rise to the material

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weaknesses discussed in Item 9A Controls and Procedures of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2004.

The Company's foreign operations are subject to various political and economic risks including, but not limited to, the following: potentially unstable channels of distribution, increased credit risks, political instability, economic instability, currency controls, currency devaluations, exchange rate fluctuations, export control laws that might limit the markets the Company can enter, inflation, changes in laws and enforcement policies related to foreign ownership of businesses abroad, foreign tax laws, trade disputes among nations, changes in cost of and access to capital, changes in import/export regulations, including enforcement policies, gray market resales and tariff and freight rates. The Company's foreign operations must also maintain and adhere to an effective system of internal control.

In addition to the factors listed above, threats of terrorist attacks, a decline in consumer confidence and economic weakness in the U.S. and throughout the countries in which the Company does business could have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Special Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the matters discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute forward-looking statements for purposes of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (as so amended the Exchange Act), and, as such, may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this report, the words anticipates, estimates, believes, continues, expects, intends, may, might, could, should, and similar expressions are intended to be among the statements that identify forward-looking statements. Statements of various factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to differ materially from the Company's expectations (Cautionary Statements) are disclosed in this report, including, without limitation, those statements made in conjunction with the forward-looking statements and otherwise herein. All forward-looking statements attributable to the Company are expressly qualified in their entirety by the Cautionary Statements.

Table of Contents

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain unaudited consolidated statements of operations data for the Company expressed as a percentage of revenues for the three and six months ended May 31, 2005 and 2004:

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	May 31,		May 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
		(as restated)		(as restated)
Revenues	100.0%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	94.8	93.0	95.2	93.1
Gross profit	5.2	7.0	4.8	6.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	5.3	7.7	5.3	7.9
Operating loss	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(1.0)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Loss on divestiture of Colombia		(0.1)		
Other, net		(0.1)		
Total other income (expense)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(0.7)	(1.3)	(1.0)	(1.4)
Benefit for income taxes		(0.5)		(0.5)
Loss from continuing operations	(0.7)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(0.9)
Discontinued operations	(2.9)	(9.8)	(1.8)	(9.0)
Net loss	(3.6)%	(10.6)	(2.8)	(9.9)

Table of Contents

Three Months Ended May 31, 2005, Compared to Three Months Ended May 31, 2004

Revenues. The Company's revenues increased \$76.4 million, or 41.3%, from \$185.1 million in 2004 to \$261.5 million in 2005. The Company handled 3.1 million handsets (0.8 million consigned) in the second quarter of 2005 compared to 1.9 million handsets (0.7 million consigned) in the second quarter of 2004. The average selling price of handsets for the second quarter of 2005 was \$109 compared to \$130 in 2004, primarily due to a decrease in the average selling price in the Company's Miami operations.

North American Region revenues were \$106.5 million, an increase of \$6.2 million, compared to \$100.3 million in 2004. Revenues in the region's insurance replacement business increased primarily due to a change in the product mix where the ratio of new phones to refurbished has increased. Additionally, revenues in the region's direct-to-consumer business increased with the expansion of the Company's relationship with one of its regional carrier group customers to include some of the Company's logistic solutions. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in the region's indirect channel business as a result of a major carrier's decision to change its distribution strategy.

The Company's operations in the Latin American Region provided \$155.0 million of revenues in 2005, compared to \$84.8 million in 2004, a \$70.2 million increase. Revenues in Mexico were \$55.4 million compared to \$35.2 million in 2004. The increase in revenues was primarily due to the Company's efforts to reposition its operations in Mexico and focus on the largest wireless carrier in the country, Telcel. Revenues from the Company's Colombia operations were \$7.1 million in 2004. As part of the Company's overall plan to reposition its operations, in the second quarter of 2003, the Company shifted the majority of its business with its major carrier customer in Colombia to the Company's Miami export operations. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company made a strategic decision to seek a high level of local ownership in Colombia, and in the second quarter of 2004, the Company completed the divestiture of its operations in Colombia to a group that included local management. Revenues from the Company's Miami export operations were \$92.6 million compared to \$34.8 million a year ago, primarily due to increased business with the major carrier customer in Colombia and the Company's expanded relationship with the carrier in support of its technology transition from CDMA to GSM. The major carrier customer in Colombia was acquired by Telefonica Moviles S.A. (Telefonica) in January 2005. Telefonica immediately initiated aggressive programs in the country consisting primarily of low end handsets supplied by the Company. Revenues from the Company's operations in Chile were \$7.0 million in 2005 compared to \$7.7 million in 2004.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$0.5 million from \$13.0 million in 2004 to \$13.5 million in 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 5.2% for the quarter ended May 31, 2005, compared to 7.0% for the second quarter of 2004.

