

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2007

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 0-18672

**ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)**

Delaware

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or
Organization)

51-0448969

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

207 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

02111

(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (617) 423-1072

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

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

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Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☒

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

Yes ☐ No ☒

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, \$.01 par value, as of May 11, 2007, was 9,346,966 shares.

**ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
<i>Current assets</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,240,543	\$ 7,833,046
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$1,109,679 at March 31, 2007 and \$915,969 at December 31, 2006	2,831,912	3,385,280
Inventories	4,922,308	4,511,814
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	305,827	269,301
Total current assets	14,300,590	15,999,441
Equipment, net	223,657	249,221
Total assets	\$ 14,524,247	\$ 16,248,662
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,584,547	\$ 2,639,935
Accrued expenses	666,016	562,349
Deferred gain on sale of real estate	367,245	367,245
Total current liabilities	2,617,808	3,569,529
Deferred gain on sale of real estate	261,447	357,373
Total liabilities	2,879,255	3,926,902
<i>Stockholders' equity</i>		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value:		
Authorized - 25,000,000 shares; issued - 9,355,366 shares, including shares held in treasury	93,554	93,554
Additional paid-in capital	31,344,628	31,275,169
Accumulated deficit	(20,347,388)	(19,597,296)
Accumulated other comprehensive income -currency translation adjustment	561,520	557,655
Treasury stock (8,400 shares), at cost	(7,322)	(7,322)
Total stockholders' equity	11,644,992	12,321,760
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 14,524,247	\$ 16,248,662

See accompanying notes.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net sales	\$ 4,754,255	\$ 5,280,710
Cost of goods sold	3,634,473	4,314,953
Gross profit	1,119,782	965,757
Operating expenses:		
Selling	893,571	903,944
General and administrative	638,917	848,908
Research and development	491,340	631,760
	2,023,828	2,384,612
Operating profit (loss) before gain on sale of real estate	(904,046)	(1,418,855)
Gain on sale of real estate	95,926	-
Operating profit (loss)	(808,120)	(1,418,855)
Other :		
Interest income	78,046	80,322
Interest expense	-	(90,727)
Other, net	(20,018)	54,414
Total other income(expense), net	58,028	44,009
Income (loss) before income taxes	(750,092)	(1,374,846)
Income taxes (benefit)	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (750,092)	\$ (1,374,846)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.15)
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares:		
Basic and diluted	9,346,966	9,346,966

See accompanying notes.

ZO ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (750,092)	\$ (1,374,846)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Stock based compensation	69,459	62,168
Depreciation	25,083	52,025
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	555,954	18,773
Inventories	(410,019)	449,482
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(36,252)	35,577
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,047,213)	(1,344,266)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,593,080)	(2,101,087)
Investing activities:		
Additions to equipment	572	(23,107)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	572	(23,107)
Financing activities:		
Principal payments on long-term debt	—	(1,363,478)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	—	(1,363,478)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	5	895
Net change in cash	(1,592,503)	(3,486,777)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,833,046	9,081,122
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 6,240,543	\$ 5,594,345
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	\$ —	\$ 90,727
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements of Zoom Technologies, Inc. (the "Company") presented herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2006 included in the Company's 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The accompanying financial statements are unaudited. However, the condensed balance sheet as of December 31, 2006 was derived from audited financial statements. In the opinion of management, the accompanying financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of results for these interim periods.

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Zoom Telephonics, Inc. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

(b) Recently Issued or Proposed Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, and disclosure.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48. As of that date the Company had no material unrecognized income tax benefits. Further, no significant changes in the unrecognized income tax benefits are expected to occur over the next twelve months.

Historically the Company has not accrued or paid significant interest and penalties for underpayments of income taxes. Interest and penalties related to such underpayments would be classified as a component of income tax expense. No material amounts of interest or penalties for underpayments of income taxes were required to be accrued as of March 31, 2007.

The Company files income tax returns in the United States and the United Kingdom. Currently, open tax years in the US for federal and state income tax purposes are 2003 through 2006. Open tax years in the UK are 2005 through 2006.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Emerging Issues Tax Force No. 06-3, or EITF 06-3, "How Sales Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross

Versus Net Presentation).” EITF 06-3 requires disclosure of accounting policy regarding the gross or net presentation of point-of-sales taxes such as sales tax and value-added tax. If taxes included in gross revenues are significant, the amount of such taxes for each period for which an income statement is presented should also be disclosed. The Company adopted EITF 06-3 effective January 1, 2007. EITF 06-3 did not have a significant effect on the Company’s financial statements in the first quarter of 2007.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*. Under SFAS 159, a company may elect to use fair value to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities. The fair value election is irrevocable and generally made on an instrument-by-instrument basis even if a company has similar instruments that it elects not to measure at fair value. At the adoption date, unrealized gains and losses on existing items for which the fair value option had been elected are reported as a cumulative effect adjustment to retained earnings. Subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 159, changes in fair value are recognized in operations. SFAS is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and is required to be adopted by the Company on January 1, 2008. The Company Is currently determining if fair value accounting is appropriate for any eligible items and cannot currently estimate the effect, if any, that SFAS 159 will have on its financial statements.

(2) Liquidity

On March 31, 2007 the Company had working capital of \$11.7 million, including \$6.2 million in cash and cash equivalents.

To conserve cash and manage liquidity, the Company has implemented cost cutting initiatives including the reduction of employee headcount and overhead costs. The employee headcount was 124 at March 31, 2006 and 68 at March 31, 2007. Forty-three of this total reduction of 56 resulted from the closing of the Company's Boston manufacturing facility in August 2006. The Company's production activity was outsourced to a lower-cost maquiladora factory in Tijuana, Mexico. The Company plans to continue to assess its cost structure as it relates to revenues and cash position, and the Company may make further reductions if the actions are deemed necessary.

The Company's total current assets at March 31, 2006 were \$14.3 million and current liabilities were \$2.6 million. The Company did not have any long-term debt at March 31, 2007. Management believes it has sufficient resources to fund its planned operations through at least March 31, 2008. However, if the Company is unable to increase its revenues, reduce its expense, or raise capital the Company's longer-term ability to continue as a going concern and achieve its intended business objectives could be adversely affected.

