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LQ CORP INC  
Form 10-K  
March 31, 2006

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

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FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended: December 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 000-25977

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L Q CORPORATION, INC.  
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE  
(STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF  
INCORPORATION OR ORGANIZATION)

77-0421089  
(I.R.S. EMPLOYER  
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER)

888 SEVENTH AVE., 17TH FLOOR,  
NEW YORK, NY  
(ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE  
OFFICES)

10019  
(ZIP CODE)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE: (212) 974-5730

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS	NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED
----- None	----- None

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:  
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

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Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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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 [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "Accelerated" filer and large accelerated filers in rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):  
Large Accelerated Filer [ ] Accelerated Filer [ ] Non-Accelerated Filer [X]

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of (the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was approximately 6,139,519 based on the closing price of the Common Stock as reported on The Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board for that date.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.001 per share, as of March 17, 2006: 3,214,408.

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### PART I

#### ITEM 1.

##### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, including "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in Item 7, contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We caution investors that any forward-looking statements presented in this Annual Report and presented elsewhere by management from time to time are based on management's beliefs and assumptions made by, and information currently available to, management. When used, the words "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "estimate", "project", "should", "will be" and similar expressions which do not relate solely to historical matters are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions and are not guarantees of future performance, which may be affected by known and unknown risks, trends, uncertainties and factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the risks discussed in "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this Annual Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. We expressly disclaim any responsibility to update forward-looking statements. Accordingly, past results and trends should not be used by investors to anticipate future results or trends.

#### A. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

##### Overview

L Q Corporation, Inc. ("Registrant" or the "Company") was incorporated in California as "Liquid Audio, Inc." in January 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in April 1999. In July 1999, we completed our initial public offering of common stock. Our name was formally changed to "L Q Corporation, Inc." on January 7, 2004. Our principal executive offices are located at 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10019, and our telephone number is (212) 974-5730.

Through January 2003, we provided an open platform that enabled the digital delivery of media over the Internet.

From January 2003 until December 30, 2005, we have not operated any business and have been settling our remaining claims and liabilities while reviewing alternatives for the use or disposition of our remaining assets.

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On January 6, 2006, a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant completed the purchase of substantially all of the assets of the Access Control Products Group or "ACPG" division of Checkpoint Systems, Inc. The assets were acquired in accordance with an agreement that was entered into on November 4, 2005 between the Registrant and Checkpoint and was treated effective as of December 30, 2005. Also on January 6, 2006, Registrant's 80.5% owned subsidiary SES Resources International, Inc. ("SES") completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of SES Resources Ltd, a start up consulting venture pursuant to the transaction contemplated by an asset purchase agreement dated as of December 30, 2005 (the "SES Asset Purchase Agreement") to initiate Registrant's launch into the professional security and services sector. The ACPG business, which will operate as Sielox(TM) under Registrant's management, develops, designs and distributes a complete line of open architecture access control software, programmable controllers (electronic circuit boards), and related accessories such as readers and ID cards, which can be configured to monitor, manage and control physical access to building perimeters and interior locations. SES offers a wide range of professional services including anti-money laundering and counterfeiting investigatory services, forensic accounting and emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

Our common stock is reported currently on The NASDAQ OTC Bulletin Board. Our common stock was traded on The NASDAQ National Market, but was delisted on June 5, 2003. The market price per share of our stock increased significantly following the implementation of the 1:250 reverse stock split and our 35:1 forward stock split effective as of June 8, 2004. The market price of our common stock as of March 17, 2006 was \$1.67 per share. The market price of our common stock as of December 31, 2005 was \$1.75 per share.

### History

On September 8, 2005, Registrant entered into a non-binding letter of intent with Checkpoint dated September 7, 2005 to acquire substantially all of the assets of Checkpoint's Access Control Products Group division. On October 26, 2005, Registrant's Board of Directors approved the transaction and on November 4, 2005 the parties entered into the Checkpoint Asset Purchase Agreement. On December 30, 2005, Registrant and Checkpoint entered into a First Amendment to the Checkpoint Asset Purchase Agreement to, among other things, extend the closing of the acquisition to January 5, 2006. On January 6, 2006, Registrant's subsidiary, Sielox, LLC,

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completed the acquisition from Checkpoint of substantially all of the assets of the ACPG division, effective as of December 30, 2005. The cash consideration for the transaction was approximately \$2.6 million, subject to post-closing adjustments, an escrow, and related expenses estimated to be \$0.4 million.

Also on January 6, 2006, Registrant's 80.5% owned subsidiary, SES, completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of SES Resources Ltd, a start up consulting venture. The newly formed business unit specializes in delivering critical strategic security and business protection solutions based on best practices developed by accomplished retired law enforcement agents and in association with an advisory panel comprised of senior executive service level government risk assessment and law enforcement professionals ("Advisory Panel"). SES' primary areas of specialization are expected to include: corporate investigations (e.g. know your customer, know your employee, know your vendor reviews); due diligence reviews; forensic accounting; anti-money laundering investigatory services consistent with the requirements of the Patriot Act; anti-counterfeiting and intellectual property protection; corporate health and wellness consultancy; emergency preparedness and contingency planning; executive staffing solutions; and education and government security training services.

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SES has established an Advisory Panel which will serve the business with advice and will identify expert talent throughout the United States and internationally, to manage and staff client assignments. The Advisory Panel is in the process of formation and includes Michael J. Thomas a senior executive service level agent from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, Andrew J. Scott the former Chief of Police of Boca Raton, Florida and David Edelson MD, FACP, a medical doctor who is presently Assistant Clinical Professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. The Advisory Panel is chaired by one of the owners/founders of SES Resources Ltd, and vice chaired by a former Vice President and Director of Brinks Inc. SES is in the process of adding additional members to the Advisory Panel from various law enforcement agencies. For additional information, please see the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" below.

### Business

#### Access Control Products Group

The ACPG business was originally acquired by Checkpoint when Checkpoint acquired Sielox Systems, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California in 1986. At that time, the ACPG business distributed, developed and manufactured System Five and System Ten access control systems for automated access to buildings and areas within buildings. In the late eighties, ACPG introduced the Threshold series for use on DOS and QNX operating systems and in the middle nineties developed a series of applications for use on the Windows operating systems. In March 2003, the ACPG business introduced Pinnacle, the next generation in access control software solutions. Today ACPG develops, designs and distributes a complete line of open architecture access control software, including both Pinnacle and the legacy Enterprise Threshold, programmable controllers (electronic circuit boards), and related accessories such as readers and ID cards which can be configured to monitor, manage and control physical access to building perimeters and interior locations. ACPG generally does not experience seasonality in its business and there is no single customer which constitutes 10% or more of its revenue.

#### SES Resources International

The newly formed business unit specializes in delivering critical strategic security and business protection solutions based on best practices developed by accomplished retired law enforcement agents and in association with its Advisory Panel comprised of senior executive service level government risk assessment and law enforcement professionals. SES' primary areas of specialization include: corporate investigations (e.g. know your customer, know your employee, know your vendor reviews); due diligence reviews; forensic accounting; anti-money laundering investigatory services consistent with the requirements of the Patriot Act; anti-counterfeiting and intellectual property protection; corporate health and wellness consultancy; emergency preparedness and contingency planning; executive staffing solutions; and education and government security training services.

### Industry

#### Access Control Products Group

As security concerns continue to mount around the world, security access systems are an important component to a company's or Government Agency's complete security solution. Organizations continue to invest and upgrade such solutions and place increased reliance upon such systems. The trend towards integrating all security solutions including access control, CCTV, burglar and fire alarms into one system continues to expand.

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### SES Resources International

Companies and governments are faced with a variety of security concerns and risk assessment challenges including terrorism, fraud, litigation, compliance, intellectual property protection, cyber attacks, industrial espionage, regulatory issues, crisis management and executive security staffing. The security consulting industry is highly fragmented with various established firms and a large number of independent organizations with various specializations and capabilities throughout the United States and around the world.

### Strategy

#### Access Control Products Group

The primary strategy of ACPG is to continue to invest in the Pinnacle software solution through added features and interfaces with other value added providers in order to provide enhanced physical access security and event management systems. ACPG will also continue to provide technical service and training to ACPG's dealer base and end users and where necessary upgrade its technical services.

### SES Resources International

SES is distinguishing its services and positioning by its diverse services offering. SES is in the process of identifying Senior Executive Service level retired law enforcement officers and federal agents with specialization and experience related to each service offering. SES expects to utilize the relationships and advice of its Advisory Panel in connection with identifying such resources. Each resource is expected to participate in SES projects as an independent contractor on a project by project basis in an effort to match expert talent with each specific project.

### Products

ACPG develops, designs and distributes a complete line of open architecture access control software, programmable controllers (electronic circuit boards), and related accessories such as readers and ID cards which can be configured to monitor, manage and control physical access to building perimeters and interior locations.

ACPG supports both the Pinnacle software solution, introduced in March 2003 and the Threshold Enterprise solution introduced in 1997. The Pinnacle based system runs on both Windows Server 2003 and XP Professional. The system is an access control and event management system with unlimited scalability. The Threshold Enterprise runs on a Windows NT or 2000 access control platform.

The Pinnacle access control system is extremely flexible and compatible and offers added functionality including badging utility for use in the design and production of professional quality badges. The Pinnacle system also has a DVR interface with video and event management linking. In addition, an interface with the OASIS mapping utility offers graphical mapping with icon links to over 75 systems from 30 vendors. Other Pinnacle utilities include standalone applications using the SDK, ever expanding libraries including n-man rule, report scheduler, door control, EventLink and Administrative Management. The newly introduced visitor management system allows for integration with STOPware's lobby visitor management system.

