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Cash flows from investing activities:

Purchases of property and equipment

(621,353) (812,443)

Sale of property and equipment

21,201 2,600

Purchase of marketable securities and other investments

(229,000)

Proceeds from sale of marketable securities

565,000 210,000

Net cash used in investing activities (35,152) (828,843)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Receivable - revenue sharing agreements

100,525

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options

190,021 16,150

Proceeds from loan payable to related party

50,000	
Repayment of loan to related party	
(195,000)	
Repayments of deferred consulting obligation	
(71,065)	(89,251)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	118,956 (117,576)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	
1,952,814	1,715,380
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	
4,737,368	2,452,006
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	
$6,690,182	$4,167,386
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:	
Interest	

$595,037	$469,420
Income taxes	
$45,000	$
Supplemental schedules of non-cash investing and financing activities:	
Change in unrealized net loss as a component of marketable securities and shareholders equity	
$(113,574)	$(64,300)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

CRYO-CELL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

August 31, 2005

(Unaudited)

Note 1 - Basis of Presentation

The unaudited consolidated financial statements including the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, the related Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, and the related Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004 have been prepared by CRYO-CELL International, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company or CRYO-CELL). In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations, and changes in cash flows for all periods presented have been made.

The unaudited consolidated financial statements herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for interim financial reporting. Certain financial information and note disclosures which are normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations. It is suggested that these consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company s November 30, 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Revenue Recognition

Enrollment fee revenue and the related direct incremental costs associated with these fees are deferred and recognized once the processing of the specimens is completed.

The Company records revenue from processing and storage of specimens. The Company recognizes revenue from processing fees upon completion of processing and cellular storage fees ratably over the contractual storage period. The Company also records revenue from shipping and handling when earned. Shipping and handling costs are expensed and included in cost of sales.

Income Taxes

Under the asset and liability method of SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes , deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance covering the net deferred tax assets of the Company as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, has been provided as the Company does not believe it is more likely than not that the future income tax benefits will be realized.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment, which is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123(R)). SFAS 123(R) supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB No. 25) and amends FASB Statement No. 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. However, SFAS 123(R) *requires* all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Table of Contents

SFAS 123(R) must be adopted by small business issuers in the annual period beginning after December 15, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. The Company expects to adopt SFAS 123(R) on December 1, 2006.

SFAS 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date.

2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

The Company plans to adopt SFAS 123 using the modified prospective method.

As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using Opinion 25 s intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognizes no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS 123(R) s fair value method will have a significant impact on the Company s results of operations, although it will have no impact on the Company s overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. SFAS 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While the Company cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were $0 for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company accelerated the vesting of unvested stock options awarded to employees and officers under its stock option plan that had exercise prices greater than the current price of the stock ($2.30) on the effective date of the stock option acceleration. The unvested options to purchase approximately 569,000 shares became fully vested as of September 28, 2005 as a result of the acceleration. These stock options would have vested through February 1, 2008.

The purpose of the accelerated vesting is to enable the Company to avoid recognizing compensation expense of approximately $600,000 associated with these options in future periods, upon adoption of SFAS 123(R) in December 2006.

Table of Contents

Note 2 Earnings per Common Share

Earnings per common share data is based on net income and not comprehensive income. The following table sets forth the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	August 31, 2005	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2005	August 31, 2004
Numerator:				
Net Income	$ 597,399	$ 1,858,627	$ 891,595	$ 2,681,326
Denominator:				
Weighted-average shares outstanding-basic	11,613,528	11,364,172	11,568,518	11,357,939
Dilutive common shares issuable upon exercise of stock options	619,988	638,063	665,654	466,421
Weighted-average shares-diluted	12,233,516	12,002,235	12,234,172	11,824,360
Earnings per share:				
Basic	$ .05	$ .16	$ .08	$ .23
Diluted	$ .05	$ .15	$ .07	$ .22

For the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, options to purchase 712,556 and 306,900, and 709,056 and 303,400 shares of common stock, respectively, were outstanding during the period but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the options exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares, and therefore, the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Note 3 Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in the following legal proceedings:

On February 22, 2002 the Company was named as a defendant in a complaint filed by Pharmastem Therapeutics, Inc. (Pharmastem) in the United States District Court of Delaware (Wilmington) (the Court), Case No. 02-148-GMS, alleging patent infringement of U.S Patents Nos. 5,004,681 (681 patent) which relates to the collection, processing, and storage of stem cells derived from umbilical cord blood and 5,192,553 (553 patent) which relates to the therapeutic uses of stem cells derived from umbilical cord blood. Pharmastem, a Delaware corporation, named eight companies (three of which are now out of business) involved in cord blood banking. The suit sought an injunction against the companies, an unspecified amount of damages or royalties, treble damages and attorney s fees. The trial was held in October 2003 and pursuant to a jury verdict entered on October 30, 2003, a judgment was entered against the Company in the amount of $957,722 for damages relating to royalties resulting from revenues generated from specimens processed and stored from April 11, 2000 through August 31, 2003. The Company recognized a liability for the year ended November 30, 2003 in the amount of the judgment and an additional expense in the amount of $145,000

for estimated damages relating to royalties resulting from revenues generated from specimens processed and stored.