(3) Earnings Per Share

Options to purchase 1,380,250 shares of common stock at March 31, 2007 and 1,241,200 shares at March 31, 2006 were outstanding but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 because their effect would be antidilutive.

(4) Inventories

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Inventories consist of :		
Raw materials	\$ 2,722,263	\$ 2,969,375
Work in process	470,410	522,307
Finished goods	1,729,635	1,020,132
Total Inventories	\$ 4,922,308	\$ 4,511,814

(5) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) follows::

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2006
Net income (loss)	\$ (750,092)	\$ (1,374,846)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,865	5,642
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (746,227)	\$ (1,369,204)

((6) Contingencies

The Company is party to various lawsuits and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates such lawsuits and proceedings on a case-by-case basis, and its policy is to vigorously contest any such claims that it believes are without merit. The Company's management believes that the ultimate resolution of such pending matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of

operations or cash flows.

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(7) Segment and Geographic Information

The Company's operations are classified as one reportable segment. The Company's net sales follow:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2007	% of Total	Three Months Ended March 31, 2006	% of Total
North America	\$ 3,485,661	73%	\$ 2,952,123	56%
Turkey	(38,714)	(1)%	661,222	13%
UK	662,956	14%	906,366	17%
All Other	642,352	14%	760,999	14%
Total	\$ 4,754,255	100%	\$ 5,280,710	100%

(8) Customer Concentrations

Relatively few customers account for a substantial portion of the Company's net sales. In the first quarter of 2007 the Company's net sales to its top three customers accounted for 41% of its total net sales. In the first quarter of 2006 the Company's net sales to its top three customers accounted for 34% of its total net sales. The Company's customers generally do not enter into long-term agreements obligating them to purchase the Company's products. The Company may not continue to receive significant revenues from any of these or from other large customers. A reduction or delay in orders from any of the Company's significant customers, or a delay or default in payment by any significant customer could materially harm the Company's business and prospects. Because of the Company's significant customer concentration, its net sales and operating income could fluctuate significantly due to changes in political or economic conditions, or the loss, reduction of business, or less favorable terms for any of our significant customers.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the safe harbor statement and the risk factors contained in Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q set forth in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and our other filings with the SEC. Readers should also be cautioned that results of any reported period are often not indicative of results for any future period.

Overview

We derive our net sales primarily from sales of Internet-related communication products, principally broadband and dial-up modems and other communication products, to retailers, distributors, Internet Service Providers and Original Equipment Manufacturers. We sell our products through a direct sales force and through independent sales agents. Our employees are primarily located at our headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, our support office in Boca Raton, Florida, and our sales office in the United Kingdom. We typically design our hardware products, though we do sometimes use another company's design if it meets our requirements. Electronic assembly and testing of the Company's products in accordance with our specifications is typically done in China or Taiwan.

For many years we performed most of the final assembly, test, packaging, warehousing and distribution at a production and warehouse facility on Summer Street in Boston, Massachusetts, which has also engaged in firmware programming for some products. On June 30, 2006 we announced our plans to move most of our Summer Street operations to a dedicated facility in Tijuana, Mexico commencing approximately September 1, 2006, and we have implemented that plan. Our lease for our Summer Street facility expired in August 2006, and we completely vacated the facility on September 30, 2006.

Since 1983 our headquarters has been near South Station in downtown Boston. Zoom has owned two adjacent buildings which connect on most floors, and which house our entire Boston staff. In December 2006 we sold our headquarters buildings to a third party, with a two-year lease-back of approximately 25,000 square feet of the 62,000 square foot facility. Our net sale proceeds were approximately \$7.7 million, of which approximately \$3.6 million was repaid to our mortgage holder, eliminating the mortgage debt from our balance sheet.

For many years we derived a majority of our net sales from the retail after-market sale of dial-up modems to customers seeking to add or upgrade a modem for their personal computers. In recent years the size of this market and our sales to this market have declined, as personal computer manufacturers have incorporated a modem as a built-in component in most consumer personal computers and as increasing numbers of consumers world-wide have switched to broadband Internet access. The consensus of communications industry analysts is that sales of dial-up modems will probably continue to decline. There is also consensus among industry analysts that the installed base for broadband Internet connection devices, such as cable modems and DSL modems, will grow rapidly. In response to increased and forecasted worldwide demand for faster connection speeds and increased modem functionality, we have invested and continue to invest resources to advance our product line of broadband modems, both DSL modems and cable modems.

We continually seek to improve our product designs and manufacturing approach in order to improve product performance and reduce our costs. We pursue a strategy of outsourcing rather than internally developing our modem chipsets, which are application-specific integrated circuits that form the technology base for our modems. By outsourcing the chipset technology, we are able to concentrate our research and development resources on modem system design, leverage the extensive research and development capabilities of our chipset suppliers, and reduce our development time and associated costs and risks. As a result of this approach, we are able to quickly develop new products while maintaining a relatively low level of research and development expense as a percentage of net sales. We also outsource aspects of our manufacturing to contract manufacturers as a means of reducing our costs of production, and to provide us with greater flexibility in our production capacity.

Over the past several years our net sales have declined. In response to declining sales volume, we have cut costs by reducing staffing and some overhead costs. Our total headcount of full-time employees, including temporary workers, went from 124 on March 31, 2006 to 68 on March 31, 2007. Of the decline of 56 employees, 43 were related to the outsourcing of our final assembly manufacturing operation to Mexico. The manufacturing personnel in Mexico are not included in our 2007 headcount. Of the 68 employees on December 31, 2006, 14 were engaged in research and development, 20 were involved in purchasing, assembly, packaging, shipping and quality control, 22 were engaged in sales, marketing and technical support, and the remaining 12 performed accounting, administrative, management information systems, and executive functions.