Gross profit in the North American Region was down due to a change in the revenue mix in the region's insurance replacement business. The insurance replacement business had an increase in the percentage of new handsets sold, which have a lower margin than refurbished phones. Also, there was a decline in the region's independent channel business as a result of a major carrier's decision to sell direct into its dealer agent channel.

Gross profit in the Latin American Region was up, however, the gross margin percentage was down. Although the region benefited from the increase in revenues associated with the Company's major carrier customer in Colombia, the margin percentage was impacted as margins are generally lower with this customer.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$0.5 million from \$14.2 million in 2004 to \$13.7 million in 2005, primarily due to a decrease of \$0.6 million in payroll and benefits. The decrease in payroll and benefits occurred across the Company's North and Latin American Regions as the Company continues its efforts to adjust its current overhead and bring it more in line with its current business model.

Interest Expense. Interest expense in 2005 was \$1.4 compared to \$0.9 million in the prior year primarily due to an increase in factoring of receivables in the Latin American Region.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was zero in 2005 compared to a benefit of \$0.8 million in 2004. Although the Company had a loss before income taxes in 2005, the Company did not recognize a benefit for the operating losses for its domestic operations as the Company did not consider it more likely than not that the benefit of the operating losses would be realized.

Discontinued Operations. As discussed in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region.

Table of Contents**Six Months Ended May 31, 2005, Compared to Six Months Ended May 31, 2004**

Revenues. The Company's revenues increased \$102.0 million, or 26.4%, from \$386.5 million in 2004 to \$488.5 million in 2005. The Company handled 5.7 million handsets (1.5 million consigned) in the first half of 2005 compared to 4.0 million handsets (1.5 million consigned) in the first half of 2004. The average selling price of handsets for the first half of 2005 was \$109 compared to \$133 in 2004 primarily due to a decrease in the average selling price in the Company's Miami operations.

North American Region revenues were \$206.5 million, a decrease of \$4.9 million, compared to \$211.4 million in 2004. In January 2004, the Company announced that it would cease providing fulfillment and logistics services for one of the region's largest customers, Cricket Communications, Inc. (Cricket), as well as its indirect sales channels, at the expiration of the agreement related to those services. The agreement expired on February 25, 2004. Company management believes that the pricing requested by Cricket going forward would not have met the Company's desired profitability. Revenues from Cricket and its indirect sales channel were approximately \$24.2 million for 2004. The Company's indirect channel business also saw a decrease in 2005 as a result of a major carrier's decision to change its distribution strategy. These decreases were partially offset by increases in revenues from regional carrier customers, due to new model promotions as well as increases in the region's insurance replacement business primarily due to a change in the product mix where the ratio of new phones to refurbished phones has increased.