During fiscal 2004 the Company accrued an additional $523,000 for estimated damages relating to royalties resulting from revenues generated from specimens processed and stored during the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2004 recognizing that it was probable that the damages would continue to accrue at a rate of 6.125% should the judgment remain in effect related to the 681 patent. In December 2003, the Company transferred $957,722 into an escrow account. The defendants, including the Company, filed motions for post-trial relief, and execution of the judgment was stayed pending

Table of Contents

disposition of those motions. The plaintiff also filed motions seeking an award of approximately $2,800,000 for enhanced damages, counsel fees and interest, as well as for a permanent injunction against future infringement. The Company did not accrue the $2,800,000, as the Company felt the likelihood of such an award was remote.

On September 15, 2004, the Court ruled on the post trial motions. The Court vacated its judgment, overturning the jury s verdict for patent infringement and damages previously entered against the Company, and denied Pharmastem s request for an injunction and enhanced damages against the defendants. Reversing the jury s verdict, the Court entered a new judgment in favor of the Company and the other defendant blood banks with regard to Pharmastem s 553 patent, holding that the cord blood banks are not, and cannot be, liable for contributory infringement of the patent because they do not sell, or offer for sale, umbilical cord blood. Rather, the private blood banks provide a service of processing and preservation of cord blood for families. With regard to Pharmastem s original patent the 681 patent, the Court granted CRYO-CELL and its co-defendants a new trial on the issues of infringement and damages, finding that the jury s earlier verdict of infringement was against the great weight of the evidence .

As a result of the September 15, 2004 ruling the Company reversed all prior accruals related to the 681 patent totaling $1,102,968, during the third quarter of fiscal 2004. The Company was no longer obligated to hold the $957,722 in an escrow account and the funds were returned to the Company in October 2004.

On October 4, 2004, Pharmastem filed in the Delaware action a motion for preliminary injunction against the Company (and its co-defendants) regarding the 681 patent. Pharmastem sought an injunction limiting the ability of the Company to refer to the use of umbilical cord blood in the treatment of adults in the marketing of the Company s services, to advise customers for its services that cord blood stored hereafter is for pediatric use only, and to enjoin the Company from storing cord blood units that have sufficient stem cells to effect the hematopoietic reconstitution of an adult. The Company and other defendants filed a motion asking the court to reconsider the denial of the judgment as a matter of law on the 681 patent. On December 14, 2004, the Court ruled in favor of the Company and other defendants. The effect of this order is that final judgment has now been entered in favor of CRYO-CELL and the other defendants on Pharmastem s charges of infringement of both patents that were asserted in that case, marking a final disposition of the case in CRYO-CELL s favor, and denying Pharmastem s motion for preliminary injunction. Pharmastem has filed an appeal of the decision to the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. CRYO-CELL and the other defendants have filed a cross-appeal on the issues of the validity and enforceability of the 681 and 553 patents.

Moreover, in a separate action, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office has recently decided to reexamine the validity of both of the Pharmastem patents that were the subject of the litigation in Delaware, the 553 patent and the 681 patent. In January 2005, a Patent Office examiner entered an office action rejecting all claims of the 553 patent. This action is not final, and Pharmastem has the opportunity to present further argument to the examiner.

On July 28, 2004 the Company was named as a defendant in a complaint filed by Pharmastem Therapeutics, Inc. in the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division, Case No. 8:04-cv-1740-T-30TGW alleging infringement of U.S. Patents Nos. 6,461,645 and 6,569,427. These patents are closely related to the 681 and 553 patents that were the subject of Pharmastem s Delaware litigation. Pharmastem also named as a defendant Dr. Bruce Zafran, a member of the Company s scientific and medical advisory board. The suit seeks an injunction, an unspecified amount of damages or royalties, treble damages and attorney s fees. The Company has filed an answer and counterclaims against Pharmastem and its Chief Executive Officer, Nicholas Didier. Pharmastem and Didier have filed motions to dismiss those counterclaims. The Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation

Table of Contents

transferred this action to the District of Delaware for coordinated pretrial proceedings with other cases brought by Pharmastem alleging infringement of these same two patents by other defendants. The Company intends to vigorously defend the suit. Discovery in the action has not yet commenced.