Generally our gross margin for a given product depends on a number of factors including the type of customer to whom we are selling. The gross margin for retailers tends to be higher than for some of our other customers; but the sales, marketing, support, and overhead costs associated with retailers also tend to be higher. Zoom's sales to certain countries, including Turkey, Vietnam, and Saudi Arabia, are currently handled by a single master distributor for each country who handles the support and marketing costs within the country. Gross margin for sales to these master distributors tends to be low, since lower pricing to these distributors helps them to cover the support and marketing costs for their country. Our gross margin for broadband modems tends to be lower than for dial-up modems for a number of reasons, including that retailers are currently a more significant channel for our dial-up modems than for our broadband modems, that a higher percentage of our DSL sales come from low-margin countries, and that there is stronger competition in the broadband market than in the dial-up market.

In the first quarter of 2007 our net sales were down 10.0% compared to the first quarter of 2006. The main reason for the sales decrease was the significant decline in DSL modem sales to Turkey due to actions by Turkish Telecom to dramatically increase their bundling of DSL modems with their service. We are seeing growth in some areas, including DSL sales to U.S. Internet Service Providers and U.S. retailers, and we are continuing our efforts to expand our DSL customer base and product line. Because of our significant customer concentration, however, our net sales and operating results have fluctuated and in the future could continue to fluctuate significantly due to changes in political or economic conditions or the loss, reduction of business, or less favorable terms for any of our significant customers.

Our cash and cash equivalents balance at March 31, 2007 was \$6.2 million, down from \$7.8 million at December 31, 2006. This reduction was due primarily to a reduction in accounts payable and accrued expenses, our operating loss for the quarter, and an increase in inventory, partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The following is a discussion of what we view as our more significant accounting policies and estimates. As described below, management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. Where noted, material differences could result in the amount and timing of our net sales, costs, and expenses for any period if we made different judgments or used different estimates.

Revenue (Net Sales) Recognition. We primarily sell hardware products to our customers. The hardware products include dial-up modems, DSL modems, cable modems, voice over IP products, embedded modems, ISDN modems, telephone dialers, and wireless and wired networking equipment. We earn a small amount of royalty revenue that is included in our net sales, primarily from internet service providers. We generally do not sell software. We began selling services in 2004. We introduced our Global Village VoIP service in late 2004, but sales of those services to date have not been material.

We derive our net sales primarily from the sales of hardware products to four types of customers:

- computer peripherals retailers,
- computer product distributors,
- Internet service providers, and
- original equipment manufacturers (OEMs)

We recognize hardware net sales for our customers at the point when the customers take legal ownership of the delivered products. Legal ownership passes from Zoom to the customer based on the contractual FOB point specified in signed contracts and purchase orders, which are both used extensively. Many of our customer contracts or purchase orders specify FOB destination. We verify the delivery date on all significant FOB destination shipments made during the last 10 business days of each quarter.

Our net sales of hardware include reductions resulting from certain events which are characteristic of the sales of hardware to retailers of computer peripherals. These events are product returns, certain sales and marketing incentives, price protection refunds, and consumer mail-in and in-store rebates. Each of these is accounted for as a reduction of net sales based on detailed management estimates, which are reconciled to actual customer or end-consumer credits on a monthly or quarterly basis.

Our 2007 VoIP service revenues were recorded as the end-user-customer consumed billable VoIP services. The end-user-customer became a service customer by electing to sign up for the Global Village billable service on the Internet. Zoom recorded revenue either as billable services were consumed or as a monthly flat-fee service was billed.

Product Returns. Products are returned by retail stores and distributors for inventory balancing, contractual stock rotation privileges, and warranty repair or replacements. We estimate the sales and cost value of expected future product returns of previously sold products. Our estimates for product returns are based on recent historical trends plus estimates for returns prompted by, among other things, new product introductions, announced stock rotations and announced customer store closings, etc. Management reviews historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of our products when estimating sales return allowances. The estimate for future returns is recorded as a reserve against accounts receivable, a reduction of net sales, and the corresponding change to inventory and cost of sales. The relationship of quarterly physical product returns to quarterly product sales remained relatively stable for many years, but has been declining from a high of 10.6% to a low of 5.4% in the past two years as retail sales as a percent of total sales have declined. Product returns as a percentage of total net sales were 9.4% in the first quarter of 2007.

Price Protection Refunds. We have a policy of offering price protection to certain of our retailer and distributor customers for some or all their inventory. Under the price protection policies, when we reduce our prices for a product, the customer receives a credit for the difference between the original purchase price and our reduced price for their unsold inventory of that product. Our estimates for price protection refunds are based on a detailed understanding and tracking by customer and by sales program. Estimated price protection refunds are recorded in the same period as the announcement of a pricing change. Information from customer inventory-on-hand reports or from direct communications with the customers is used to estimate the refund, which is recorded as a reduction of net sales and a reserve against accounts receivable. Reductions in our net sales due to price protection were \$0.2 million in 2005, and \$0.1 million in 2006. In the first quarter of 2007 the reduction in our net sales due to price protection was \$0.04 million.

Sales and Marketing Incentives. Many of our retailer customers require sales and marketing support funding, usually set as a percentage of our sales in their stores. The incentives were reported as reductions in our net sales and were \$1.1 million in 2005 and \$1.1 million in 2006. In the first quarter of 2007, the reduction in our net sales due to sales and marketing incentives was \$0.3 million compared to \$0.2 million in the first quarter of 2006.

Consumer Mail-In and in Store Rebates. Our estimates for consumer mail-in and in-store rebates are based on a detailed understanding and tracking by customer and sales program, supported by actual rebate claims processed by the rebate redemption centers plus an accrual for an estimated lag in processing at the redemption centers. The estimate for mail-in and in-store rebates is recorded as a reserve against accounts receivable and a reduction of net sales in the same period that the rebate obligation was triggered. Reductions in our net sales due to the consumer rebates \$0.8 million in 2005 and 2006. In the first quarter of 2007 the reduction in our net sales due to consumer rebates was \$0.2 million compared to \$0.3 million in the first quarter of 2006.

To ensure that the sales, discounts, and marketing incentives are recorded in the proper period, we perform extensive tracking and documenting by customer, by period, and by type of marketing event. This tracking includes reconciliation to the accounts receivable records for deductions taken by our customers for these discounts and incentives.