ACPG designs and distributes a complete line of intelligent controllers. This state of the art technology is available as 16-bit or 32-bit controllers capable of supporting from 2 to 8 door configurations. In addition, these controllers

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support from 4 to 60 alarm monitored inputs and/or controlled outputs and are configurable to meet any customer requirements. The 32-bit 1200 series controller can be used in a traditional hardwired environment or LAN/WAN environment with static IP or DHCP. In addition, ACPG currently offers several readers that are all compatible with both its Pinnacle and Threshold Enterprise software solutions. Such readers include the Performa (and legacy Mirage) readers, a 13.56 MHz reader manufactured by Checkpoint Systems, Inc., a complete line of HID's 125 KHz Prox and 13.56 MHz iClass readers and cards, AWID's long range Prox readers, BioScrypt's biometric fingerprint, and Panasonic's Iris Scan Readers.

### Intellectual Property

ACPG is entitled to the exclusive use of certain patents and to the non-exclusive use of certain patents which were acquired in the acquisition from Checkpoint. Such patents and other intellectual property are utilized in the Performa and Mirage ID card readers. ACPG also acquired identified trademarks as well as licenses for specific intellectual properties which consist of critical components to the Pinnacle and Threshold Enterprise operating systems. ACPG also licenses two badging programs which it sells to third parties. ACPG pays royalties on these licensing contracts.

Registrant has registered domain names for its key businesses including SESresources.com and Sielox.com.

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### Technology and Product Development

ACPG's software engineers develop proprietary code for product functionality in features. Certain product features have been acquired from third parties for which ACPG pays royalties relative to the feature set embedded within certain software products.

ACPG expended approximately \$1 million, \$1.7 million, and \$1.6 million in product development activities during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The emphasis of these activities is the continued broadening of the product lines offered by ACPG, cost reductions of the current product lines, and an expansion of the markets and applications for ACPG's products. ACPG's future growth in revenues will be dependent, in part, on the products and technologies resulting from these efforts. Registrant expects to continue to invest at comparable levels in such activities in 2006 (and thereafter) in order to provide additional functionality to ACPG's offerings to meet the needs of ACPG's customer base.

### Marketing Efforts

ACPG and SES use a combination of internal and subcontract marketing and public relations agencies. ACPG and SES currently retain LRG Inc. as its public relations firm focused on the security market. ACPG typically attends two trade shows a year, ISCW and ASIS International. SES typically attends the Anti-Money Laundering Conference trade show. ACPG and SES's marketing initiatives include trade advertising and company websites - [www.sielox.com](http://www.sielox.com); [www.sesresources.com](http://www.sesresources.com). In addition, ACPG and SES distribute data sheets, marketing bulletins and brochures, and launch packages to its current and prospective clients, dealers and end-users, as appropriate for their respective businesses.

### Components

ACPG purchases components from outside suppliers and assembles the electronic components for legacy controllers and proximity readers at Checkpoint's

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facilities in the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico. The 32-bit controllers are manufactured to specified designs by a third party. Select readers are also manufactured in Thailand. As part of the acquisition, Registrant has entered into a manufacturing agreement with Checkpoint. For non-proximity electronic access control components, ACPG subcontracts manufacturing activities. All electronic access control final system assembly and testing is performed at ACPG's facility in Thorofare, New Jersey. On January 27, 2006, we signed a five year lease on 8,900 square feet located at 170 Ninth Avenue, Runnemede, New Jersey. Occupancy at this facility will begin on April 1, 2006. Accordingly, assembly and testing will be relocated to the Runnemede facility.

### Distribution

The sales personnel of the ACPG market electronic access control products to approximately 200 independent dealers, some of whom are national dealers, primarily located in the US. ACPG employs regional salespeople who are compensated by salary plus commissions. Under the independent dealer program, the dealer takes title to our products and sells them to the end-user customer. The dealer installs the systems and provides ongoing service to the end-user customer. The ACPG requires its dealers to be certified in our products and requires them to attend training classes on our various product offerings.

### Competition

ACPG competes with other manufacturers of electronic access control systems as well as with conventional security systems. Major competitors are GE (the Casi Rusco and Infographics divisions), Honeywell (the NexWatch and Northern divisions), United Technologies (the Lenel Systems division), and Tyco (the Software House and Kantech divisions), as well as many other comparable sized companies.

SES shall provide services that compete with the services provided by a highly fragmented market of many firms of various sizes, including investigatory firms and full service accounting and legal services firms, which provide such services as part of a broad range of services. Some of the well recognized firms include Kroll Worldwide, a division of Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc, and Guiliani Associates.

At our September 29, 2003 meeting of our stockholders, our stockholders approved amendments to our certificate of incorporation to effect a 1-for-250 reverse stock split, to be followed immediately by a 35-for-1 forward stock split (collectively, the "Reverse/Forward Stock Split"), as well as a reduction in the number of common shares authorized for issuance from 50,000,000 shares to 30,000,000 shares (the "Share Reduction"). On June 7, 2004, we filed amendments necessary to implement the Reverse/Forward Stock Split and the Share Reduction, which took place on July 26, 2004 with an effective date as of June 8, 2004.

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On July 21, 2004, Joseph R. Wright, Jr. was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors. On December 27, 2004, Mr. Wright resigned from the Board of Directors of the Company in order to devote additional time to his position as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of PanAmSat Corporation, a global provider of satellite-based video, broadcasting and network distribution and delivery services.

On October 7, 2004, James Mitarotonda resigned as our President and Chief Executive Officer. He continues to serve as a director and Chairman of the Board. Mr. William Fox, a director of our Company, was appointed as our new President and Chief Executive Officer on this date.



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### RISK FACTORS

REGISTRANT MUST OVERCOME PRICING COMPETITION WITH RESPECT TO ITS ACPG PRODUCTS. COMPETITIVE PRICING PRESSURES CAN CAUSE PROFIT EROSION.

The ACPG products compete against products sold by an increasing number of competitors on the basis of several factors including price. In order to compete in the marketplace, ACPG's products must provide superior technology at competitive prices. Failure to produce cost-effective products could adversely affect customer demand and adversely affect Registrant's results of operations. In addition, the competitive business arena could create pricing pressure for the ACPG products. A reduction in pricing of ACPG's products due to competitive pressures could have an adverse effect on Registrant's revenues, operating income and results of operations.

REGISTRANT MUST DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTS AND ENHANCEMENTS TO EXISTING PRODUCTS TO REMAIN COMPETITIVE. IF REGISTRANT FAILS TO DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTS AND PRODUCT ENHANCEMENTS ON A TIMELY BASIS, IT MAY LOSE MARKET SHARE. REGISTRANT'S INVESTMENT IN THE PINNACLE SOFTWARE SOLUTION MAY NOT REALIZE A RETURN ON INVESTMENT.

The market for ACPG's Pinnacle software solution is characterized by rapid technological change, frequent new product introductions, changes in customer requirements and evolving industry standards. Accordingly, our future success will depend to a substantial extent on our ability to:

- o Invest significantly in research and product development;
- o Develop, introduce and support new products and enhancements on a timely basis; and
- o Gain and consecutively increase market acceptance of our products.

Registrant's ACPG division is currently developing new products and enhancements to its existing products. Registrant may not be able to successfully complete the development and market introduction of new products or product enhancements. If Registrant fails to develop and deploy new products and product enhancements on a timely basis, or if Registrant fails to gain market acceptance of its new products, revenues will decline and Registrant may lose market share to its competitors. There is no assurance that Registrant will be successful in marketing and selling its Pinnacle software solution or other new products, that the revenues from the sales of the Pinnacle software solution or other new products will justify the investment, or that the sales of Pinnacle will continue to increase.

THE AVAILABILITY AND PRICING OF COMPONENT PARTS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT PRODUCTION AND PROFITABILITY.

Registrant's ability to grow earnings will be affected by increases in the cost of component parts, including electronic components and circuit boards. Registrant may not be able to offset fully the effects of higher component parts through price increases, productivity improvements or cost reduction programs.

FUTURE ACQUISITIONS MAY NOT BE FOUND OR MAY NOT BE SUCCESSFULLY INTEGRATED INTO REGISTRANT'S BUSINESS AND COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT REGISTRANT'S BUSINESS.

Registrant has pursued, and will continue to pursue, growth opportunities through attempted acquisition of complementary businesses, products and technologies. Registrant is unable to predict whether or when any other prospective acquisition will be completed. The process of integrating an acquired business may be prolonged due to unforeseen difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of Registrant's resources and management's attention. There can be no assurances that management will be able to

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successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, complete acquisitions, integrate acquired businesses into existing operations, or expand into new markets. Further, once integrated, acquisitions may not achieve levels of revenues, profitability or productivity comparable to Registrant's existing business or otherwise perform as expected. The occurrence of any of these events could harm Registrant's business, financial condition or results of operations.

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In addition, future acquisitions may require substantial capital resources, which may require us to seek additional debt or equity financing. Future acquisitions by us could result in the following, any of which could seriously harm our results of operations or the price of our stock:

- o issuance of equity securities that would dilute our current stockholders' percentages of ownership;
- o large one-time write-offs;
- o the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities;
- o difficulties in the assimilation and integration of operations, personnel, technologies, products and information systems of the acquired companies;
- o diversion of management's attention from other business concerns;
- o contractual disputes;
- o risks of entering geographic and business markets in which we have no or only limited prior experience; and
- o potential loss of key employees of acquired organizations.

THE ACPG BUSINESS HAS INCURRED NET LOSSES. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT IT WILL TURN PROFITABLE IN THE FUTURE.