Between May and July 2003, ten putative class action complaints were filed in the United States District Court of the Middle District of Florida against the Company, certain current and former officers and directors of the Company and two accounting firms who previously audited the Company s consolidated financial statements. All ten complaints alleged violations of federal securities laws, including improper recognition of revenue in the consolidated financial statements presented in certain public reports of the Company. On October 22, 2003, all ten complaints were consolidated (Case No. 03-CV-1011). On February 17, 2004, the court appointed lead plaintiffs. On April 27, 2004, the lead plaintiffs filed an amended complaint. The amended complaint generally seeks, among other things, certification of a class of persons who purchased the Company s common stock between March 16, 1999 and May 20, 2003 and unspecified damages. On February 25, 2005, the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida issued an order approving the previously reported formal stipulation of settlement for the litigation. The settlement, which totals $7 million, includes a payment of $4 million paid by the insurance carrier of the Company s former auditors. In addition, the Company s insurance carrier paid $3 million on the Company s behalf under its directors and officers insurance policy. The Company previously satisfied the $175,000 deductible under its directors and officers insurance policy, and believes it will have no further financial obligations under the settlement.

Note 4 - Investments in Subsidiaries and Affiliates

Saneron CCEL Therapeutics, Inc. (Saneron)

The Company has an ownership interest of approximately 39% and 42% in Saneron, which is accounted for under the equity method of accounting, as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, respectively. The Company s ownership percentage in Saneron has decreased due to Saneron issuing common shares to other entities and individuals. As of November 30, 2004, an independent valuation appraised the Company s approximate 42% interest in Saneron at $2,070,000. As of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, the net Saneron investment, including goodwill of approximately $684,000, is reflected on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at approximately $668,000 and $717,000, respectively.

For the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005, the Company recorded equity in losses of affiliate in losses of Saneron operations $71,512 and $125,358. Included in equity in losses of affiliate is approximately $54,000 and $77,000 for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005, respectively, related to compensation expense for stock option awards that were granted by Saneron to certain consultants and employees below fair market value. For the three and nine months ended August 31, 2004, the Company recorded equity in losses of Saneron operations of $57,008 and $93,457. Included in equity in losses of affiliate is approximately $28,000 and $52,000 for the three months and nine months ended August 31, 2004 related to compensation expense for stock option awards that were granted by Saneron.

As of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, the Company has classified the initial value of Company stock held by Saneron of approximately $839,000 within stockholders equity as treasury stock.

Stem Cell Preservation Technologies, Inc.

On January 29, 2004, CRYO-CELL announced the decision to close Stem Cell Preservation Technologies, Inc (SCPT), following the resignation of SCPT s Board of Directors and management. SCPT ceased operations immediately thereafter. CRYO-CELL concluded that SCPT required significant

Table of Contents

additional funding to complete the repurchase and to remain in operation, and that SCPT management s restructuring proposals all would have required CRYO-CELL to make significant cash expenditures. CRYO-CELL owned 11,500,000 (86.6%) shares of SCPT. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the closing of SCPT represents a discontinued operation as of November 30, 2004. CRYO-CELL has recognized 100% of the losses of SCPT in its statements of earnings and comprehensive income as discontinued operations during the three months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004 of approximately $0 and $0, respectively and for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004 approximately $0 and $93,000, respectively.

Note 5 Stock Options

The Company accounts for stock options under APB No. 25, under which no compensation expense has been recognized for stock options issued to employees as permitted by SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, (SFAS No. 123). The Company has adopted the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure (SFAS No. 148). Certain stock options have been issued to consultants of the Company and accounted for under SFAS No. 123. The expense recognized for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005 is $0 and $12,628, respectively. The expense recognized for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2004 is $0 and $37,296, respectively.

Had SFAS No. 123 been implemented, the Company s net income per share would have been adjusted to the amounts indicated below for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004:

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	August 31, 2005	August 31, 2004	August 31, 2005	August 31, 2004
Net Income, as reported	$ 597,399	$ 1,858,627	$ 891,595	$ 2,681,326
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards	(552,126)	(38,924)	(716,733)	(178,113)
Pro forma net income	$ 45,273	$ 1,819,703	$ 174,862	$ 2,503,213
Income per share:				
Basic-as reported	$ .05	$ .16	$ .08	$ .23
Diluted-as reported	$ .05	$ .15	$ .07	$ .22
Basic-pro forma	$	$ .16	$ .02	$ .22
Diluted-pro forma	$	$ .15	$ .01	$ .21

Note 6 Marketable Securities and Other Investments

The Company has certain investments in marketable securities, which are categorized as marketable securities and other investments on the accompanying balance sheets and accounted for under SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities (SFAS No. 115). Marketable securities were $585,128 and $1,266,909 and at August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004. In accordance with SFAS No. 115, the Company recorded a realized loss of $0 and $3,207 for the three and nine months ended August 31, 2005, and a realized gain of $0 and $2,958 for the three months and nine months ended August 31, 2004, in conjunction with certain marketable securities. Also included within marketable securities and other investments on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004 are certificates of deposits of approximately $519,000 and $1,087,000 recorded at cost.