The Company's operations in the Latin American Region provided \$282.0 million of revenues in 2005, compared to \$175.0 million in 2004, a \$107.0 million increase. Revenues in Mexico were \$101.5 million compared to \$60.2 million in 2004. The increase in revenues was primarily due to the Company's efforts to reposition its operations in Mexico and focus on the largest wireless carrier in the country, Telcel. Revenues from the Company's Colombia operations were \$16.3 million in 2004. As part of the Company's overall plan to reposition its operations, in the second quarter of 2003, the Company shifted the majority of its business with its major carrier customer in Colombia to the Company's Miami export operations. In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company made a strategic decision to seek a high level of local ownership in Colombia, and in the second quarter of 2004, the Company completed the divestiture of its operations in Colombia to a group that included local management. Revenues from the Company's Miami export operations were \$168.9 million compared to \$86.7 million a year ago, primarily due to increased business with the major carrier customer in Colombia and the Company's expanded relationship with the carrier in support of its technology transition from CDMA to GSM. The major carrier customer in Colombia was acquired by Telefonica Moviles S.A. (Telefonica) in January 2005. Telefonica immediately initiated aggressive programs in the country consisting primarily of low end handsets supplied by the Company. Revenues from the Company's operations in Chile were \$11.6 million in 2005 compared to \$11.9 million in 2004.

Gross Profit. Gross profit decreased \$3.1 million from \$26.8 million in 2004 to \$23.6 million in 2005. Gross profit as a percentage of revenues was 4.8% for the quarter ended May 31, 2005, compared to 6.9% for the second quarter of 2004.

Gross profit and margin percentage in the North American Region were down primarily due to the ceasing of its relationship with Cricket as well as a change in the revenue mix in the insurance replacement business. The insurance replacement business had an increase in the percentage of new handsets sold which have a lower margin than refurbished phones, partially offset by an increase in the region's regional carrier group. The North American Region also was impacted by an increase in inventory obsolescence primarily as a result of a \$0.3 million provision on non-handset related products. The Company was not successful in its expansion into new products outside of its traditional handset business. The Company has hired an experienced new product manager to lead the new product effort in 2005.

Gross profit and margin percentage in the Latin American Region increased and decreased respectively, primarily due to the impact of the Company's major carrier customer in Colombia to the Region's business. Although revenues were higher with this customer, the margins are generally lower.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$4.1 million from \$30.3 million in 2004 to \$26.2 million in 2005, primarily due to decreases in payroll and benefits of \$1.6 million, \$0.4 million in property and facility expenses, \$0.4 million in professional fees and a \$0.4 million reduction in bad debt reserves. The decrease in payroll and benefits occurred across all regions as the Company continues its efforts to adjust its current overhead and bring it more in line with its current business model. The decline in professional fees is attributable to reductions in legal fees as well as audit fees associated with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The reduction in bad debt reserves is primarily due to a recovery in the North American Region of \$0.5 million due to a payment received on an account previously reserved.

Interest Expense. Interest expense in 2005 was \$2.6 million compared to \$1.6 million in the prior year primarily due to an increase in the interest rate as well as an increase in factoring of receivables in the Latin American Region.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was zero in 2005 compared to a benefit of \$1.8 million in 2004. Although the Company had a loss before income taxes in 2005, the Company did not recognize a benefit for the operating losses for its domestic operations as the Company did not consider it more likely than not that the benefit of the operating losses would be realized.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax assets will be realized. At May 31, 2005, the Company has net deferred income tax assets, net of valuation allowances, of \$7.4 million, a significant portion of which relates to net operating loss carryforwards. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences are deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment.

Table of Contents

Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, including taxable income generated by tax planning strategies, management determines if it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The most significant factor considered in determining the realizability of the deferred tax asset was the projected profitability of the North America, Miami and Mexico operations over the next three to five years as well as tax planning strategies involving the Company's financial subsidiary in the Netherlands. The Company needs to generate \$19.7 million in pre-tax income, as well as implement the planned strategies, over this period to fully utilize the net deferred tax asset.

The amount of the deferred income tax asset considered realizable, however, could change in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the relevant carry-forward period change or if the number of years is being considered for these projections change.

The Company's North American Region generated operating income of \$18.8 million, \$13.3 million and \$1.5 million for the years ended November 30, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively and \$0.5 million for the first six months of 2005. Although the region continued to be profitable in 2004, the Company underestimated the time it would take to close some of the large reverse logistics programs it was working on and did not execute on its strategies to market its new products in 2004. Therefore, the Company has renewed its focus in the areas of new business development and new product development and has reorganized the region. However, the Company believes the issues in the PRC and the related delay in filing its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, and its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended February 28, 2005 and May 31, 2005 have had a negative impact on 2005.