Registrant (including the ACPG operations) has incurred losses in the past and may incur losses in the future. The ACPG business incurred net losses in 2005, 2004 and 2003. In 2005, the ACPG business's net loss was approximately \$(1.0) million. In 2004, the ACPG business's net loss was approximately \$(1.4) million. In 2003, the ACPG business's net loss was approximately \$(0.9) million. Continued or increased net losses could have a material adverse effect on Registrant's business, financial condition and results of operations and the value and market price of Registrant's common stock.

REGISTRANT'S SUCCESS IN THE SES BUSINESS DEPENDS ON ITS ABILITY TO EXPAND THE SES ADVISORY PANEL.

Registrant may not be able to identify additional senior executive service law enforcement agents who are able to serve as Advisors on the Advisory Panel. Such inability would harm the development of the SES business in general, and prevent Registrant from distinguishing itself in the marketplace in particular, which could adversely affect revenues and results of operations.

SES IS A NEWLY FORMED BUSINESS.

As a newly formed organization, SES has no independent record of performance in the various service categories it has identified. As a new business, SES may not be successful in being engaged by prospective clients, which would have an adverse affect on revenues and results of operations.

SOME OF REGISTRANT'S COMPETITORS HAVE GREATER RESOURCES THAN REGISTRANT, WHICH MAY LIMIT ITS ABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY COMPETE WITH THEM.

Some of Registrant's competitors have greater financial, personnel and other resources than Registrant, which may limit its ability to effectively compete

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with them. For example, Registrant's main competitors in the ACPG business include Tyco International Ltd. and Honeywell International Inc. These and other large competitors may be able to:

- o Respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies or changes in customer requirements;
- o Benefit from greater economies of scale;
- o Offer more aggressive pricing; and/or
- o Devote greater resources to the promotion of their products.

REGISTRANT IS DEPENDENT ON ITS KEY PERSONNEL, THE LOSS OF WHOM COULD NEGATIVELY AFFECT BUSINESS.

Registrant is dependent on its key personnel, including general management, software and hardware engineers, technical support and sales executives, who have significant industry experience, knowledge and know how. The loss of these key personnel could negatively affect business and results of operations.

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REGISTRANT'S STOCK HAS BEEN DELISTED FROM THE NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET, AND IS THEREFORE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIQUID THAN BEFORE.

Registrant's common stock has been delisted from trading on The NASDAQ National Market by reason of not maintaining listing requirements due to the lack of tangible business operations and significantly reduced market price of the common stock. As a result, Registrant's common stock currently trades over the counter on the NASDAQ OTC Bulletin Board, and the ability of Registrant's stockholders to obtain liquidity and consistent market prices for Registrant's shares has been significantly impaired.

REGISTRANT INCURS THE EXPENSE OF COMPLYING WITH PUBLIC COMPANY REPORTING AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

As a public company, Registrant incurs significant legal, accounting, and other expenses. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and NASDAQ, have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. These rules and regulations increase legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time consuming and costly. In addition, Registrant incurs additional costs associated with its public company reporting requirements. These rules and regulations also may make it more difficult and more expensive for Registrant to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and Registrant may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage.

REGISTRANT RELIES ON LICENSES WITH THIRD PARTIES TO LICENSE SOFTWARE CODE THAT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ACPG BUSINESS'S PINNACLE SOFTWARE SOLUTION AND IF REGISTRANT WOULD NEED TO SEEK ALTERNATE LICENSES, ITS RESULTS OF OPERATIONS COULD BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Registrant licenses certain software code that is an integral part of ACPG's Pinnacle software solution from third parties. In particular, Registrant obtains from third party licensors certain software code included in the Pinnacle software solution, and the software for its badging products. Registrant would need to seek alternative licensors for the software code if any of the third party licensors terminate or decides not to renew a license. If any of these third party licensors become unable to or refuses to license its code, it could interrupt and delay the development, design and delivery of the Pinnacle software solution and related products. Any such disruption could adversely

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affect Registrant's results of operations.

CYCLICAL INDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT REGISTRANT'S FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

Registrant's operating results may be affected adversely by the general cyclical pattern of the industries in which it operates. For example, demand for ACPG products and services is significantly affected by levels of commercial construction and consumer and business discretionary spending. The demand patterns of these markets could impact the revenues and margins in this business.

### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

NONE

### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our principal corporate offices are located at 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY. ACPG currently occupies approximately 7,000 square feet in the Checkpoint facility located at 101 Wolf Drive, Thorofare, New Jersey. On January 27, 2006, we signed a five year lease on 8,900 square feet located at 170 Ninth Avenue, Runnemede, New Jersey. Occupancy at this facility is expected to begin on April 1, 2006. Our SES unit, leases approximately 450 square feet in Jericho, New York.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a defendant in certain purported class action lawsuits filed by individual shareholders in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York against certain of our former officers and directors, and various of the underwriters in our initial public offering ("IPO") and secondary offering. The lawsuits have been filed by

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individual shareholders who purport to seek class action status on behalf of all other similarly situated persons who purchased the common stock of the Company between July 8, 1999 and December 6, 2000. The lawsuits allege that certain underwriters of the initial public offering solicited and received excessive and undisclosed fees and commissions in connection with that offering. The lawsuits further allege that the defendants violated the federal securities laws by issuing a registration statement and prospectus in connection with the Company's initial public offering which failed to accurately disclose the amount and nature of the commissions and fees paid to the underwriter defendants. On or about October 8, 2002, the Court entered an Order dismissing the claims asserted against certain individual defendants in the consolidated actions without any payment from these individuals or the Company. On or about February 19, 2003, the court entered an Order dismissing with prejudice the claims asserted against the Company under Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. As a result, the only claims that remain against the Company are those arising under Section 11 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Company has entered into an agreement-in-principle to settle the remaining claims in the litigation. The proposed settlement will result in a dismissal with prejudice of all claims and will include a release of all claims that were brought or could have been brought against the Company and its present and former directors and officers. It is anticipated that any payment to the plaintiff class and their counsel will be funded by the Company's directors' and officers' liability insurance and that no direct payment will be made by the Company. The parties have negotiated and executed a definitive settlement agreement. The proposed settlement provides that the class members in the class action cases brought

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against the participating issuer defendants will be guaranteed a recovery of \$1 billion by insurers of the participating issuer defendants. If recoveries totaling \$1 billion or more are obtained by the class members from the underwriter defendants, however, the monetary obligations to the class members under the proposed settlement will be satisfied. In addition, LQ Corporation and any other participating issuer defendants will be required to assign to the class members certain claims that they may have against the underwriters of their IPO's. The proposed settlement contemplates that any amounts necessary to fund the settlement or settlement-related expenses would come from participating issuers' directors and officers liability insurance policy proceeds as opposed to funds of the participating issuer defendants themselves. A participating issuer defendant could be required to contribute to the costs of the settlement if that issuer's insurance coverage were insufficient to pay that issuer's allocable share of the settlement costs. If ultimately approved by the Court, the proposed settlement would result in the dismissal, with prejudice, of all claims in the litigation against LQ Corporation and all of the other issuer defendants who have elected to participate in the proposed settlement, together with the current or former officers and directors of participating issuers who were named as individual defendants. The proposed settlement does not provide for the resolution of any claims against the underwriter defendants, and the litigation as against those defendants is continuing. Consummation of the proposed settlement remains conditioned upon obtaining approval by the Court. On September 1, 2005, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement, directed that notice of the terms of the proposed settlement be provided to class members, and scheduled a fairness hearing for April 24, 2006, at which objections to the proposed settlement will be heard. Thereafter, the Court will determine whether to grant final approval to the proposed settlement.

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### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

We held our 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders on December 6, 2005 in New York, New York.

At this meeting, the stockholders elected the following individuals to serve as directors for the succeeding year or until their successors are duly qualified and elected.

NAME	VOTES FOR	VOTES WITHHELD
Steven Berns	2,450,151	83,299
William Fox	2,450,067	83,383
Stephen Liguori	2,440,915	92,535
Michael A. McManus, Jr.	2,429,412	104,038
James Mitarotonda	2,438,732	94,718

Lastly, the stockholders approved the ratification of the appointment of Rothstein, Kass & Company. P.C. as our independent auditors for the 2005 fiscal year. There were 2,527,052 votes cast for the ratification and 6,398 votes cast against the ratification.

## PART II

### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

#### MARKET PRICE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock was quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "LQID" from July 8, 1999, until it was delisted on June 5, 2003. On June 5,

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2003, our common stock began trading over the counter as a "pink sheet" security. On June 20, 2003, our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "LQID.OB," and currently trades under the symbol "LQCI.OB." The following table presents, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing prices per share of our common stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market and/or the Nasdaq OTC Bulletin Board, as applicable.

	HIGH	LOW
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005		
First Quarter	\$ 1.78	\$ 1.64
Second Quarter	2.18	1.65
Third Quarter	2.20	1.80
Fourth Quarter	1.95	1.64
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004		
First Quarter	3.14	2.07
Second Quarter	3.36	1.94
Third Quarter	2.15	1.80
Fourth Quarter	2.00	1.74

The high and low closing prices for the year ending December 31, 2004 reflect the effect of the reverse/forward stock split, defined earlier.

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The closing price per share of our common stock at March 17, 2006 was \$1.67. As of March 17, 2006, there were approximately 48 shareholders of record of our common stock. Because many shares of our common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of stockholders represented by these record holders.

### DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared any distributions since our \$2.50 return of capital distribution was paid on January 29, 2003.