Accounts Receivable Valuation. We establish accounts receivable valuation allowances equal to the above-discussed net sales adjustments for estimates of product returns, price protection refunds, and consumer rebates. These allowances are reduced as actual credits are issued to the customer's accounts. Our bad-debt write-offs were not significant in either the first quarter of 2006 or 2007.

Inventory Valuation and Cost of Goods Sold. Inventory is valued on a standard cost basis where the material standards are periodically updated for current material pricing. Allowances for obsolete inventory are established by management based on usability reviews performed each quarter. Our allowances against the inventory of a particular product range from 0% to 100%, based on management's estimate of the probability that the material will not be consumed or that it will be sold below cost. Our valuation process is to compare our cost to the selling prices each quarter, and if the selling price of a product is less than the "if completed" cost of our inventory, we write-down the inventory on a "lower of cost or market" basis.

Valuation and Impairment of Deferred Tax Assets. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements we estimate our income tax expense and deferred income tax position. This process involves the estimation of our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our consolidated balance sheet. We then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. To the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Changes in the valuation allowance are reflected in the statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded a 100% valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. It is management's estimate that, after considering all the available objective evidence, historical and prospective, with greater weight given to historical evidence, it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized. If we establish a record of continuing profitability, at some point we will be required to reverse the valuation allowance and restore the deferred asset value to the balance sheet, recording an equal income tax benefit which will increase net income in that period(s).

On December 31, 2006 we had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$31,854,000. These federal net operating losses are available to offset future taxable income, and are due to expire in years ranging from 2018 to 2025. On December 31, 2006 we had state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$22,253,000. These state net operating losses are available to offset future taxable income, and are primarily due to expire in years ranging from 2007 to 2010.

Results of Operations

Summary. Net sales were \$4.8 million for our first quarter ended March 31, 2007, down 10.0% from \$5.3 million in the first quarter of 2006. We had a net loss of \$0.75 million for the first quarter of 2007, compared to a net loss of \$1.4 million in the first quarter of 2006. Loss per diluted share improved from \$0.15 for the first quarter of 2006 to \$0.08 for the first quarter of 2007.

Net Sales. Our total net sales for the first quarter of 2007 decreased 10.0% from the first quarter of 2006, primarily due to a 16% decrease in DSL modem sales and a 15% decrease in dial-up modem sales. DSL modem net sales decreased from \$2.7 million in the first quarter of 2006 to \$2.2 million in the first quarter of 2007 as a result of decreased sales to our Turkish distributor. The main reason for the DSL modem sales decrease to Turkey was the action by Turkish Telecom to dramatically increase their bundling of DSL modems with their service. Dial-up modem net sales declined to \$2.0 million in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$2.3 million in the first quarter of 2006, primarily due to the continued decline of the dial-up modem after-market. Cable modem sales increased from \$0.03 million in the first quarter of 2006 to \$0.5 million in the first quarter of 2007 as a result of recent cable modem

placements in high volume retailers in the United States.

Our total net sales for the first quarter of 2007 decreased \$0.5 million from the first quarter of 2006, Our net sales in North America increased by \$0.5 million from \$3.0 million in the first quarter of 2006 to \$3.5 million in the first quarter of 2007. Our net sales in Turkey were \$0.0 million in the first quarter of 2007, a decrease from \$0.7 million in the first quarter of 2006. The main reason for the significant drop in sales to Turkey was the action by Turkish Telecom to dramatically increase their bundling of DSL modems with their service. Our net sales in the U.K. were \$0.7 million in the first quarter of 2007, a decline from \$0.9 million in the first quarter of 2006. Our net sales outside North America other than Turkey and the U.K. were \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2007, a decrease from \$0.8 million in the first quarter of 2006.

In the first quarter ended March 31, 2007 three customers accounted for 41% of total net sales. Because of our significant customer concentration, our net sales and operating income has fluctuated and could in the future fluctuate significantly due to changes in political or economic conditions or the loss, reduction of business, or less favorable terms for any of our significant customers.

Gross Profit. Our total gross profit was \$1.1 million in the first quarter of 2007, an improvement from \$1.0 million in the first quarter of 2006. Our gross margin percent of net sales increased to 23.6% in the first quarter of 2007 from 18.3% in the first quarter of 2006. Gross margins were higher in the first quarter of 2007 primarily due to the move of Zoom's Boston final assembly operation to Tijuana, Mexico, which lowered manufacturing personnel, space, and occupancy costs compared to the first quarter of 2006. Reduced product obsolescence expense also contributed to the improvement in gross margins. Higher freight costs due to fuel surcharges and unplanned air premiums in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 2006 offset a large portion of these savings.

Selling Expense. Selling expense was \$0.9 million or 18.8% of net sales in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$0.9 million or 17.1% of net sales in the first quarter of 2006. Selling expense reductions from a decline in sales personnel were offset by increases in product delivery costs to customers.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense was \$0.6 million or 13.4% of net sales in the first quarter of 2007 and \$0.8 million or 16.1% of net sales in the first quarter of 2006. General and administrative expense decreases included legal, audit, and personnel costs.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense decreased \$0.1 million to \$0.5 million or 10.3% of net sales in the first quarter of 2007 from \$0.6 million or 12.0% of net sales in the first quarter of 2006. Research and development costs decreased primarily as a result of lower personnel costs and product evaluation fees. Development and support continues on all of our major product lines with particular emphasis on VoIP products and service, DSL products, and wireless products.