11

Table of Contents

Marketable Securities

The Company uses the guidance in SFAS No. 115 as described above, to account for marketable securities which are classified as available for sale. The fair value of other investments as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004 was approximately $66,000 and $180,000, respectively, and the unrealized holding loss recorded as a component of stockholders equity on other investments was approximately $150,000 and $36,000 as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, respectively.

Note 7 Deferred Consulting Obligation

During June 2002, the Company entered into a long-term consulting agreement with the founder and prior Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to provide future consulting services to the Company. The Company initially recognized the present value of this agreement as a liability. In August 2004, the Company stopped making payments under the consulting agreement. This agreement was terminated and following negotiations, a new agreement was negotiated by the parties and signed on April 15, 2005. The Company commenced payments under the terms of the new agreement during the second quarter of 2005. The terms of the settlement are confidential. The Company recognized a gain upon entering into the new agreement, which is included in other income on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings and Comprehensive Income for the nine months ended August 31, 2005. The present value of the new agreement has been reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet as of August 31, 2005.

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

Overview

The Company is engaged in cryogenic cellular storage, with a focus on the processing and preservation of umbilical cord (U-Cord) blood stem cells for autologous/sibling use. During its history, the Company has engaged in a number of other business activities outside of its core business area, such as development of cellular storage systems, development of new business enterprises and international investments. During the past several fiscal years, the Company incurred losses, related in large part to impairment of assets related to these non-core businesses, expenses of these non-core businesses and significant litigation expenses. During fiscal 2003, the Company announced that it would focus on its core business of marketing the U-Cord storage program and increasing the number of customers enrolled, with an emphasis in the U.S. market. Since that time, management has been working to control costs and stabilize the Company s business by continuing to resolve the disputes facing the Company and by directing resources to the core business.

During the nine months ended August 31, 2005, the Company increased its revenues by 18% over the level in the 2004 period and achieved net income of approximately $892,000, compared to $2,681,000 in the 2004 period. Net storage revenues increased because of an increase in the customer base and the effects of two price increases during 2003 and one price increase during the third quarter of 2004 for newly enrolled customers. The Company continued to be profitable mainly because the increase in revenue due to the increase in the customer base and the 2004 price increase. Net income was higher during the prior year largely due to the reversal of a $1.1 million litigation accrual, as well as by increases in cost of sales and marketing, general, and administrative expenses. The significant increase in these expenses resulted mainly from costs to enhance existing production procedures and quality systems in the processing of cord blood specimens at the Company s new state-of-the-art, current Good Manufacturing Practice and Good Tissue Practice (cGMP/cGTP)-compliant facility in Oldsmar, Florida. The Company also deployed a new customer database, new network infrastructure and implemented plans to expand sales and marketing initiatives, which increased expenses.

12

Table of Contents

At August 31, 2005, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately $6,690,000 and marketable securities and other investments of approximately $585,000. The Company s cash increased by approximately $1,953,000 during the first three quarters, as a result of its cash flow from operations and the proceeds from the exercise of stock options. As of October 13, 2005, the Company maintains no indebtedness.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations consisted of SCPT, CRYO-CELL s subsidiary that was closed in 2004. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the closing of SCPT represents a discontinued operation as of November 30, 2004. Through November 30, 2002, aggregate losses attributable to the minority interest exceeded the minority s interest in the equity capital of SCPT. As a result, minority interest on the balance sheet as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004 is reflected at $0, and CRYO-CELL has recognized 100% of the losses of SCPT in its statements of earnings and comprehensive income as discontinued operations during the three and nine months ended August 31, 2004 of approximately $0 and $93,000, respectively, of which the minority interest portion is approximately $0 and $12,000, respectively.

Results of Operations Three-month periods ended August 31, 2005 and 2004

Revenues. Revenues for the three months ended August 31, 2005 were $3,772,135 as compared to $3,229,268 for the same period in 2004, representing a 17% increase. The increase is primarily attributable to the effects of a successfully implemented price increase during 2004 for newly enrolling clients, as well as the overall increase in customer base over the prior year, which led to a significant increase in storage revenues. These increases were partially offset by an increase in sales discounts. During 2004, the Company implemented a price increase affecting its enrollment, processing and testing fees (Initial Fee). These price increases began to have a positive impact on revenues and gross profits in the third quarter 2004 and the impact has continued through the third quarter of 2005.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the three months ended August 31, 2005 was $1,100,580 as compared to $858,870 for the same period in 2004, representing a 28% increase. Cost of sales was 29% of revenues for the three months ended August 31, 2005 compared with 27% for the three months ended August 31, 2004. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased due to an increase in sales promotions, laboratory supplies, cord blood collection reimbursements, and salaries and wages. Cost of sales includes wages and supplies associated with new process enhancements to the existing production procedures and quality systems in the processing of cord blood specimens at the Company s facility in Oldsmar, Florida and the costs associated with storage of specimens at the Safti-Cell facility in Arizona. During the second quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company implemented a new processing methodology in accordance with emerging requirements of the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB). The new process utilizes closed-system bags rather than vial storage. Due to this transition to a new processing methodology, as well as, the enhanced level of security designed in the Company s new facility, the Company discontinued offering the dual storage service to new customers during the second quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase in the cost of laboratory supplies is a direct result of the transition to the new processing methodology.