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### ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in Item 8 of in this document to fully understand factors that may affect the comparability of the information presented below. Per share data reflects the Reverse/Forward Stock Split which took place on June 7, 2004.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,			
	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:				
Net revenues:				
License	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 4	\$ 108
Services	--	--	39	374
Business development (related party)	--	--	--	--

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Total net revenues	--	--	43	482
Cost of net revenues:				
License	--	--	5	388
Services	--	--	2	654
Business development (related party)	--	--	--	--
Non-cash cost of revenues	--	--	--	82
Total cost of net revenues	--	--	7	1,124
Gross profit (loss)	--	--	(36)	(642)
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	--	--	277	3,765
Non-cash sales and marketing	--	--	--	(28)
Research and development	--	--	165	9,111
Non-cash research and development	--	--	--	6
General and administrative	993	968	6,658	10,712
Non-cash general and administrative	--	--	--	(1)
Impairment loss	--	--	--	689
Strategic marketing-equity instruments	--	--	--	--
Restructuring	--	--	4,411	1,163
Total operating expenses	993	968	11,511	25,419
Loss from operations	(993)	(968)	(11,475)	(26,061)
Other income (expense), net	236	121	313	1,886
Gain on sale of intellectual property	--	--	--	7,000
Gain on sale of Digital Music fulfillment business.	--	--	2,868	--
Merger termination fee	--	--	--	(2,100)
Loss in equity investment	--	--	--	--
Net loss	\$ (757)	\$ (847)	\$ (8,294)	\$ (19,275)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.24)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (2.56)	\$ (6.04)
Weighted average shares	3,214	3,232	3,243	3,189
Cash distribution declared per common share	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 2.50

	DECEMBER 31,			
	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(IN THOUSANDS)			
BALANCE SHEET DATA:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,746	\$ 6,432	\$ 9,077	\$ 73,985
Short-term investments	--	--	--	--
Working capital	4,638	6,421	7,334	14,227
Total assets	8,807	6,535	9,269	76,797
Long-term debt, less current portion	--	--	--	--
Mandatorily redeemable convertible preferred stock	--	--	--	--
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	5,651	6,421	7,334	15,618

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Federal securities laws. You can identify these statements because they use forward-looking terminology such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate," "continue," "believe" and "intend" or other similar words. These words, however, are not the exclusive means by which you can identify these statements. You can also identify forward-looking statements because they discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of financial conditions, characterize future events or circumstances or state other forward-looking information. We have based all forward-looking statements included in this Management's Discussion and Analysis on information currently available to us, and we assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in any of these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Potential risks and uncertainty include, among others, those set forth in the "Risk Factors" section. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

OVERVIEW

There were no material relationships between Registrant or its affiliates and any of the parties to the Checkpoint Asset Purchase Agreement or the SES Asset Purchase Agreement, other than in respect of such agreements.

Registrant was a "shell company" (as such term is defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) immediately before the completion of the Acquisitions.

A. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Summary

L Q Corporation, Inc. was incorporated in California as "Liquid Audio, Inc." in January 1996 and reincorporated in Delaware in April 1999. In July 1999, we completed our initial public offering of common stock. Our name was formally changed to "L Q Corporation, Inc." on January 7, 2004. Our principal executive offices are located at 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10019, and our telephone number is (212) 974-5730.

Through January 2003, we provided an open platform that enabled the digital delivery of media over the Internet.

From January 2003 until December 30, 2005, we have not operated any business and have been settling our remaining claims and liabilities while reviewing alternatives for the use or disposition of our remaining assets.

On January 6, 2006, a newly formed wholly owned subsidiary of the Registrant completed the purchase of substantially all of the assets of the Access Control Products Group or "ACPG" division of Checkpoint Systems, Inc. The assets were acquired in accordance with an agreement that was entered into on November 4, 2005 between the Registrant and Checkpoint and was treated effective as of December 31, 2005. Also on January 6, 2006, a newly formed subsidiary of LQ Corporation, Inc., SES Resources International, Inc. ("SES") completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of SES Resources Ltd's, a startup



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security consulting entity, pursuant to the transaction contemplated by an asset purchase agreement dated as of December 30, 2005 (the "SES Asset Purchase Agreement") to initiate Registrant's launch into the professional security and services sector. The ACPG business, which will operate as Sielox(TM) under Registrant's management, develops, designs and distributes a complete line of open architecture access control software, programmable controllers (electronic circuit boards), and related accessories such as readers and ID cards, which can be configured to monitor, manage and control physical access to building perimeters and interior locations. SES expects to offer a wide range of professional services including anti-money laundering and counterfeiting investigatory services, forensic accounting and emergency preparedness and contingency planning.

Our common stock is reported currently on The NASDAQ OTC Bulletin Board. Our common stock was traded on The NASDAQ National Market, but was delisted on June 5, 2003. The market price per share of our stock increased significantly following the implementation of the 1:250 reverse stock split and our 35:1 forward stock split effective as of June 8, 2004. The market price of our common stock as of March 17, 2006 was \$1.67 per share. The market price of our common stock as of December 31, 2005 was \$1.75 per share.

Additional information with respect to the "Description of Business" of Registrant is hereby incorporated by reference to Item I of Part I of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and to the subsection entitled "The Company" in Note 1 to the "Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements" of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005.

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### History

On September 8, 2005, Registrant entered into a non-binding letter of intent with Checkpoint dated September 7, 2005 to acquire substantially all of the assets of Checkpoint's Access Control Products Group division. On October 26, 2005, Registrant's Board of Directors approved the transaction and on November 4, 2005 the parties entered into the Checkpoint Asset Purchase Agreement. On December 30, 2005, Registrant and Checkpoint entered into a First Amendment to the Checkpoint Asset Purchase Agreement to, among other things, extend the closing of the acquisition to January 5, 2006. On January 6, 2006, Registrant's subsidiary, Sielox, LLC, completed the acquisition from Checkpoint of substantially all of the assets of the ACPG division, effective as of December 30, 2005. The cash consideration for the transaction was approximately \$2.6 million, subject to post-closing adjustments, an escrow, and related expenses estimated to be \$0.4 million.

Also on January 6, 2006, Registrant's 80.5% owned subsidiary, SES, completed the acquisition of substantially all of the assets of SES Resources, a start up consulting venture. The newly formed business unit will specialize in delivering critical strategic security and business protection solutions based on best practices developed by accomplished retired law enforcement agents and in association with an advisory panel comprised of senior executive service level government risk assessment and law enforcement professionals ("Advisory Panel"). SES' primary areas of specialization are expected to include: corporate investigations (e.g. know your customer, know your employee, know your vendor reviews); due diligence reviews; forensic accounting; anti-money laundering investigatory services consistent with the requirements of the Patriot Act; anti-counterfeiting and intellectual property protection; corporate health and wellness consultancy; emergency preparedness and contingency planning; executive staffing solutions; and education and government security training services.

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SES has established an Advisory Panel which will serve the business with advice and will identify expert talent throughout the United States and internationally, to manage and staff client assignments. The Advisory Panel is in the process of formation and includes a senior executive service level agent from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, a former Chief of Police of Boca Raton, Florida, and a medical doctor who is presently Assistant Clinical Professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. The Advisory Panel is chaired by one of the owners/founders of SES Resources and vice chaired by the former VP and Director of Brinks Inc. SES is in the process of adding additional members to the Advisory Panel from various law enforcement agencies. For additional information, please see the section entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" below.

### Business

#### Access Control Products Group

The ACPG business was originally acquired by Checkpoint when Checkpoint acquired Sielox Systems, Inc. of Sunnyvale, California in 1986. At that time, the ACPG business distributed, developed and manufactured System Five and System Ten access control systems for automated access to buildings and areas within buildings. In the late eighties, ACPG introduced the Threshold series for use on DOS and QNX operating systems and in the middle nineties developed a series of applications for use on the Windows operating systems. In March 2003, the ACPG business introduced Pinnacle, the next generation in access control software solutions. Today ACPG develops, designs and distributes a complete line of open architecture access control software, including both Pinnacle and the legacy Enterprise Threshold, programmable controllers (electronic circuit boards), and related accessories such as readers and ID cards which can be configured to monitor, manage and control physical access to building perimeters and interior locations. ACPG generally does not experience seasonality in its business and there is no single customer which constitutes 10% or more of its revenue.

#### SES Resources International

The newly formed business unit will specialize in delivering critical strategic security and business protection solutions based on best practices developed by accomplished retired law enforcement agents and in association with its Advisory Panel comprised of senior executive service level government risk assessment and law enforcement professionals. SES' primary areas of specialization are expected to include: corporate investigations (e.g. know your customer, know your employee, know your vendor reviews); due diligence reviews; forensic accounting; anti-money laundering investigatory services consistent with the requirements of the Patriot Act; anti-counterfeiting and intellectual property protection; corporate health and wellness consultancy; emergency preparedness and contingency planning; executive staffing solutions; and education and government security training services.

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### CORPORATE RESTRUCTURINGS

In January 2003, we adopted a corporate restructuring program, consisting of a worldwide workforce reduction, in connection with the sale of our digital music fulfillment business and related assets to Geneva Media, LLC ("Geneva"), an affiliate of Anderson Merchandisers, LP. A restructuring charge of \$4,441,000 was recorded in operating expenses for the year. The restructuring charge included involuntary separation costs of \$796,000 for 29 employees worldwide, lease termination fees of \$3,569,000 and asset impairment costs of \$46,000 for prepaid expenses related to assets sold to Geneva. We terminated our last remaining employee on September 4, 2004, as a result of which we paid

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termination and accrued vacation payments of \$10,592. We closed our office in Foster City, California and as of September 30, 2004. From September 30, 2004 to December 30, 2005, we had no employees and were focused on settling our claims and liabilities and pursuing other uses for the remainder of our assets.