In the Latin American Region, operating income (loss) was (\$15.0) million, (\$5.0) million and \$7.6 million for the years ended November 30, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively and \$5.4 million for the first six months of 2005. In 2003, the Company replaced the general manager in its Mexico operations, revised its business model and focused on supplier and carrier relationships. For fiscal 2004 and for the first six months of 2005, the region was the Company's largest income producer.

Discontinued Operations. As discussed in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual obligations at May 31, 2005 (amounts in thousands):

	Payments Due By Period				
	Total	Less than One Year	One to Three Years	Four to Five Years	More than Five Years
Continuing operations					
Revolving credit facility (variable interest, 6.5% at May 31, 2005)	\$ 20,778		20,778		
12% Senior subordinated notes	12,374		12,374		
Operating leases	5,726	1,965	2,969	792	
	<u>38,878</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>36,121</u>	<u>792</u>	
Asia-Pacific Obligations					
People's Republic of China notes payable and credit facilities (3.40% to 5.04% at May 31, 2005)	20,149	20,149			
Taiwan notes payable and credit facilities (3.36% to 5.00% at May 31, 2005)	1,276	1,276			
Operating leases	1,519	783	736		
	<u>22,944</u>	<u>22,208</u>	<u>736</u>		
Total contractual obligations	<u>\$ 61,822</u>	<u>24,173</u>	<u>36,857</u>	<u>792</u>	

During the quarter ended May 31, 2005, the Company's operations have relied primarily on cash balances, funds generated from each respective operation and borrowing under its credit facilities to fund working capital and capital expenditures.

Based upon current and anticipated levels of operations, the Company anticipates that its cash flow from operations, together with amounts available under its credit facilities and existing cash balances, will be adequate to meet its anticipated cash requirements for at least the next twelve months. In the event that existing cash balances, cash flows and available borrowings under the credit facilities are not sufficient to meet future cash requirements, the Company may be required to reduce planned expenditures or seek additional financing. The Company can provide no assurances that reductions in planned expenditures would be sufficient to cover shortfalls in available cash or that additional financing would be available or, if available, offered on terms acceptable to the Company.

Due to the delayed filing of the Form 10-K and the consolidated operating loss in 2004, the Company has experienced tightening of credit with its vendors, including its primary supplier Motorola, in the North America and Latin America Regions during 2005. The Company has been able to utilize credit lines available from its suppliers, borrowings under the Company's revolving credit facility, and factoring of accounts receivable to meet its financing needs. The Company is generally able to factor its receivables from the major carriers in the Latin America Region. This tightening of credit has not materially adversely effected the Company's operations in the North America and Latin America Regions, but has restricted growth. The Company will not be able to significantly grow the business in these regions without the availability of additional working capital or credit lines. The Company currently has more orders than capacity under the credit lines in the North American Region. The Company

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is dependent on maintaining open vendor credit lines on reasonable terms. With the exit from the Asia-Pacific Region, the Motorola credit lines become even more important. Interruption of these lines could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, and could determine whether or not the Company can continue as a going concern. The Company has been in discussions with its major suppliers regarding its credit lines. Although no assurance can be given, based upon discussions in late September 2005, the Company expects that its credit lines will increase in the near future.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred a net loss each of the last five years and in the first half of 2005. The Company had negative cash flow from operations for the past two years. The Company is taking actions to enhance profitability and is exiting unprofitable operations. The Company had an operating loss of \$86.8 million for the year ended November 30, 2004, which included an operating loss of \$76.8 million in the Asia-Pacific Region. In 2005, the Company exited the Asia-Pacific Region. The North America Region has had operating income for the last four years and for the first six months of 2005. The performance of the remaining entities in the Latin America Region has improved and the region was profitable in 2004 and for the first six months of 2005. The Latin America Region was the Company's largest operating income producer for 2004 and the first half of 2005. Management is also taking actions to reduce overhead and improve operating margins in the North American and Latin American Region as well as at the corporate level. Management believes that the actions the Company is taking will enable the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is ultimately dependent on its ability to improve its operating margins and maintain its funding through its bank facility and vendor credit lines.