Marketing, General and Administrative Expenses. Marketing, general and administrative expenses

Table of Contents

during the three months ended August 31, 2005 were $1,879,451 as compared to $1,643,843 for the three months ended August 31, 2004 representing a 14% increase. The increase was largely attributable to the implementation of the Company s plans to expand its sales and marketing initiatives, which resulted in an increase in consumer advertising. Consulting fees related to Sarbanes-Oxley compliance also contributed to the increase. Marketing, general and administrative expenses were 50% of revenues for the three months ended August 31, 2005 compared to 51% for the three months ended August 31, 2004. Marketing, general and administrative expenses remained constant as a percentage of revenues due to the aforementioned increases, which were partially offset by the increase in revenues.

Litigation Accrual Reversal. During fiscal 2003 the Company accrued approximately $1,100,000 as the result of a judgment entered against the Company in October 2003. During fiscal 2004 the Company accrued an additional $523,000 for estimated damages relating to royalties resulting from revenues generated from specimens processed and stored during the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2004. During the third quarter 2004, the Company reversed all prior accruals totaling approximately $1,600,000 as a result of the ruling by the Court on the post trial motions with regards to the Pharmastem litigation (See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements). Litigation accrual reversal for the three months ended August 31, 2004 was $1,424,626 representing the litigation expense recognized from fiscal 2003 through the second quarter of fiscal 2004. The remaining impact of the reversal is reflected as a $198,000 net reduction in marketing, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended August 31, 2004.

Research, Development and Related Engineering Expenses. Research, development and related engineering expenses for the three months ended August 31, 2005 were $3,740 as compared to $15,731 for the three months ended August 31, 2004, a decrease of 76%.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the three months ended August 31, 2005 was $246,330 as compared to $202,461 for the same period in 2004. Interest expense is mainly comprised of payments made to the other parties to the Company s RSAs based on the Company s storage revenue. Prior to fiscal 2002, the Company entered into RSAs with individuals and entities for specific geographic areas. The Company s RSAs provide that in exchange for an up-front payment, the Company would share in perpetuity a percentage of its future revenue derived from the annual storage fees charged related to a certain number of specimens that originated from specific areas. The Company currently has four RSAs covering the following states: New York, Texas, Florida and Illinois (including contiguous states). As the Company receives annual storage fees relating to specimens from these states, the portion of the fees shared with the parties to the RSAs are recognized as interest expense. If the Company s revenues continue to increase in areas covered by RSAs, the Company s interest expense related to the RSA payments will also increase. Also included in interest expense is the amortization of the present value of a deferred consulting agreement in the amount of $13,874 and $17,546 for the three months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, respectively.

Licensee Income. Licensee income for the three months ended August 31, 2005, was $160,766 as compared to $82,042 for the same period in 2004. Licensee income for these periods was royalty income earned on the subsequent processing and storage of specimens in geographical areas where the Company has license agreements, and from the sale of sub-license agreements by licensees.

Equity in Losses of Affiliate. Equity in losses of affiliate was $71,512 for the three months ended August, 31, 2005, compared to $57,008 for the 2004 period. During the three months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, the Company recorded approximately $54,000 and $28,000, respectively, in equity in losses of affiliates related to compensation expense for stock option awards that were granted by Saneron to certain consultants and employees below fair market value.

Income Taxes. Income tax benefit was $41,001 for the three months ended August 31, 2005, due to the reversal of a federal income tax accrual that had been recorded during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 for estimated tax payments.