On March 18, 2003, our Board acknowledged that many of our outstanding options, whether or not currently exercisable, have exercise prices significantly higher than the current market price of our current stock, and therefore, in recognition of the \$2.50 per share cash distribution made to stockholders on January 29, 2003, unilaterally approved a reduction in the exercise price for all options by \$2.50. The Board further resolved that such reduction will in no event reduce the exercise price of any options to less than \$0.10 per share.

As a result of this reduction in option exercise price, all outstanding options will be treated for financial reporting purposes as variable awards. This means that we will be required to record non-cash accounting charges or credits for compensation expense reflecting any increases and decreases in the price of our common stock. We will have to continue to reflect decreases and increases in the price of our common stock in our statement of operations with respect to the options until they are exercised, forfeited or terminated. In recording these accounting charges or credits, the higher the market value of our common stock, the greater the non-cash compensation expense.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth, for the periods presented, certain data derived from our statement of operations as a percentage of total net revenues. During 2005 and 2004 had no operating business, so the operating results in any period are not indicative of the results, if any, that may be expected for any future period. As discussed elsewhere in this document, we completed two acquisitions as of December 30, 2005.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net revenues:			
License	--	--	9%
Services	--	--	91
Business development (related party)	--	--	--
Total net revenues	--	--	100
	=====	=====	=====
Cost of net revenues:			
License	--	--	12
Services	--	--	5
Business development (related party)	--	--	--
Non-cash cost of revenues	--	--	--
Total cost of net revenues	--	--	16
	=====	=====	=====
Gross profit (loss)	--	--	84
	=====	=====	=====
Operating expenses:			
Sales and marketing	--	--	644
Non-cash sales and marketing	--	--	--

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Research and development	--	--	384
Non-cash research and development	--	--	--
General and administrative	--	--	155
Non-cash general and administrative	--	--	--
Impairment loss	--	--	--
Strategic marketing-equity instruments	--	--	--
Restructuring	--	--	10,258
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	--	--	26,769
	=====	=====	=====
Loss from operations	--	--	(26,686)
Other income (expense), net	--	--	728
Gain on sale of intellectual property	--	--	--
Gain on sale of Digital Music fulfillment business	--	--	6,670
Merger termination fee	--	--	--
Loss in equity investment	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	--	--	(14,288)
	=====	=====	=====

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005, 2004 AND 2003

Total Net Revenues.

Total net revenues were \$0 in 2005 and 2004 compared to \$42,860 in 2003.

**License.** License revenues primarily consisted of fees from licensing our software products to third parties. License revenues were \$0 in 2005 and 2004 compared to \$4,000 in 2003. The decrease in 2005 and 2004 were due to the cessation of our operating business activity.

**Services.** Services revenues consisted of maintenance fees related to our licensed software products, hosting fees, encoding, music delivery and transaction fees, promotion and advertising services and kiosk-related equipment sales from third parties. Services revenues were \$0 in 2005 and 2004 compared to \$39,000 in 2003. The decrease in 2005 and 2004 was primarily due to the cessation of our business activity.

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Total Cost of Net Revenues

Our gross profit (loss) decreased to approximately 0% of total net revenues in 2005 and 2004 from approximately 84% of total net revenues in 2003. Total cost of net revenues decreased 100% to \$0 in 2005 and 2004 from \$7,000 in 2003.

**License.** Cost of license revenues primarily consisted of royalties paid to third-party technology vendors and costs of documentation, duplication and packaging. Cost of license revenues decreased 100% to \$0 in 2005 and 2004 compared to 98% and \$5,000 in 2003. Cost of license revenue decreased in 2005 and 2004 due to the cessation of our operating business activity.

**Services.** Cost of services revenues primarily consisted of compensation for customer service, encoding and professional services personnel, kiosk-related equipment and an allocation of our occupancy costs and other overhead attributable to our services revenues. Cost of services revenues decreased 100% to \$0 in 2005 and 2004 from \$2,000 in 2003. The decrease in 2005 and 2004 in cost of services revenue was due to the cessation of our operating business activity.

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### Operating Expenses

**Sales and Marketing.** Sales and marketing expenses consisted primarily of compensation for our sales, marketing and business development personnel, compensation for customer service and professional services personnel attributable to sales and marketing activities, advertising, trade show and other promotional costs, design and creation expenses for marketing literature and our website and an allocation of our occupancy costs and other overhead. Sales and marketing expenses decreased 100% to \$0 in 2005 and 2004 from \$277,000 in 2003. The decrease in 2005, 2004 and 2003 was due to the cessation of business activity and termination of all remaining sales and marketing personnel.

**Research and Development.** Research and development expenses consisted primarily of compensation for our research and development, network operations and product management personnel, payments to outside contractors and, to a lesser extent, depreciation on equipment used for research and development and an allocation of our occupancy costs and other overhead. Research and development expenses decreased 100% in 2005 and 2004 to \$0 from \$165,000 in 2003. The decrease in 2005, 2004 and 2003 was due to the cessation of business activity and the termination of all remaining research and development personnel.

**General and Administrative.** General and Administrative expenses remained relatively the same in 2005 and 2004 at \$.9 million each of the two years. General and Administrative expenses decreased 86% to \$0.9 million in 2004 from \$6.6 million in 2003. The decrease in 2004 was due to the cessation of operating business activity. General and Administrative expenses in 2005 include directors and officers liability insurance premium payments of approximately \$135,000, legal expenses of approximately \$26,000, professional services for audit and accounting of approximately \$98,000, administrative fees of approximately \$180,000, director and officer remuneration of approximately \$197,000. General and Administrative expenses in 2004 include, directors and offices liability insurance premium payments of approximately \$224,000, legal expenses of approximately \$229,000, professional services for audit and accounting of approximately \$77,000, administrative fee of approximately \$141,000 and director remuneration of approximately \$116,000.

**Impairment Loss.** Impairment loss consists of a write-down of our property and equipment to fair value. Our property and equipment were impaired when we terminated our merger agreement with Alliance in November 2002. If the merger had been approved, our property and equipment would have remained in use with the continuation of our digital music fulfillment business under the combined entity. When we terminated our merger agreement with Alliance, certain property and equipment were no longer in use and we had to impair the economic life of the property and equipment remaining in use. In January 2003, we announced the sale of our digital music fulfillment business and related assets to Geneva. These assets included certain property and equipment. We determined the fair value of the assets remaining in use and those assets sold to Geneva based on quoted market prices obtained from a business auction and valuation firm dealing in similar assets.

**Non-Cash Sales and Marketing, Research and Development and General and Administrative.** Non-cash sales and marketing, research and development and general and administrative expenses relate to stock-based employee compensation arrangements. The total unearned compensation recorded by us from inception to December 31, 2005 was \$3.5 million. We recognized \$0, \$0 and \$ 0 of stock compensation expense (income) for 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The income amounts in 2005, 2004 and 2003 relate to the adjustment of cumulative expense attributable to employees terminated in those periods from accelerated amortization to straight-line amortization during the terminated employees' service periods. We have fully amortized stock

compensation expense related to these personnel in 2002, and accordingly no future expense related to these stock options will be incurred.

Restructuring- Restructuring charge relates to costs associated with our corporate restructuring program. We had no costs related to our restructuring in 2005 and 2004. A \$4.4 million charge in 2003 consisted of involuntary employee separation costs of \$796,000 and costs of \$3,569,000 pertaining to lease termination payments for certain facilities that were vacated due to reductions in our work force

Interest Income. Interest income consists of earnings on our cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Interest income was \$233,000 in 2005, \$148,000 in 2004 and \$242,200 in 2003.

Other Income (Expense). Other income (expense) was \$3,000 in 2005 \$(27,000) in 2004 and \$71,000 in 2003.

Gain on Sale of Intellectual Property and Digital Music Fulfillment Business. Gain on sale of intellectual property relates to the sale of our Digital Music fulfillment business to Geneva in January 2003.

#### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We did not have any contractual commitments and obligations as of December 31, 2005, including any long-term debt obligations, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or purchase obligations, within the meaning of the current rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our critical accounting policies are as follows:

- o revenue recognition;
- o estimating valuation allowances, specifically the allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns reserve;
- o accounting for contingencies; and
- o accounting for income taxes.
- o business combinations
- o long lived assets

Revenue recognition. To date, we have derived our revenues primarily from the licensing of software products and service fees associated with business development contracts. Business development revenues primarily consist of license and maintenance fees from agreements under which we gave our strategic related partners ("Partners") the right to license and use our digital recorded music delivery technology. These U.S. dollar-denominated, non-refundable fees are allocated among the various elements of the contract based on vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value. VSOE of fair values for the ongoing maintenance and support obligations are based upon the prices paid for the separate renewal of these services by the customer or upon substantive renewal rates stated in the contractual arrangements. VSOE of the fair value of other services, primarily consulting services, is based upon separate sales of these services. When VSOE of fair value exist for the undelivered elements, primarily maintenance, we account for the license portion based on the "residual

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method" as prescribed by SOP No. 98-9, "Modification of SOP 97-2 with Respect to Certain Transactions." When VSOE of fair value does not exist for the undelivered elements, we recognized the total fee from a business development contract ratably over the term of the contract. The total fee from business development arrangements was recognized when payments became due if extended payment terms existed. Extended payment terms are defined as payment terms outside our customary business practice, generally greater than 90 days. Revenue is not recognized if the Partners stop making their contractual payments. We also licensed our software products to original equipment manufacturers, record companies, artists and websites. Software license revenues were recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the fee is fixed and determinable, collection is probable and delivery has occurred. Similarly with business development contracts, the total fee from the arrangement is allocated among the various elements based on VSOE of fair value. Maintenance revenue related to our licensed software products and hosting revenue from record companies and artists were recognized over the service period, typically one year. Revenue derived from hosting services include subscription fees from artists for encoding and storing music files, e-commerce services and transaction reporting. Music delivery services revenues include transaction fees from sales of digital recorded music through our LMN website affiliates and fees from music retailers and websites related to the sample digital music clips delivery service.