Gain on sale of real estate. A gain on sale of real estate of \$0.096 million was recorded in the first quarter of 2007. In December 2006 Zoom sold its headquarters building in Boston and agreed to lease-back some of the office space. This lease-back arrangement resulted in an accounting deferral of \$0.725 million of the gain. This deferred gain will be recorded over the subsequent 8 quarters at \$0.096 per quarter for 7 quarters and \$0.053 million in the 8th quarter, Q4 2008.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) was net income of \$0.06 million in the first quarter of 2007, primarily from interest income, partially offset by foreign exchange loss. In the first quarter of 2006 other income (expense) was net income of \$0.04 million primarily due to interest and rental income, partially offset by mortgage interest.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit). We did not record any tax expense in the first quarter of 2007 or the first quarter of 2006. The net deferred tax asset balance at March 31, 2007 was zero. This accounting treatment is described in further detail under the caption **Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates** above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On March 31, 2007 we had working capital of \$11.7 million, including \$6.2 million in cash and cash equivalents. We had a \$1.6 million reduction in cash in the first three months of 2007. Operating activities used \$1.6 million in cash, as follows: a net loss of \$0.8 million, a decrease of accounts payable and accrued expense of \$1.1 million, and an increase of inventory of \$0.4 million. Sources of cash from operations included a decrease of accounts receivable of \$0.6 million.

To conserve cash and manage our liquidity, we continue to implement cost cutting initiatives including the reduction of employee headcount and overhead costs. The employee headcount was 124 at March 31, 2006 and was reduced to 68 at March 31, 2007. Of the decline of 56 employees, 43 were related to the outsourcing of our final assembly manufacturing operation to Mexico. The manufacturing personnel in Mexico are not Zoom employees. We plan to continue to assess our cost structure as it relates to our revenues and cash position in 2007, and we may make further reductions if the actions are deemed necessary.

Management believes it has sufficient resources to fund its planned operations through at least March 31, 2008. However, if we are unable to increase our revenues, reduce or otherwise adequately control our expenses, or raise capital, our longer-term ability to continue as a going concern and achieve our intended business objectives could be adversely affected. See the safe harbor statement contained herein and the "Risk Factors" under Item 1A of Part II of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q below, Zoom's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and Zoom's other filings with the SEC, for further information with respect to events and uncertainties that could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

Commitments

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, there were no material changes to our capital commitments and contractual obligations from those disclosed in the Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

"Safe Harbor" Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Some of the statements contained in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our or our industry's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding: Zoom's plans, expectations and intentions, including statements relating to Zoom's prospects and plans relating to sales of and markets for its products; Zoom's expected benefits and cost savings resulting from the move of its manufacturing facilities to Mexico; and Zoom's financial condition or results of operations.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "projects," "predicts," "potential" and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. We expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this report to reflect any change in our expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any of our forward-looking statements are based. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences in our future financial results include those discussed in the risk factors set forth in Item 1A of Part II below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report and in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We own financial instruments that are sensitive to market risks as part of our investment portfolio. The investment portfolio is used to preserve our capital until it is required to fund operations, including our research and development activities. None of these market-risk sensitive instruments are held for trading purposes. We do not own derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. The investment portfolio contains instruments that are subject to the risk of a decline in interest rates. Investment Rate Risk - Our investment portfolio consists entirely of money market funds, which are subject to interest rate risk. Due to the short duration and conservative nature of these instruments, we do not believe that it has a material exposure to interest rate risk

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Securities Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as ours are designed to do, and management

necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As of March 31, 2007 we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in enabling us to record, process, summarize and report information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings within the required time period.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

This report contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, such as statements of our objectives, expectations and intentions. The cautionary statements made in this report are applicable to all forward-looking statements wherever they appear in this report. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed herein. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences include those discussed below, as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report.

To stay in business we may require future additional funding which we may be unable to obtain on favorable terms, if at all.

Over the next twelve months we may require additional financing for our operations either to fund losses beyond those we anticipate or to fund growth in our inventory and accounts receivable. Our revolving credit facility expired on March 15, 2006 and we currently have no line of credit from which we can borrow. Additional financing may not be available to us on a timely basis if at all, or on terms acceptable to us. If we fail to obtain acceptable additional financing when needed, we may not have sufficient resources to fund our normal operations and we may be required to further reduce planned expenditures or forego business opportunities. These factors could reduce our net sales, increase our losses, and harm our business. Moreover, additional equity financing could dilute the per share value of our common stock held by current shareholders, while additional debt financing could restrict our ability to make capital expenditures or incur additional indebtedness, all of which would impede our ability to succeed.

The market for high-speed communications products and services has many competing technologies and, as a result, the demand for certain of our products and services is declining.

Industry analysts believe that the market for our dial-up modems will continue to decline. If we are unable to increase demand for and sales of our broadband modems, we may be unable to sustain or grow our business. The market for high-speed communications products and services has a number of competing technologies. For instance, Internet access can be achieved by:

- using a standard telephone line and appropriate service for dial-up modems;
- ISDN modems, or DSL modems, possibly in combination;
- using a cable modem with a cable TV line and cable modem service;
- using a router and some type of modem to service the computers connected to a local area network; or
- other approaches, including wireless links to the Internet.

Although we currently sell products that include these technologies, our most successful products have historically been our dial-up modems. The introduction of new products by competitors, market acceptance of products based on new or alternative technologies, or the emergence of new industry standards have in the past rendered and could continue to render our products less competitive or even obsolete. For example, these factors have caused the market for our dial-up modems to shrink dramatically. If we are unable to increase demand for our broadband modems, we may be unable to sustain or grow our business.

Our reliance on a limited number of customers for a large portion of our revenues could materially harm our business and prospects.

Relatively few customers have accounted for a substantial portion of our net sales. In the first quarter of 2007 the Company's net sales to its top three customers accounted for 41% of its total net sales. In the first quarter of 2006 the Company's net sales to its top three customers accounted for 34% of its total net sales. Our customers generally do not enter into long-term agreements obligating them to purchase our products. We may not continue to receive significant revenues from any of these or from other large customers. Because of our significant customer concentration, our net sales and operating income could fluctuate significantly due to changes in political or economic conditions or the loss of, reduction of business with, or less favorable terms for any of our significant customers. A reduction or delay in orders from any of our significant customers, or a delay or default in payment by any significant customer could materially harm our business, results of operation and liquidity.

Delays, unanticipated costs, interruptions in production or other problems in connection with the transfer of our manufacturing operations to Mexico or the continuing operation of that facility could harm our business.