14

Table of Contents

Results of Operations Nine-month periods ended August 31, 2005 and 2004

Revenues. Revenues for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 were $10,614,862 as compared to $9,003,295 for the same period in 2004, representing an 18% increase. The increase is primarily attributable to the effects of successfully implemented price increases during 2004 for newly enrolling clients, as well as the overall increase in customer base over the prior year, which led to a significant increase in storage revenues. These increases were partially offset by an increase in sales discounts. During 2004, the Company implemented a price increase affecting the Initial Fee. These price increases began to have a positive impact on revenues and gross profits in the third quarter 2004 and the impact continued through the third quarter of 2005.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 was $3,058,609 as compared to $2,225,685 for the same period in 2004, representing a 37% increase. Cost of sales was 29% of revenues for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 compared with 25% for the nine months ended August 31, 2004. Cost of sales as a percentage of revenue increased due to an increase in lab supplies, sales promotions, and cord blood collection reimbursements. Cost of sales includes wages and supplies associated with new process enhancements to the existing production procedures and quality systems in the processing of cord blood specimens at the Company s facility in Oldsmar, Florida and the costs associated with storage of specimens at the Safti-Cell facility (a related party as of February 29, 2004) in Arizona. During the second quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company implemented a new processing methodology in accordance with emerging requirements of the American Association of Blood Banks (AABB). The new process utilizes closed-system bags rather than vial storage. Due to this transition to a new processing methodology, as well as, the enhanced level of security designed in the Company s new facility, the Company discontinued offering the dual storage service to new customers during the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

Marketing, General and Administrative Expenses. Marketing, general and administrative expenses during the nine months ended August 31, 2005 were $6,531,772 as compared to $4,460,979 for the nine months ended August 31, 2004 representing a 46% increase. The increase was largely attributable to the implementation of the Company s plans to expand its sales and marketing initiatives, which resulted in a significant increase in consumer advertising. Consulting fees related to the deployment of a new customer database and Sarbanes-Oxley compliance also contributed to the increase. Marketing, general and administrative expenses were 62% of revenues for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 compared to 50% for the nine months ended August 31, 2004. Marketing, general and administrative expenses increased as a percentage of revenue due to the aforementioned increases, which were partially offset by the increase in revenue.

Litigation Accrual Reversal. During fiscal 2003 the Company accrued approximately $1,100,000 as the result of a judgment entered against the Company in October 2003. During fiscal 2004 the Company accrued an additional $523,000 for estimated damages relating to royalties resulting from revenues generated for specimens processed and stored during the first, second and third quarters of fiscal 2004. During the third quarter 2004, the Company reversed all prior accruals totaling approximately $1,600,000 as a result of the ruling by the Court on the post trial motions with regards to the Pharmastem litigation (See Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements). Litigation accrual reversal for the nine months ended August 31, 2004 was $1,102,968 representing litigation expense recognized during fiscal 2003. The remaining impact of the reversal is reflected as a $523,000 net reduction in marketing, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended August 31, 2004.

Research, Development and Related Engineering Expenses. Research, development and related engineering expenses for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 were $19,808 as compared to $70,170 for the nine months ended August 31, 2004, a decrease of 72%.

Table of Contents

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 was $637,093 as compared to $569,945 for the same period in 2004. Interest expense is mainly comprised of payments made to the other parties to the Company s RSAs based on the Company s storage revenue. Prior to fiscal 2002, the Company entered into RSAs with individuals and entities for specific geographic areas. The Company s RSAs provide that in exchange for an up-front payment, the Company would share in perpetuity a percentage of its future revenue derived from the annual storage fees charged related to a certain number of specimens that originated from specific areas. The Company currently has four RSAs covering the following states: New York, Texas, Florida and Illinois (including contiguous states). As the Company receives annual storage fees relating to specimens from these states, the portion of the fees shared with the parties to the RSAs are recognized as interest expense. If the Company s revenues continue to increase in areas covered by RSAs, the Company s interest expense related to the RSA payments will also increase. Also included in interest expense is the amortization of the present value of a deferred consulting agreement in the amount of $19,080 and $56,902 for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, respectively.

Licensee Income. Licensee income for the nine months ended August 31, 2005, was $358,719 as compared to $235,481 for the same period in 2004. Licensee income for these periods was royalty income earned on the subsequent processing and storage of specimens in geographical areas where the Company has license agreements, and from the sale of sub-license agreements by licensees.

Settlement on Insurance Claim. For the nine months ended August 31, 2004, the Company received $135,338 as settlement to an insurance claim for reimbursement of a portion of the legal and settlement fees pertaining to settled lawsuits filed by the Company s former President and Chief Operating Officer.

Equity in Losses of Affiliate. Equity in losses of affiliate was $125,358 for the nine months ended August 31, 2005, compared to $93,457 for the 2004 period. During the nine months ended August 31, 2005 and August 31, 2004, the Company recorded approximately $77,000 and $52,000, respectively, in equity in losses of affiliates related to compensation expense for stock option awards that were granted by Saneron CCEL Therapeutics, Inc. (SCTI) to certain consultants and employees below fair market value.

Other Income. For the nine months ended August 31, 2005, the Company recorded other income of $498,161 due to the cancellation of a deferred consulting obligation agreement. A new deferred consulting agreement was negotiated and signed during the second quarter 2005. The terms of this settlement agreement are confidential.