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Revenue from kiosk sales consisted of software licenses and services revenue from equipment and kiosk-related services.

Allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns reserve. The preparation of financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Specifically, our management must make estimates of the uncollectability of our accounts receivables. Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and analyzes historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer credit worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Similarly, our management must make estimates of the potential future product returns related to current period product revenue. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of our products when evaluating the adequacy of the sales returns reserve. Significant management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns reserve in any accounting period. Material differences may result in the amount and timing of our revenue and bad debt expense for any period if management made different judgments or used different estimates. Our accounts receivable from third parties balance was \$1,097, net as of December 31, 2005. Per the Asset Purchase Agreement, Checkpoint Systems, Inc has guaranteed collection of all acquired net receivables.

Accounting for contingencies. We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims, the outcomes of which are subject to significant uncertainty. SFAS 5, Accounting for Contingencies, requires that an estimated loss from a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income if it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Disclosure of a contingency is required if there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss has been incurred. We evaluate, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss. Changes in these factors could materially impact our financial position or results of operations.

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Accounting for income taxes. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements we are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves us estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as deferred revenue, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the statement of operations.

Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded a valuation allowance of \$8,826 as of December 31, 2005, due to uncertainties related to our ability to utilize some of our deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of certain net operating losses carried forward, before they expire. The valuation allowance is based on our estimates of taxable income by jurisdiction in which we operate and the period over which our deferred tax assets will be recoverable. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods we may need to establish an additional valuation allowance which could materially impact our financial position and results of operations.

Business combinations. In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 141, Business Combinations ("SFAS 141"), the purchase price of an acquired company is allocated between intangible assets and the net tangible assets of the acquired business with the residual of the purchase price recorded as goodwill. The determination of the value of the intangible assets acquired and their expected lives involves certain judgments and estimates. These judgments can include, but are not limited to, the cash flows that an asset is expected to generate in the future and the appropriate weighted average cost of capital.

Long lived assets. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (FAS 144), "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets," the Company reviews property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicated that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. A loss is recognized on the statements of operations if it is determined that an impairment exists based on expected future undiscounted cash flows. The amount of the impairment is the excess of the carrying amount of the impaired asset over its fair value.

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### NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS.

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs", an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43, Chapter 4. The amendments made by SFAS No. 151 clarify that abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted materials (spoilage) should be recognized as current-period charges and require the allocation of fixed production overheads to inventory based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This pronouncement will be effective for the first quarter 2006. The Company does not believe that this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS



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No. 123(R), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (Revised)." SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes APB No. 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It also addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. SFAS No. 123(R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires a public entity to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). That cost will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). No compensation costs are recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. The grant-date fair value of employee share options and similar instruments will be estimated using option-pricing models adjusted for the unique characteristics of those instruments (unless observable market prices for the same or similar instruments are available). If an equity award is modified after the grant date, incremental compensation cost will be recognized in an amount equal to the excess of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification.

In March 2005, FASB issued Interpretation ("FIN") No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations," that requires an entity to recognize a liability for a conditional asset retirement obligation when incurred if the liability can be reasonably estimated. FIN No. 47 clarifies that the term Conditional Asset Retirement Obligation refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. FIN No. 47 also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The Company does not believe that this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

In June 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections," which will require entities that voluntarily make a change in accounting principle to apply that change retrospectively to prior periods' financial statements, unless this would be impracticable. SFAS No. 154 supersedes APB Opinion No. 20, Accounting Changes, which previously required that most voluntary changes in accounting principle be recognized by including in the current period's net income the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 also makes a distinction between "retrospective application" of an accounting principle and the "restatement" of financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. Another significant change in practice under SFAS No. 154 will be that if an entity changes its method of depreciation, amortization, or depletion for long-lived, non-financial assets, the change must be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. Under APB Opinion No. 20, such a change would have been reported as a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 applies to accounting changes and error corrections that are made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The Company does not believe that this statement will have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company has not completed its evaluation of SFAS No. 123(R) but expects the adoption of this new standard will not have a material impact on operating results of the Company.

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Since inception, we have financed our operations primarily through the initial

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and follow-on public offerings of common stock, private placements of our preferred stock, equipment financing, lines of credit and short-term loans. As of December 31, 2005, we had raised \$65.9 million and \$93.7 million through our initial and follow-on public offerings of common stock, respectively, and \$29.8 million through the sale of our preferred stock. In January 2003, we distributed \$57.7 million to our common stockholders of record as of December 10, 2002. At December 31, 2005, we had approximately \$5.7 million of cash and cash equivalents. On January 6, 2006, approximately \$2.6 million of cash was paid to Checkpoint Systems, Inc. for the acquisition of Checkpoint's Access Control Products Group ("ACPG") division. The effective date of this acquisition was December 30, 2005.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$0.7 million, \$2.5 million and \$10.3 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Net cash used in operating activities in 2005 was primarily the result of net losses from operations of \$757,000 offset by accruals for legal and other expenses of \$375,000 and trade and accrued payables of \$199,000. Net cash used in operating activities in 2004 was primarily the result of net losses from operations of \$847,000, legal expenses of \$360,000 and the settlement in the BeMusic litigation of \$ 1.4 million. Net cash used in operating activities in 2003 was the result of net losses from operations of \$8.3 million, the gain on the sale of our digital music fulfillment business and related assets of \$2.8 million, a decrease in accounts payable of \$1.2 million, offset by a decrease in depreciation and amortization of \$226,000 and the recovery of restricted cash of \$826,000 relating to the lease termination of our Redwood City facility.

Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities was \$0, \$0 and \$3.2 million in 2005, 2004, and 2003 respectively. The net cash provided in 2003 was from the sale of our digital music fulfillment business and related assets.

Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities was \$0, \$(67,000) and \$(57.7) million, in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The net cash used in financing activities in 2004 was due to the purchase of fractional interests in connection with the implementation of the Reverse/Forward Stock Split. The net cash used in financing activities in 2003 of \$57.7 million was from the cash distribution to our shareholders of \$2.50 per share on January 29, 2003.

We also, as permitted under Delaware law and in accordance with our Bylaws, indemnify our officers and directors for certain events or occurrences, subject to certain limits, while the officer or director is or was serving at our request in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum amount of potential future indemnification is unlimited; however, we have a Director and Officer Insurance Policy that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of our insurance policy coverage, we believe the fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal.

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We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents will be sufficient to meet our anticipated cash needs for working capital and capital expenditures in the near future.

### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

None.

### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Reference is made to the Index to Financial Statements which appears on page F-1 of this report. The Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms,

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Financial Statements and Notes to Financial Statements which are listed in the Index to Financial Statements and which appear beginning on page F-2 of this report are incorporated into this Item 8.

### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Based on the evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures by our management, with the participation of our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2005 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

### ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The following table presents our directors and executive officers, their ages and the positions held by them as of December 31, 2005:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
William J. Fox	49	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Melvyn Brunt	62	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
James A. Mitarotonda	51	Chairman and Director
Steven Berns	41	Director
Stephen Liguori	49	Director
Michael A. McManus, Jr	62	Director

Mr. Fox has served as one of our directors since April 2003 and has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer since October 7, 2004. Mr. Fox was Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of AKI Inc. and President and CEO of AKI Holdings, Inc., an international specialty marketing services business, from February 1999 until October 2004. From September 1991 until January 1999, Mr. Fox was an executive of Revlon Inc. (NYSE: REV) and of Revlon Consumer Products Corporation ("RCPC"), holding various positions, including Senior Executive Vice President of Revlon, Inc., President of Strategic and Corporate Development, Revlon Worldwide, Chief Executive Officer of Revlon Technologies, and, until December 1997, was Chief Financial Officer of Revlon, Inc. Mr. Fox was concurrently Senior Vice President of MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings Inc. ("MacAndrews"). Mr. Fox was a director of Revlon Inc. and RCPC from 1994 until April 1999. At various times, beginning in April 1983, Mr. Fox was also an executive officer of several affiliates of MacAndrews and Revlon, including Technicolor Inc., The Coleman Company, New World Entertainment and Revlon Group Incorporated. Mr. Fox served as a director and non-executive Co-Chairman of Loehmann's Holdings Inc. from October 2000 until October 2004.

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Mr. Fox currently serves as Vice Chairman of Barington Capital Group, L.P.

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and certain of its affiliates and has been the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Dynabazaar, Inc. (OTCBB:FAIM) since December 2004. Mr. Fox is also a director of Nephros, Inc. (AMEX:NEP).

Mr. Brunt has served as our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary since April 2003. He has also served as Chief Financial Officer to Barington Capital Group, L.P. since January 2002 and as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary to Dynbazaar, Inc. (OTCBB:FAIM) since January 2004. In addition, from January 2002 to May 2004, he served as Chief Financial Officer and Secretary to MM Companies, Inc. (OTCBB:MMCO). From 1985 to 2001, Mr. Brunt was a Director and Chief Financial Officer of Davies Turner & Co., an international freight forwarding company with offices throughout the United States. From 1996 to 2001, Mr. Brunt was President of Air Mar, Inc. and a Director of TCX International Inc. Both of those companies provided logistics support services to a wide variety of importing and exporting companies.