In September 2006 we transferred most of our manufacturing operations from Boston, Massachusetts to Tijuana, Mexico. As a result of moving our manufacturing operations to Mexico, we experienced delays and interruptions in production and may experience additional delays and interruptions as well as unanticipated costs and other problems. We incurred approximately \$280,000 in costs in connection with the move of our manufacturing operations to Mexico. Delays, interruptions in production or other problems related to the move could lead to increased or unexpected costs, reduced margins, delays in product deliveries, order cancellations, and lost revenue, all of which could harm our business, results of operation, and liquidity. Our conduct of business in Mexico is subject to the additional challenges and risks associated with international operations, including those related to integration of operations across different cultures and languages, currency risk, and economic, legal, political and regulatory risks.

Capacity constraints in our Mexican operations could reduce our sales and revenues and hurt customer relationships.

We now rely on our Mexican operations to finish and ship most of the products we sell. Since moving our manufacturing operations to our Mexican facility we have experienced and may continue to experience constraints on our manufacturing capacity as we address challenges related to operating our new facility, such as hiring and training workers, creating the facility's infrastructure, developing new supplier relationships, complying with customs and border regulations, and resolving shipping and logistical issues. Our sales and revenues may be reduced and our customer relationships may be impaired if we continue to experience constraints on our manufacturing capacity. We are working to minimize capacity constraints in a cost-effective manner, but there can be no assurance that we will be able to adequately minimize capacity constraints.

Our reliance on a business processing outsourcing partner to conduct our operations in Mexico could materially harm our business and prospects.

In connection with the move of most of our manufacturing operations to Mexico, we rely on a business processing outsourcing partner to hire, subject to our oversight, the production team for our manufacturing operation, provide the selected facility described above, and coordinate some of the start-up and ongoing manufacturing logistics relating to our operations in Mexico. Our outsourcing partner's related functions include acquiring the necessary Mexican permits, providing the appropriate Mexican operating entity, assisting in customs clearances, and providing other general assistance and administrative services in connection with the start-up and ongoing operation of the Mexican facility. Our outsourcing partner's performance of these obligations efficiently and effectively will be critical to the success of our operations in Mexico. Failure of our outsourcing partner to perform its obligations efficiently and effectively could result in delays, unanticipated costs or interruptions in production, delays in deliveries to our customers or other harm to our business, results of operation, and liquidity. Moreover, if our outsourcing arrangement is not successful, we cannot assure our ability to find an alternative production facility or outsourcing partner to assist in our operations in Mexico or our ability to operate successfully in Mexico without outsourcing or similar assistance.

Our net sales, operating results and liquidity have been and may in the future be adversely affected because of the decline in the retail market for dial-up modems.

The dial-up modem industry has been characterized by declining average selling prices and a declining retail market. The decline in average selling prices is due to a number of factors, including technological change, lower component costs, and competition. The decline in the size of the retail market for dial-up modems is primarily due to the inclusion of dial-up modems as a standard feature contained in new PCs, and the advent of broadband products. Decreasing average selling prices and reduced demand for our dial-up modems have resulted and are likely to continue to result in decreased net sales for dial-up modems. If we fail to replace declining revenue from the sales of dial-up modems with the sales of our other products, including our broadband modems, our business, results of operation and liquidity will be harmed.

Less advantageous terms of sale of our products could harm our business.

The Company entered into a consignment arrangement with a significant retailer customer in October 2006. In connection with this arrangement ownership of all unsold products previously purchased from the Company reverted to the Company in November 2006. The new arrangement resulted in an accounting adjustment that reduced the Company's net sales and net profit for 2006. Under the consignment arrangement we are not able to recognize revenue from the sale of a product until the retailer actually sells such product to its customer. The consignment arrangement also results in a delay in the dating of invoices, the recognition of accounts receivable, and the due dates for payment by the retailer for goods sold. If additional significant customers adopt similar arrangements or otherwise change the terms of sale, our business, results of operation and liquidity will be harmed.

We believe that our future success will depend in large part on our ability to more successfully penetrate the broadband modem markets, which have been challenging markets, with significant barriers to entry.

With the shrinking of the dial-up modem market, we believe that our future success will depend in large part on our ability to more successfully penetrate the broadband modem markets, DSL and cable, and the VoIP market. These markets have significant barriers to entry that have adversely affected our sales to these markets. Although some cable and DSL modems are sold at retail, the high volume purchasers of these modems are concentrated in a relatively few large cable, telecommunications, and Internet service providers which offer broadband modem services to their customers. These customers, particularly cable services providers, also have extensive and varied approval processes for modems to be approved for use on their network. These approvals are expensive, time consuming, and continue to evolve. Successfully penetrating the broadband modem market therefore presents a number of challenges including:

- the current limited retail market for broadband modems;
- the relatively small number of cable, telecommunications and Internet service provider customers that make up a substantial part of the market for broadband modems;
- the significant bargaining power of these large volume purchasers;
- the time consuming, expensive, uncertain and varied approval process of the various cable service providers; and
- the strong relationships with cable service providers enjoyed by incumbent cable equipment providers like Motorola and Scientific Atlanta.

Our sales of broadband products have been adversely affected by all of these factors. Sales of our broadband products in European countries have fluctuated and may continue to fluctuate due to approvals and delays in the deployment by service providers of cable and DSL service in these countries. We cannot assure that we will be able to successfully penetrate these markets.

Our failure to meet changing customer requirements and emerging industry standards would adversely impact our ability to sell our products and services.

The market for PC communications products and high-speed broadband access products and services is characterized by aggressive pricing practices, continually changing customer demand patterns, rapid technological advances, emerging industry standards and short product life cycles. Some of our product and service developments and enhancements have taken longer than planned and have delayed the availability of our products and services, which adversely affected our sales and profitability in the past. Any significant delays in the future may adversely impact our ability to sell our products and services, and our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected. Our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to:

- identify and respond to emerging technological trends and industry standards in the market;
- develop and maintain competitive products that meet changing customer demands;
- enhance our products by adding innovative features that differentiate our products from those of our competitors;
- bring products to market on a timely basis;
- introduce products that have competitive prices;

- manage our product transitions, inventory levels and manufacturing processes efficiently;
- respond effectively to new technological changes or new product announcements by others; and
- meet changing industry standards.