Income Taxes. Income tax benefit was $41,001 for the nine months ended August 31, 2005, due to the reversal of a federal income tax accrual that had been recorded during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 for estimated tax payments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Through August 31, 2005, the Company s sources of cash have been from sales of its U-Cord program to customers, the sale of license agreements and proceeds from RSAs. Currently, the Company s cash flow is derived primarily from sales relating to its storage services, including the Initial Fee and ongoing storage fees.

Table of Contents

At August 31, 2005, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of $6,690,182 as compared to $4,737,368 at November 30, 2004. The increase in cash and cash equivalents during the nine months ended August 31, 2005 was primarily attributable to the following:

Cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 amounted to $1,869,010, which was primarily attributable to the Company s operating activities including licensing fees, a price increase, and an increase in recurring revenue from the current client base.

Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 amounted to $35,152, which was primarily attributable to the purchase of approximately $621,000 of software, furniture, and equipment, offset by approximately $565,000 of proceeds received for the redemption of marketable securities.

Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended August 31, 2005 amounted to $118,996, which consisted primarily of proceeds provided by the exercise of stock options.

The Company also has certain investments in marketable securities and certificates of deposit, totaling $585,128 at August 31, 2005.

The Company does not have a line of credit or other type of financing instrument. Capital expenditures for the Company s new facility were funded from cash flow from operations. The Company anticipates making capital expenditures of approximately $750,000 over the next twelve months.

The Company anticipates that its cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to fund its operations for at least the next 12 to 18 months. Cash flows from operations will depend primarily upon increasing revenues from sales of its umbilical cord blood cellular storage services and controlling expenses. The Company has attempted to focus its capital resources on its core business of cellular storage services by de-emphasizing certain non-core business activities and through settlement of some of its legal disputes. The adequacy of the Company s cash resources will depend to some extent on its ability to continue reduce legal expenses resulting from continuing legal disputes and to minimize the impact of legal settlements or judgments from these disputes.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company accelerated the vesting of unvested stock options awarded to employees and officers under its stock option plan that had exercise prices greater than the current price of the stock ($2.30) on the effective date of the stock option acceleration. The unvested options to purchase approximately 569,000 shares became fully vested as of September 28, 2005 as a result of the acceleration. These stock options would have vested through February 1, 2008.

The purpose of the accelerated vesting is to enable the Company to avoid recognizing compensation expense of approximately $600,000 associated with these options in future periods, upon adoption of SFAS 123(R) in December 2006.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. The SEC has defined a company s critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the

Table of Contents

portrayal of the company s financial condition and results of operations, and which require the company to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. The Company believes that its estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances; however, actual results may vary from these estimates and assumptions. We have identified the following critical accounting policies that affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Enrollment fee revenue and the related direct incremental costs associated with these fees are deferred and recognized once the processing of the specimens is completed.

The Company records revenue from processing and storage of specimens. The Company recognizes revenue from processing fees upon completion of processing and cellular storage fees ratably over the contractual storage period. The Company also records revenue from shipping and handling when earned. Shipping and handling costs are expensed and included in cost of sales.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consist of the amounts due from clients that have enrolled in the U-Cord processing and storage program and amounts due from license affiliates. Accounts receivable due from clients are due within 30 days and are stated at amounts due from clients net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts outstanding longer than the contractual payment terms are considered past due. The Company determines its allowance by considering the length of time accounts receivable are past due. The Company writes-off accounts receivable when they become uncollectible, and payments subsequently received on such receivables are credited to the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Income Taxes

Under the asset and liability method of SFAS No. 109 Accounting for Income Taxes , deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance covering the net deferred tax assets of the Company as of August 31, 2005 and November 30, 2004, has been provided as the Company does not believe it is more likely than not that the future income tax benefits will be realized.

Investment in Saneron

The Company made a significant investment in an entity that is involved in the area of stem cell research. The Company accounts for this investment under the equity method, and at least annually, reviews its investment for possible impairment and, if necessary, adjusts the carrying value of such investment.

Revenue Sharing Agreements

The Company has entered into Revenue Sharing Agreements (RSAs) with various parties whereby these parties contracted with the Company for a percentage of future storage revenues the Company generates from clients in specific geographical areas. The parties typically pay the Company a non-refundable up-front fee for the rights to these future payments. The Company had recognized these non-refundable fees as a long-term liability. Given the criteria under which these RSAs are established, cash receipts from these contracts can fluctuate from period to period. The Company periodically, and at

Table of Contents

least annually, reviews its RSAs receivables for collectibility. All payments made to the other parties to the RSAs are recognized as interest expense. At such time as the total payments can be determined, the Company will commence amortizing these liabilities under the effective interest method.

License and Royalty Agreements

The Company enters into licensing agreements with certain investors in various international markets in an attempt to capitalize on the Company s technology. The investors typically pay a licensing fee to receive Company marketing programs, technology and know-how in a selected area. The investor may be given a right to sell sub-license agreements as well. As part of the accounting for the up-front license revenue, revenue from the up-front license fee is recognized based on such factors as when the payment is due, collectibility and when all material services or conditions relating to the sale have been substantially performed based on the terms of the agreement.