Table of Contents

Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at May 31, 2005, were \$13.3 million, compared to \$13.2 million at November 30, 2004.

Compared to November 30, 2004, accounts receivable decreased from \$116.9 million to \$97.4 million at May 31, 2005. Accounts receivable days sales outstanding for the quarter ended May 31, 2005, based on monthly accounts receivable balances, were 37.6, compared to 38.5 for the quarter ended November 30, 2004. Accounts receivable have decreased by \$16.5 million and \$13.1 million in the Company's Mexico and U.S. operations compared to November 30, 2004 primarily as a result of reductions in revenues as the fourth quarters are generally stronger for both operations. These declines were partially offset by an increase of \$8.5 million in the Company's Miami operations due to the increase in business with the carrier customer in Colombia. Inventories decreased to \$70.3 million at May 31, 2005, from \$87.3 million at November 30, 2004, primarily due to a decrease of \$19.9 million in the Company's Miami operations. Inventory turns for the quarter ended May 31, 2005, based on monthly inventory balances, were 13.6 turns, compared to 8.8 for the quarter ended November 30, 2004, primarily due to an increase in the revenues in the Company's Miami operations. Accounts payable decreased to \$147.9 million at May 31, 2005, compared to \$162.9 million at November 30, 2004, primarily due to a decrease of \$14.0 million in the Company's Mexico operations.

The Company has an \$85.0 million Loan and Security Agreement (the Revolving Credit Facility or Facility) with a bank that expires in November 2006, or in the event that the Company refinances its 12% Senior Subordinated Notes (the Senior Notes), the Facility expires in September 2007. The Facility is considered a current liability as the lender has dominion over cash receipts related to the Company's domestic operations and the Facility contains an acceleration clause that the lenders could choose to invoke if the Company were to commit an event of default. Funding under the Facility is limited by a borrowing base test, which is measured weekly on eligible domestic accounts receivable and inventory. Interest on borrowings under the Facility is at the London Interbank Offered Rate or at the bank's prime lending rate, plus an applicable margin. The Facility is secured by a pledge of 100% of the outstanding stock of all U.S. subsidiaries and 65% of the outstanding stock of all first tier foreign subsidiaries as defined by the Facility. The Facility is further secured by the Company's domestic accounts receivable, inventory, property, plant and equipment and all other domestic real property and intangible assets. The Facility contains, among other provisions, covenants relating to the maintenance of certain financial ratios, dividend payments, additional debt, mergers and acquisitions and disposition of assets. If the Company terminates the Facility prior to maturity, the Company will incur a termination fee. The termination fee was \$1.7 million as of May 31, 2005 and decreased by \$850,000 per year until September 2006 and remains at \$425,000 thereafter. As of May 31, 2005, the Company had borrowed \$20.8 million, at an interest rate of 6.50%, level compared to February 28, 2005 and a decrease of \$15.0 million from \$35.8 million at November 30, 2004. The Company had additional borrowing availability, under the Facility, of \$3.0 million at May 31, 2005. At September 30, 2005, the Company had borrowed \$29.3 million at an interest rate of 7.25% and had additional borrowing availability of \$8.1 million.

From February 2004 to October 7, 2005, the Company amended the Facility and obtained waivers that modified financial covenants, increased borrowing availability under the Facility, extended the maturity date until November 2006, and granted extensions for the Company's failure to file its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2004, its Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended February 28, 2005, and May 31, 2005, and the Company's failure to cause its independent public accountants to deliver a letter to the trustee pursuant to the Company's indenture for its Senior Notes by their respective due dates. The Company would not have been in compliance with certain covenants without the waivers or modifications. In addition, the Company obtained the consent of the lender to exit the Company's Greater China Operations. The Company used the proceeds to reduce the borrowings under the Facility.