Our product cycles tend to be short, and we may incur significant non-recoverable expenses or devote significant resources to sales that do not occur when anticipated. Therefore, the resources we devote to product development, sales and marketing may not generate material net sales for us. In addition, short product cycles have resulted in and may in the future result in excess and obsolete inventory, which has had and may in the future have an adverse affect on our results of operations. In an effort to develop innovative products and technology, we have incurred and may in the future incur substantial development, sales, marketing, and inventory costs. If we are unable to recover these costs, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, if we sell our products at reduced prices in anticipation of cost reductions and we still have higher cost products in inventory, our business would be harmed and our results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Our international operations are subject to a number of risks that could harm our business.

Currently our business is significantly dependent on our operations outside the United States, particularly sales of our products and the production of most of our products. All of our manufacturing operations except our rework operations are now located outside of the United States. In 2005 sales outside of North America were 55% of our net sales. In 2006 sales outside North America were 44% of our net sales. In the first quarter of 2007 sales outside North America were 27% of our total net sales. The inherent risks of international operations could harm our business, results of operation, and liquidity. The types of risks faced in connection with international operations and sales include, among others:

- regulatory and communications requirements and policy changes;
- favoritism toward local suppliers;
- delays in the rollout of broadband services by cable and DSL service providers outside of the United States;
- local language and technical support requirements;
- difficulties in inventory management, accounts receivable collection and the management of distributors or representatives;
- cultural differences;
- reduced control over staff and other difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
- political and economic changes and disruptions;
- governmental currency controls;
- shipping costs;
- currency exchange rate fluctuations, including, as a result of the move of our manufacturing operations to Mexico, changes in value of the Mexican Peso relative to the US dollar; and import, export, and tariff regulations.

We may be subject to product returns resulting from defects, or from overstocking of our products. Product returns could result in the failure to attain market acceptance of our products, which would harm our business.

If our products contain undetected defects, errors, or failures, we could face:

- delays in the development of our products;
- numerous product returns; and
- other losses to us or to our customers or end users.

Any of these occurrences could also result in the loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products, either of which would reduce our sales and harm our business. We are also exposed to the risk of product returns from our customers

as a result of contractual stock rotation privileges and our practice of assisting some of our customers in balancing their inventories. Overstocking has in the past led and may in the future lead to higher than normal returns.

Our failure to effectively manage our inventory levels could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and harm our business.

Due to rapid technological change and changing markets we are required to manage our inventory levels carefully to both meet customer expectations regarding delivery times and to limit our excess inventory exposure. In the event we fail to effectively manage our inventory our liquidity may be adversely affected and we may face increased risk of inventory obsolescence, a decline in market value of the inventory, or losses from theft, fire, or other casualty. We incurred a \$0.3 million inventory obsolescence charge in 2006 for inventory reserves related to some slow-moving VoIP products.

We may be unable to produce sufficient quantities of our products because we depend on third party manufacturers. If these third party manufacturers fail to produce quality products in a timely manner, our ability to fulfill our customer orders would be adversely impacted.

We use contract manufacturers to partially manufacture our products. We use these third party manufacturers to help ensure low costs, rapid market entry, and reliability. Any manufacturing disruption could impair our ability to fulfill orders, and failure to fulfill orders would adversely affect our sales. Although we currently use four contract manufacturers for the bulk of our purchases, in some cases a given product is only provided by one of these companies. The loss of the services of any of our significant third party manufacturers or a material adverse change in the business of or our relationships with any of these manufacturers could harm our business. Since third parties manufacture our products and we expect this to continue in the future, our success will depend, in part, on the ability of third parties to manufacture our products cost effectively and in sufficient quantities to meet our customer demand.

We are subject to the following risks because of our reliance on third party manufacturers:

- reduced management and control of component purchases;
- reduced control over delivery schedules, quality assurance and manufacturing yields;
- lack of adequate capacity during periods of excess demand;
- limited warranties on products supplied to us;
- potential increases in prices;
- interruption of supplies from assemblers as a result of a fire, natural calamity, strike or other significant event; and
- misappropriation of our intellectual property.

We may be unable to produce sufficient quantities of our products because we obtain key components from, and depend on, sole or limited source suppliers.

We obtain certain key parts, components, and equipment from sole or limited sources of supply. For example, we purchase most of our dial-up and broadband modem chipsets from Conexant Systems, Agere Systems, and Ikanos Communications. Integrated circuit product areas covered by at least one of these companies include dial-up modems, DSL modems, cable modems, networking, routers, and gateways. In the past we have experienced delays in receiving shipments of modem chipsets from our sole source suppliers. We may experience similar delays in the future. In addition, some products may have other components that are available from only one source. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of components from our current sources, we would experience difficulties in obtaining alternative sources or in altering product designs to use alternative components. Resulting delays or reductions in product shipments could damage relationships with our customers, and our customers could decide to purchase products from our competitors. Inability to meet our customers' demand or a decision by one or more of our customers to purchase products from our competitors could harm our operating results.

We face significant competition, which could result in decreased demand for our products or services.

We may be unable to compete successfully. A number of companies have developed, or are expected to develop, products that compete or will compete with our products. Furthermore, many of our current and potential competitors have significantly greater resources than we do. Intense competition, rapid technological change and evolving industry standards could result in less favorable selling terms to our customers, decrease demand for our products or make our products obsolete.

Changes in existing regulations or adoption of new regulations affecting the Internet could increase the cost of our products or otherwise affect our ability to offer our products and services over the Internet.

Congress has adopted legislation that regulates certain aspects of the Internet, including online content, user privacy, taxation, liability for third-party activities and jurisdiction. In addition, a number of initiatives pending in Congress and state legislatures would prohibit or restrict advertising or sale of certain products and services on the Internet, which may have the effect of raising the cost of doing business on the Internet generally. Federal, state, local and foreign governmental organizations are considering other legislative and regulatory proposals that would regulate the Internet. We cannot predict whether new taxes will be imposed on our services, and depending on the type of taxes imposed, whether and how our services would be affected thereafter. Increased regulation of the Internet may decrease its growth and hinder technological development, which may negatively impact the cost of doing business via the Internet or otherwise harm our business.