In addition to the license fee, the Company earns royalties on subsequent processing and storage revenues by the investor in the selected area and a fee on any sub-license agreements that are sold by the investor where applicable. As part of the accounting for royalty revenue, the Company uses estimates and judgments in determining the timing and amount of royalty revenue to recognize. The Company periodically reviews license and royalty receivables for collectibility and, if necessary, will record an expense for an allowance for an uncollectible account.

Marketable Securities and Other Investments

The Company has certain investments in certificates of deposit, and equity securities, which are categorized as marketable securities and other investments. The Company believes these are conservative investments with a low risk for any loss of principal. The Company regularly assesses its marketable security investments for impairments and adjusts its investment strategy, as it deems appropriate.

Litigation

The Company is periodically involved in litigation and regulatory proceedings incidental to the conduct of our business and the Company expects that it will be involved in such litigation and regulatory proceedings from time to time. The Company regularly reviews any such litigation and regulatory proceedings for possible adverse outcomes, and provides estimates for the possible liability to the Company from such adverse outcomes, as it considers appropriate.

Deferred Consulting Fees

The Company entered into a long-term consulting agreement with the founder and prior Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to provide future consulting services to the Company. The Company initially recognized the present value of this agreement as a liability. In August 2004, the Company stopped making payments under the consulting agreement. This agreement was terminated and following negotiations, a new agreement was negotiated by the parties and signed on April 15, 2005. The Company commenced payments under the terms of the new agreement during the second quarter of 2005. The terms of the settlement are confidential. The present value of the new agreement has been

reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet as of August 31, 2005.

Table of Contents

Forward Looking Statements

This Form 10-QSB, press releases and certain information provided periodically in writing or orally by the Company s officers or its agents may contain statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The terms CRYO-CELL International, Inc., CRYO-CELL Company, we, our and refer to CRYO-CELL International, Inc. The words expect, believe, goal, plan, intend, estimate and similar expressions and variations the used, are intended to specifically identify forward-looking statements. Those statements appear in a number of places in this Form 10-QSB and in other places, particularly, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and include statements regarding the intent, belief or current expectations of the Company, its directors or its officers with respect to, among other things:

(i) our future performance and operating results;

(ii) our future operating plans;

(iii) our liquidity and capital resources; and

(iv) our legal proceedings;

Investors and prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. The factors that might cause such differences include, among others, the following:

(i) any adverse effect or limitations caused by recent increases in government regulation of stem cell storage facilities;

(ii) any increased competition in our business;

(iii) any decrease or slowdown in the number of people seeking to store umbilical cord blood stem cells or decrease in the number of people paying annual storage fees;

(iv) any adverse impacts on revenue or operating margins due to the costs associated with increased growth in our business, including the possibility of unanticipated costs relating to the operation of our new facility;

(v) any technological breakthrough that would render the Company s business of stem cell preservation obsolete;

(vi) any material failure or malfunction in our storage facilities; any natural disaster such as a tornado, other disaster (fire) or act of terrorism that adversely affects stored specimens; the costs associated with defending or prosecuting litigation matters and any material adverse result for such matters;

(vii) any continued negative effect from adverse publicity in the past year regarding the Company s business operations; and

(viii) other risks and uncertainties.

Table of Contents

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-QSB to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Form 10-QSB or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which reflect management s analysis only as of the date hereof. CRYO-CELL International, Inc. (the Company) undertakes no obligation to publicly revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances that arise after the date hereof. Readers should carefully review the risk factors described in other documents the Company files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed by the Company and any Current Reports on Form 8-K filed by the Company.

Table of Contents

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Based on their most recent review, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company s principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is accumulated and communicated to the Company s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and are effective to ensure that such information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC s rules and forms. There were no significant changes in the Company s internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including our CEO and CFO, does not expect that our Disclosure Controls and internal controls will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management or board override of the control.

The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Table of Contents

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Incorporated by reference to Part I. Financial Statements-Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements Note 3.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On August 15, 2005, we granted options to purchase up to 300,000 shares of our common stock to Mercedes Walton, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to an employment agreement dated as of the same date. The options are exercisable at $3.05 per share and are subject to the Company s 2000 Incentive Stock Option Plan. As of the date of this report, the options are fully vested. The securities were issued in a private placement under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

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

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

Table of Contents

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

10	Employment Agreement with Mercedes Walton
31.1	Certification of CEO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of CFO Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

CRYO-CELL INTERNATIONAL, INC.

/s/ MERCEDES WALTON

Mercedes Walton
Interim Chief Executive Officer

CRYO-CELL International, Inc.

/s/ JILL TAYMANS

Jill M. Taymans
Vice President, Finance

Date: October 14, 2005