Mr. Mitarotonda has served as one of our directors since September 2002, our Co-Chairman from April 2003 until May 2004 and our sole Chairman since May 2004. He served as our Co-Chief Executive Officer from April 2003 until May 2004 and our sole Chief Executive Officer from May 2004 to October 7, 2004. Mr. Mitarotonda is Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Barington Capital Group, L.P., an investment firm that he co-founded in November 1991. Mr. Mitarotonda is also the Managing Director of Barington Companies Offshore Fund, Ltd. and President and Chief Executive Officer of Barington Companies Investors, LLC, the general partner of Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P., a small capitalization value fund which seeks to be actively involved with its portfolio companies in order to enhance shareholder value. Mr. Mitarotonda is also a director of A. Schulman (NASDAQ: 5HLM) and Dynabazaar, Inc. (OTCBB:FAIM) and served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Dynabazaar, Inc. from January 2004 until December 2004. In May 1988, Mr. Mitarotonda co-founded Commonwealth Associates, an investment banking, brokerage and securities trading firm. Mr. Mitarotonda served as Chairman of the Board and Co-Chief Executive Officer of JMJ Management Company Inc., the general partner of Commonwealth Associates.

Mr. Berns has been President, Chief Financial Officer and Director of MDC Partners Inc. (NASDAQ:MDCA) (the "Company") since November 2005. From September 2004 to November 2005, Mr. Berns served as Vice Chairman and Executive Vice President of the Company. Prior to that, Mr. Berns was the Senior Vice President and Treasurer of The Interpublic Group of Companies, Inc., an organization of advertising agencies and marketing services companies from August 1999 until September 2004. Before that, Mr. Berns held a variety of positions in finance at Revlon, Inc. from April 1992 until August 1999, becoming Vice President and Treasurer in 1996. Prior to joining Revlon, Mr. Berns worked at Paramount Communications Inc. and at a predecessor public accounting firm of Deloitte & Touche. Mr. Berns is a Certified Public Accountant. He has served as a Director and member of the Audit and Compensation Committees for LivePerson, Inc. since April 2002 and a Director and member of the Audit and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of LQ Corporation, Inc. since October 2004.

Mr. Liguori has served as one of our directors since October 2004. From January 2001 until January 2005, Mr. Liguori was a Managing Director and the Chief Retail Marketing Officer of Morgan Stanley's Individual Investor Group, a group that provides investment products and services for individuals. From June 2000 to October 2000, Mr. Liguori was the head of Citibanking North America's E-Consumer Division and from June 1998 to June 2000, was a Business Manager at Citibanking, N.A. Before joining Citibank, Mr. Liguori worked in general

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management and strategic marketing with the Kraft/Phillip Morris organization (NYSE:KFT) and Pepsico (NYSE:PEP).

Mr. McManus has served as one of our directors since April 2003. Mr. McManus has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Misonix, Inc. (NASDAQ:MSON), a medical device company since November 1998. He was President and Chief Executive Officer of New York Bancorp Inc. ("NYBI") from 1991 to 1998, a director of NYBI from 1990 to 1998 and a director and Vice Chairman of Home Federal Savings Bank, NYBI's subsidiary, from 1991 to 1998. He is also a director of NWH, Inc. (NASDAQ:NWIR), American Home Mortgage Holdings, Inc. (NYSE:AMH) and Novavax, Inc. (NASDAQ:NVAX). He has served in numerous government capacities, including Assistant to the President of the United States from 1982 to 1985 and as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Commerce during the Ford Administration.

There is no family relationship between any of the foregoing directors or between any of such directors and any of our executive officers.

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### AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee currently consists of Steven Berns (Chairman), Steve Liguori and Michael McManus. The Board has determined that each member is "independent" under the NASD's listing standards and the applicable rules of the Securities Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), that each member is "financially literate" under the NASD's listing standards and that Mr. Berns qualifies as an Audit Committee Financial Expert under the applicable rules of the SEC.

The Audit Committee hires our independent accountants and is charged with the responsibility of overseeing our financial reporting process. In the course of performing its functions, the Audit Committee reviews, with management and the independent accountants, our internal accounting controls, the annual financial statements, the report and recommendations of the independent accountants, the scope of the audit and the qualifications and independence of the auditors. A copy of the Audit Committee charter as adopted by the Board on October 7, 2004 is available upon request to the following address: L Q Corporation, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY, 10019, Attn: Secretary.

### CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our directors, officers, senior management and certain other employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions. We will provide a copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics to any person without charge, upon request. Requests for a copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics can be made in writing to the following address: L Q Corporation, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY, 10019, Attn: Secretary.

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### SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the our equity securities, to file certain reports regarding ownership of, and transactions in, our securities with the SEC and with Nasdaq. Such officers, directors and 10% shareholders are also required by SEC rules to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

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Based solely on our review of copies of Forms 3, 4, 5 and amendments thereto furnished to us and representations made to us, we believe that during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 all reports required by Section 16(a) to be filed by our officers and directors and 10% beneficial owners were filed on a timely basis, except as follows: (i) Joseph R. Wright, Jr. filed late his Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities on Form 3; and (ii) James A. Mitarotonda filed late one Statement of Changes in Beneficial Ownership on Form 4 relating to certain acquisitions of shares of common stock of the Company.

### BOARD COMPOSITION

At our December 22, 2004 meeting of our stockholders, our stockholders voted in favor of an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to eliminate the classification of our board of directors into three classes with staggered three-year terms, and all directors hereafter will be elected for one-year terms at each annual meeting of stockholders.

Our board of directors is currently comprised of five (5) members, namely, James A. Mitarotonda, Steven Berns, William J. Fox, Michael A. McManus, Jr. and Stephen Liguori.

Each officer is elected by, and serves at the discretion of, the Board. Each of our officers and directors, devote the amount of time necessary to discharge their duties to the Company.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

#### EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth the total compensation received for services rendered to us for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 by the Named Executive Officers. Numbers of securities in this table reflect the reverse-forward stock split which took place on June 7, 2004.

NAME AND PRINCIPAL POSITION	ANNUAL COMPENSATION			
	YEAR	SALARY	BONUS	OTHER ANNUAL COMPENSATION
William J. Fox, Chief Executive Officer (1)	2005	\$ 78,000	\$ 60,000 (3)	--
	2004	\$ 15,000	--	--
	2003	--	--	--
James A. Mitarotonda, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer (resigned as Chief Executive Officer in October 2004)	2005	--	--	--
	2004	\$ 37,000	--	--
	2003	\$ 46,487	--	--
Seymour Holtzman, Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer (resigned as Co-Chairman and Co-Chief Executive Officer in May 2004)	2005	--	--	--
	2004	\$ 20,000	--	--
	2003	\$ 10,000	--	--
Melvyn Brunt, Chief Financial Officer	2005	(2)	--	--
	2004	(2)	--	--

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2003 (2) -- --

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 (1) Mr. Fox has served as our Chief Executive Officer since October 7, 2004.  
 (2) From April 2003 through May 16, 2004, the Company paid Barington Capital Group, L.P. ("Barington") a monthly fee of \$7,290 for certain administrative and accounting services provided by Barington on its behalf, which includes services performed by Mr. Brunt, the Chief Financial Officer of Barington, on behalf of the Company. The Company entered into a new services agreement with Barington dated as of November 18, 2004. Under this agreement, the Company paid Barington \$8,000 per month for providing certain administrative, accounting and other services on its behalf in 2004. The services

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agreement with Barington was amended as of January 1, 2005 to, among other things, increase the monthly fee payable by the Company to Barington from \$8,000 to \$15,000. For more information, see "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

(3) The bonus to Mr. Fox was paid in January 2006 after the closing of the acquisition of the ACPG business.

OPTION GRANTS IN LAST FISCAL YEAR

There were no stock options awarded to Executive Officers during the year ended December 31, 2005.

AGGREGATED OPTION SAR EXERCISES IN LAST FISCAL YEAR  
 AND FISCAL YEAR END OPTION SAR VALUES

The following table provides summary information concerning stock options held as of December 31, 2005 by each of the Named Executive Officers. Number of securities and exercise prices reflect the reverse-forward stock split which took place on June 7, 2004. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at fiscal year-end is based on a price per share of \$1.79 on December 31, 2005 less the exercise price.

NAME	SHARES ACQUIRED ON EXERCISE	VALUE REALIZED (\$)	NUMBER OF SECURITIES UNDERLYING UNEXERCISED OPTIONS/SAR's AT FISCAL YEAR- END		VA IN-THE EXERCI
			EXERCISABLE	UNEXERCISABLE	
William Fox	--	--	47,261	41,086	
James Mitarotonda	--	--	160,200(1)	--	
Melvyn Brunt	--	--	14,000	--	
Total	--	--	221,461	41,086	

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 (1) In May 2004, 63,000 options were transferred to Mr. Mitarotonda from Mr. Holtzman pursuant to the terms of a securities purchase agreement by and among Jewelcor Management, Inc., Seymour Holtzman, Barington Capital Group, L.P., James A. Mitarotonda and Ramius Securities, LLC, dated as of May 13, 2004.

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### DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

In February 2003, our Board approved a plan that provides our non-employee directors with cash compensation of \$10,000 upon initial election and on each anniversary of becoming a director during their term of service, and \$1,000 per meeting of the Board attended during their term of service. Attendance at Committee meetings will be compensated at the rate of \$1,000 per meeting for members and \$2,000 per meeting for the chairperson. In 2005, we paid \$49,000 for Board and Committee attendance.

Non-employee directors are granted a fully vested option to purchase 21,000 shares of common stock upon initial election and a fully vested option to purchase 1,400 shares of common stock on each anniversary of becoming a director during their term of service at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock as of the date of grant.

### EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND CHANGE-IN-CONTROL ARRANGEMENTS

As approved by the Board on October 22, 2005, Mr. Fox's compensation is \$11,000 per month. Mr. Fox is to be paid one year of severance if terminated without cause.