New environmental regulations recently implemented or scheduled to be implemented in 2007 may increase our manufacturing costs and harm our business.

The Federal government has announced plans to reduce the use of hazardous materials, such as lead, in electronic equipment. The implementation of these new requirements, currently scheduled to begin in 2007, may require us and other electronics companies to change or discontinue many products. We believe compliance with these new requirements will be difficult, and will typically increase our product costs by up to \$.50 per unit, depending on the product. In addition, we may incur additional costs involved with the disposal of inventory or with returned products that do not meet the new requirements, which could further harm our business. In addition the State of California has implemented regulations requiring the use of highly efficient power cubes. These new requirements will effect many of our products and may result in an increase in our product costs.

Changes in current or future laws or governmental regulations and industry standards that negatively impact our products, services and technologies could harm our business.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, or the FCC, extends to the entire United States communications industry including our customers and their products and services that incorporate our products. Our products are also required to meet the regulatory requirements of other countries throughout the world where our products and services are sold. Obtaining government regulatory approvals is time-consuming and very costly. In the past, we have encountered delays in the introduction of our products, such as our cable modems, as a result of government certifications. We may face further delays if we are unable to comply with governmental regulations. Delays caused by the time it takes to comply with regulatory requirements may result in cancellations or postponements of product orders or purchases by our customers, which would harm our business.

In addition to reliability and quality standards, the market acceptance of our VoIP products and services is dependent upon the adoption of industry standards so that products from multiple manufacturers are able to communicate with each other. Standards are continuously being modified and replaced. As standards evolve, we may be required to modify our existing products or develop and support new versions of our products. The failure of our products to comply, or delays in compliance, with various existing and evolving industry standards could delay or interrupt volume production of our products, which could harm our business.

Regulation of VoIP services is developing and is therefore uncertain. Future regulation of VoIP services could increase our costs and restrict the growth of our VoIP business.

VoIP services currently have different regulations from traditional telephony in most countries including the US. The US, various states and other countries may impose surcharges, taxes or new regulations upon providers of VoIP services. The imposition of any such surcharges, taxes and regulations on VoIP services could materially increase our costs, may limit or eliminate our competitive pricing and may require us to restructure the VoIP services we currently offer. For example, regulations requiring compliance with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) or provision of the same type of 911 services as required for traditional telecommunications providers could place a significant financial burden on us depending on the technical changes required to accommodate the requirements. In May 2005 the FCC issued an order requiring interconnected VoIP providers to deliver 911 calls to the customer's local emergency operator as a standard feature of the service. We believe our VoIP products are capable of meeting the FCC requirements. In the event our VoIP products do not meet the FCC requirements, we may need to modify our products, which could increase our costs.

In many countries outside the US in which we operate or our services are sold, we cannot be certain that we will be able to comply with existing or future requirements, or that we will be able to continue to be in compliance with any such requirements. Our failure to comply with these requirements could materially adversely affect our ability to continue to offer our VoIP services in these jurisdictions.

Fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates in relation to the U.S. Dollar could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Changes in currency exchange rates that increase the relative value of the U.S. dollar may make it more difficult for us to compete with foreign manufacturers on price, may reduce our foreign currency denominated sales when expressed in dollars, or may otherwise have a material adverse effect on our sales and operating results. A significant increase in our foreign currency denominated sales would increase our risk associated with foreign currency fluctuations. A weakness in the U.S. dollar relative to the Mexican Peso and various Asian currencies including the Chinese renminbi could increase our product costs.

Our future success will depend on the continued services of our executive officers and key product development personnel.

The loss of any of our executive officers or key product development personnel, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or delays in hiring skilled personnel could harm our business. Competition for skilled personnel is significant. We may be unable to attract and retain all the personnel necessary for the development of our business. In addition, the loss of Frank B. Manning, our president and chief executive officer, or Peter Kramer, our executive vice president, some other member of the senior management team, a key engineer or salesperson, or other key contributors, could harm our relations with our customers, our ability to respond to technological change, and our business.

We may have difficulty protecting our intellectual property.

Our ability to compete is heavily affected by our ability to protect our intellectual property. We rely primarily on trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures, patents, copyrights, trademarks, and licensing arrangements to protect our intellectual property. The steps we take to protect our technology may be inadequate. Existing trade secret, trademark and copyright laws offer only limited protection. Our patents could be invalidated or circumvented. We have more intellectual property assets in some countries than we do in others. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries in which our products are or may be developed, manufactured or sold may not protect our products or intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. This may make the possibility of piracy of our technology and products more likely. We cannot assure that the steps that we have taken to protect our intellectual property will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of our technology.

We could infringe the intellectual property rights of others.

Particular aspects of our technology could be found to infringe on the intellectual property rights or patents of others. Other companies may hold or obtain patents on inventions or may otherwise claim proprietary rights to technology necessary to our business. We are often indemnified by our suppliers relative to certain intellectual property rights; but these indemnifications do not cover all possible suits, and there is no guarantee that a relevant indemnification will be honored by the indemnifying party.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
10.1	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Frank B. Manning dated as of 12/28/06
10.2	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Peter R. Kramer dated as of 12/28/06
10.3	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Robert A. Crist dated as of 4/27/07
10.4	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Deena Randall dated as of 4/27/07
10.5	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Terry Manning dated as of 4/27/07
31.1	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Compensatory plan or arrangement

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

SIGNATURES

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

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: May 14, 2007

By: /s/ Frank B. Manning
Frank B. Manning, President

Date: May 14, 2007

By: /s/ Robert Crist
Robert Crist, Vice President of Finance and Chief
Financial
Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description
10.1	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Frank B. Manning dated as of 12/28/06
10.2	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Peter R. Kramer dated as of 12/28/06
10.3	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Robert A. Crist dated as of 4/27/07
10.4	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Deena Randall dated as of 4/27/07
10.5	Change of Control and Severance Agreement between the Company and Terry Manning dated as of 4/27/07
31.1	CEO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	CFO Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
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