The PRC notes payable and credit facilities were paid prior to the sale and the operating leases were assumed by Fine Day Holdings Limited as part of the purchase of the PRC and Hong Kong operations. The Taiwan notes payable, credit facilities and operating leases will be assumed by Mrs. Lin as part of the purchase of the Taiwan operations.

In April 2005, the Company's subsidiary in Mexico, Celular Express S.A. de C.V. (CELEX), invested in a joint venture with Soluciones Inalambricas S.A. de C.V. (Wireless Solutions) and its individual partners for \$4.1 million. The \$4.1 million consisted of \$1.1 million in cash paid at closing, the conversion of a \$2.0 million receivable and a \$1.0 million note to be paid over twelve months. The joint venture, which operates under the name Comunicacion Inalambrica Inteligente, S.A. de C.V. (CII), provides handset distribution and activation services for Radio Movil Dipsa S.A. de C.V. (Telcel), the largest cellular phone company in Mexico. CELEX owns 51% of CII and the remaining 49% is

owned by the individual partners of Wireless Solutions. In addition, the individual partners of Wireless Solutions are entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend of \$4.0 million payable from the profits of CII. No dividends shall be paid to CELEX as long as any portion of the preferred dividend remains unpaid.

The Company's Senior Notes due January 2007 bear interest at 12%, payable in cash in arrears semi-annually on February 15 and August 15. The Senior Notes contain certain covenants that restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness; make investments, loans and advances; declare dividends or certain other distributions; create liens; enter into sale-leaseback transactions; consolidate; merge; sell assets and enter into transactions with affiliates. The Company's failure to (a) file its Form 10-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission by its extended filing deadline, (b) cause its independent accountants to deliver a letter to the trustee pursuant to the Company's indenture for the Senior Notes, confirming that their audit examination included a review of the terms of the Indenture and stating whether any default or event of default had come to their attention, and (c) file its Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended February 28, 2005, and May 31, 2005, with the Securities and Exchange Commission by its filing deadline have each resulted in a default under the indenture. Each default would require notice by either the trustee or a majority of the bondholders to the Company before it could become an event of default. The Company would have 60 days from receipt of the notice to cure the default and, if not cured, the bondholders can accelerate payment of the Senior Notes. The Company received no such notice from either the trustee or a majority of the bondholders. The Company has cured the defaults relating to filing the Form 10-K, Forms 10-Q and the letter to the trustee. As of November 30, 2004, the Company was in the process of obtaining waivers or modifications for the expected noncompliance in future periods with financial covenants under the Company's Facility. If the Company was not in compliance, the lender could have declared the Company in default and accelerated the Facility, which would have resulted in an event of default under the trust indenture for the Senior Notes. Accordingly, at November 30, 2004, the Company classified the Senior Notes as a

Table of Contents

current liability. As the Company has now obtained the waivers for noncompliance with certain covenants and the lender has modified future covenants so that the Company expects to be in compliance in future periods, the Company has classified the Senior Notes as a long-term liability at May 31, 2005.

Seasonality and Cyclicity

The effects of seasonal fluctuations have not historically been apparent in the Company's operating results due to a number of factors in the different countries and markets in which it operates, including the purchasing patterns of customers in different markets, product promotions of competitors and suppliers, availability of distribution channels, and product supply and pricing. The Company's sales are also influenced by cyclical economic conditions in the different countries and markets in which it operates. An economic downturn in one of the Company's principal markets could have a materially adverse effect on the Company's operating results.

Critical Accounting Policies

Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2004, includes a summary of the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. There were no significant changes during the six months ended May 31, 2005, to the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk and Derivative Financial Instruments

For the quarters ended May, 2005, and 2004, the Company recorded net foreign currency gains (losses) of \$0.4 million and (\$0.4) million, respectively, in cost of goods sold. The gain (loss) in both quarters was primarily due to currency fluctuations in the Company's Mexico operations. The Company's foreign exchange exposure is primarily related to the Mexican peso. In the PRC, the local currency has historically been fixed relative to the U.S. dollar. In July 2005, the Central Bank of the PRC announced the RMB would no longer be pegged solely to the U.S. dollar and would be allowed to float within a narrow range. As a result of the sale of the PRC operations on September 2, 2005, the Company does not expect this change to have a material impact on the Company. The Company's exposure in Chile is currently limited due to the size of the operations, and also in Hong Kong and Taiwan as the Company decided to exit these operations.