### COMPENSATION COMMITTEE INTERLOCKS AND INSIDER PARTICIPATION

The compensation committee of the Board reviews and recommends to the Board the compensation and benefits of all of our executive officers, administers our stock and option plans and establishes and reviews general policies relating to compensation and benefits. The compensation committee currently consists of Stephen Liguori and Michael A. McManus, Jr. The compensation committee is currently composed of independent, non-employee directors. No interlocking relationships exist among our Board, compensation committee or executive

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officers and the Board, compensation committee or executive officers of any other company, nor has an interlocking relationship existed in the past.

### BOARD COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The compensation committee generally believes that the compensation of the executive officers, including that of the Chief Executive Officer (each, an "Executive Officer" and collectively, the "Executive Officers"), should be influenced by our performance. The compensation committee establishes the salaries and bonuses of all of the Executive Officers by considering: (i) our financial performance for the past year; (ii) the achievement of certain objectives related to the particular Executive Officer's area of responsibility; (iii) the salaries and bonuses of Executive Officers in similar positions of comparably-sized companies; and (iv) the relationship between revenue and Executive Officer compensation. No specific weight is given to any of these factors in the evaluation of an executive officer's base salary.

To contain expenses in 2004, the compensation committee established a salary freeze on all of our employees. In approving the salary of the Company's Chief Executive Officer, the compensation committee generally follows the policies set forth above. However, as the Company did not have an operating business in 2004, the Chief Executive Officer was compensated at a level deemed reasonable and appropriate for the services being provided to the Company by the Chief Executive Officer.

In 2005, the compensation committee did not establish bonus targets for the



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Executive Officers. In prior years, bonus targets have been equal to either 30% or 50% of base salary. Actual bonus amounts were based on both corporate and individual performance measurements. The corporate performance measurements were based on revenue and operating loss targets. No bonus payouts were made in 2005. As approved by the Board of Directors in October 2005, Mr. Fox's monthly retainers were increased to \$11,000 and he was provided a severance provision of one year's compensation in the event of termination without cause. He also received a bonus in January 2006, in the amount of \$60,000 after the closing of the ACPG business acquisition.

In addition to salary and bonus, the compensation committee, from time to time, grants options to Executive Officers. The compensation committee views option grants as an important component of its long-term, performance-based compensation philosophy. Since the value of an option bears a direct relationship to our stock price, the compensation committee believes that options motivate Executive Officers to manage us in a manner that will also benefit stockholders. As such, the specific number of stock options granted to an Executive Officer is determined by the committee's perception of relative contributions or anticipated contributions to overall corporate performance. The committee also reviews the total number of options already held by individual executive officers at the time of grant.

In 2004, we granted options to purchase 67,347 shares of common stock to William J. Fox.

In approving the Chief Executive Officers' salary, the compensation committee generally follows the policies set forth above

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE  
OF L Q CORPORATION, INC

/s/ Stephen Liguori

-----  
STEPHEN LIGUORI

/s/ Michael A. McManus, Jr.

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MICHAEL A. McMANUS, JR.

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### PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the cumulative total return to stockholders on our common stock with the cumulative total return of the Nasdaq Stock Market Index-U.S. and a group of former peer issuers selected in good faith and comprised of Intertrust Technologies Corporation (ITRU) and RealNetworks, Inc. (RNWK). The graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2000, the date of our initial public offering, in our common stock, the Nasdaq Stock Market Index-U.S. and the peer group, including reinvestment of dividends. No dividends have been declared or paid on our common stock. Historic stock price performance is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN\*  
AMONG LQ CORPORATION INC. THE NASDAQ STOCK MARKET (U.S.) INDEX  
AND A PEER GROUP

[CHART OMITTED]

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### ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following table presents information with respect to beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 8, 2006 by:

- o each person known by us who beneficially owns more than 5% of the common stock;
- o each of our named executive officers;
- o each of our directors; and
- o all executive officers and directors as a group.

Except as otherwise noted, the address of each 5% stockholder listed in the table is c/o L Q Corporation, Inc., 888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10019. The table includes all shares of common stock issuable within 60 days of March 22, 2005 upon the exercise of options and other rights beneficially owned by the indicated stockholders on that date. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock. To our knowledge, except under applicable community property laws or as otherwise indicated, the persons named in the table have sole voting and sole investment control with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned. The applicable percentage of ownership for each stockholder is based on 3,214,408 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 17, 2006, together with applicable options for that stockholder. Shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options and other rights beneficially owned are deemed outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding those options and other rights, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Numbers of shares in the following table and footnotes thereto have been adjusted to account for the Company's Reverse-Forward Stock Split which took effect on June 7, 2004.

NAME OF BENEFICIAL OWNER	SHARES BENEFICIALLY OWNED	
	NUMBER	PERCENT
Lloyd I. Miller III(1) 4550 Gordon Drive, Naples, Florida 34102	408,446	12.71
Phillip Goldstein(2) 60 Heritage Drive Plesantville, NY 10570	377,791	11.75
PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. and related entities(3) One PNC Plaza 249 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, PA 15265	339,694	10.57
Coghill Capital Management, L.L.C. and related entities(4) One North Wacker Drive - Suite 4350 Chicago, IL 60606	196,584	6.11
SC Fundamental Value Fund, L.P. and related entities(5) 420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2601 New York, NY 10170	195,660	6.09
Jay Gottlieb(6) 27 Misty Brook Lane	219,700	6.84

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New Fairfield, CT 06812		
Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P. and related entities(7)	354,214	11.02
c/o Barington Capital Group, L.P.		
888 Seventh Avenue, 17th Floor		
New York NY 10019		
James A. Mitarotonda(8)	324,336	10.09
Steve Berns(9)	22,400	*
Melvyn Brunt(10)	14,000	*
William J. Fox(11)	47,261	*
Steven Liquori(12)	22,400	*
Michael McManus(13)	23,800	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (6 persons)	454,197	14.13

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- (1) On February 18, 2004, Lloyd I. Miller III filed an amendment to Schedule 13G pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 408,446 shares of Common Stock. According to this Schedule 13G/A, Mr. Miller holds sole dispositive and voting power with respect to 68,748 shares of the reported securities as (i) the manager of a limited liability company that is the general partner of a certain limited partnership and (ii) an individual and shared dispositive and voting power with respect to 2,426,398 shares of the reported securities as an advisor to the trustee of certain family trusts.
  
  - (2) On March 16, 2004, Phillip Goldstein filed an amendment to Schedule 13D pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 377,791 shares of Common Stock.
  
  - (3) On February 10, 2004, PNC Financial Services Group, Inc. filed an amendment to Schedule 13G pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 339,694 shares of Common Stock as the total owned by three entities, PNC Financial Services Group, Inc., PNC Bancorp, Inc. and PNC Bank, National Association. The total shares of Common Stock reported are held in Trust Accounts created by an Amended and Restated Trust Agreement dated September 20, 1983, in which Lloyd I. Miller, Jr. was Grantor and for which PNC Bank, National Association serves as Trustee.
  
  - (4) On February 16, 2005, Coghill Capital Management, L.L.C. filed a Schedule 13G, pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 196,384 shares of Common Stock as the total owned.
  
  - (5) On December 6, 2002, SC Fundamental Value Fund and related entities filed a Schedule 13G pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 195,660 shares of Common Stock as the total owned.
  
  - (6) On December 13, 2005, Jay Gottlieb filed a Schedule 13D reporting ownership of 219,700 shares of Common Stock as the total owned.
  
  - (7) On May 25, 2004, the Barington group jointly filed an amendment to Schedule 13D pursuant to Rule 13d-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with the Securities and Exchange Commission, reporting combined ownership of 298,214 shares of Common Stock as the total owned by the

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four entities. According to that Schedule 13D/A, Barington Company Equity Partners L.P. owns 67,438 shares of Common Stock, Ramius Securities, LLC owns 34,512 shares of Common Stock. Barington Capital Group, L.P. owns 80,598 shares of Common Stock and Starboard Value & Opportunity Fund, LLC owns 103,766 shares of Common Stock. Subsequent to this filing, Barington Capital Group, L.P. purchased an additional 11,900 shares of Common Stock and was granted an option to purchase 56,000 shares of Common Stock. Barington Companies Investors, LLC is the general partner of Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P. James Mitarotonda is the managing member of Barington Companies Investors, LLC and Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Barington Capital Group, L.P.

- (8) Includes 67,438 shares of Common Stock owned by Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P., 148,498 shares of Common Stock owned by Barington Capital Group, L.P. and 160,200 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2005. James A. Mitarotonda is President and Chief Executive Officer of Barington Companies Investors, LLC, the general partner of Barington Companies Equity Partner L.P., and Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Barington Capital Group, L.P. Consequently, Mr. Mitarotonda may be deemed to beneficially own all of the shares held by Barington Companies Equity Partners, L.P. and Barington Capital Group, L.P. Mr. Mitarotonda disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares, except to the extent of his respective pecuniary interest therein.
- (9) Includes 22,400 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2006
- (10) Includes 14,000 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2006.
- (11) Includes 47,261 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2006.
- (12) Includes 22,400 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2006.
- (13) Includes 23,800 shares of Common Stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days of March 22, 2006.

\* Does not exceed 1%.

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### EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets forth certain information, as of December 31, 2005, concerning shares of our common stock authorized for issuance under all of our equity compensation plans (shares in thousands)

	NUMBER OF SECURITIES TO BE ISSUED UPON EXERCISE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS,	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE OF OUTSTANDING OPTIONS, WARRANTS AND	NUMBER OF REMAINING A FUTURE ISS EQUITY COMPE (EXCLUDING
PLAN C			