The Company manages foreign currency risk by attempting to increase prices of products sold at or above the anticipated exchange rate of the local currency relative to the U.S. dollar, by borrowing in local currency, or by having transactions denominated in US dollars. The Company consolidates the bulk of its foreign exchange exposure related to intercompany transactions in its international finance subsidiary. The Company continues to evaluate foreign currency exposures and related protection measures.

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The Company had forward purchase contracts relating to USD \$1.6 million of its receivables in its Chile operations at May 31, 2005, which were denominated in Chilean Pesos. The contracts were a combination of deliverable and non-deliverable and had terms matching the length of the receivable, and matured in June 2005. Presently, the Company holds no other derivative instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company manages its borrowings under its Facility each business day to minimize interest expense. The interest rate of the Facility is an index rate at the time of borrowing plus an applicable margin. The interest rate is based on either the agent bank's prime lending rate or the London Interbank Offered Rate. During the quarter ended May 31, 2005, the interest rate of borrowings under the Facility ranged from 6.0% to 6.5%. The interest rate increased by 0.25% on June 30 and August 9, 2005, as a result of changes in banks' prime lending rates. An additional one percent change in variable interest rates will not have a material impact on the Company. The Senior Notes due in January 2007 bear interest at 12.0%.

Table of Contents

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded due to the material weaknesses discussed in Management's Report on Internal Control in the Form 10-K for the year ended November 30, 2004, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are not effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the rules and forms of the SEC. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended May 31, 2005, other than described below, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

For the year ended November 30, 2004, the Company concluded that the controls in the PRC were not effective. In order to further strengthen controls, improve reporting and enhance the level of knowledge of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America in the Asia-Pacific Region, on December 1, 2004, the Company hired a new Director of Accounting for the Asia-Pacific Region and in April 2005 the Company hired a new Chief Financial Officer for the Asia-Pacific Region. However, in April 2005, the Company's Director of Accounting for the Asia-Pacific Region resigned. During the quarter ended August 31, 2005, the Company implemented additional approval requirements for purchasing, disbursements, and credit approvals for the Asia-Pacific Region. In August 2005, the Company decided to exit the Asia-Pacific Region, and on September 2, 2005, sold its PRC and Hong Kong operations.

All internal control systems and disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, errors, and instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

Projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting in future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Table of Contents

Part II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

On April 30, 2003, a purported class action lawsuit was filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, New Castle County, styled as follows: Ruth Everson v. CellStar Corporation, James L. Johnson, John L. Jackson, Jere W. Thompson, Dale V. Kesler and Terry S. Parker (the Everson Suit). The Everson Suit alleged breach of fiduciary duty and corporate waste in connection with the Company's proposed CellStar Asia Transaction. The Everson Suit sought injunctive and other equitable relief, recissory and/or compensatory damages and reimbursement of attorney's fees and costs. The Company announced on September 20, 2004, that it would not proceed with the CellStar Asia Transaction at issue in the Everson Suit due to changes in the PRC's economic environment and handset industry. On May 25, 2005, the Court entered a final order and judgment dismissing the Everson Suit without prejudice as moot and awarding plaintiff's attorneys' fees and expenses in the amount of \$250,000 plus post-judgment interest.

The Company is a party to various other claims, legal actions and complaints arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that the disposition of these matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)

(1) Filed herewith.

Table of Contents

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

CELLSTAR CORPORATION

By: /s/ RAYMOND L. DURHAM

Raymond L. Durham

Senior Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

 /s/ JUAN MARTINEZ JR.

Juan Martinez Jr.

Vice President,

Corporate Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer)

October 11, 2005

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

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- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)

(1) Filed herewith.