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ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES INC
Form 10-K
March 30, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the year ended December 31, 2004

or

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

For the transition period from to
Commission File Number 0-18672

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware

51-0448969

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

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

207 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

02111
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (617) 423-1072
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 (b) of the Act: None
Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by a 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 an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). YES NO

The aggregate market value of the common stock, \$0.01 par value, of the registrant held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2004 (computed by reference to the closing price of such stock on The Nasdaq Small Cap Market on such date) was approximately \$34,175,358.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, as of March 17, 2005 was 8,995,441 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

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Portions of the registrant's proxy statement for the registrant's 2005 annual meeting of shareholders to be filed with the SEC in April 2005 are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14 of this Form 10-K.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements contained in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our or our industry's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding:

- o the anticipated development, timing and success of new product and service introductions;
- o the anticipated development and expansion of our existing technologies, markets and sales channels;
- o investment in resources for product design in foreign markets;
- o the development of new competitive technologies, products and services;
- o approvals, certifications and clearances for our products and services;
- o production schedules for our products;
- o market acceptance of new products and services;
- o business strategies;
- o the availability of debt and equity financing;
- o general economic conditions;
- o trends relating to our results of operations;
- o our ability to service our debt obligations; and
- o the sufficiency of our capital resources.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "could," "would," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "projects," "predicts," "potential" and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this report. Except as otherwise required by law, we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this report to reflect any change in our expectations or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any of our forward-looking statements are based. Factors that could cause or contribute to differences in our future financial results include those discussed in the risk factors set forth in Item 7 below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

PART I

ITEM 1 - BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

We design, produce, market, sell, and support broadband and dial-up modems, Voice over Internet Protocol or "VoIP" products and services, and other communication-related products. Our primary objective is to build upon our position as a leading producer of Internet access devices, and to take advantage

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of a number of trends in communications including enhanced Internet access, higher data rates, and voice calls traveling over the Internet.

Dial-up modems were Zoom(R)'s highest revenue category for many years, but generally our sales of dial-up modems have been declining and our sales of broadband modems have been rising. The last quarter of 2004 was the first quarter in which our broadband modem revenues were higher than our dial-up modem revenues.

Our dial-up modems connect personal computers and other devices to the local telephone line for transmission of data, fax, voice, and images. Our dial-up modems enable personal computers and other devices to connect to other computers and networks, including the Internet and local area networks, at top data speeds up to 56,000 bits per second. We also have a line of integrated services digital network ("ISDN") products, which can transmit and receive data simultaneously at up to 128,000 bits per second.

In response to increased demand for faster connection speeds, we have expanded our product line to include DSL modems, cable modems, and related broadband access products. Our Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line modems, known as DSL modems, provide a high-bandwidth connection to the Internet through a telephone line that typically connects to compatible DSL equipment in or near the central telephone office. Zoom(R) is shipping a broad line of DSL modems, mostly external. Some are fairly basic, designed to connect to the USB port of a Windows computer or the Ethernet port of a computer, router, or other device. Other Zoom DSL modems are more complex, and may include a router, a four-port switch, a firewall, or other enhanced features. For a given DSL hardware platform, we often provide model variations with a different power supply, filters, firmware, packaging, or other customer-specific items.

Cable modems provide a high-bandwidth connection to the Internet through a cable-TV cable that connects to compatible equipment that is typically at or near the cable service provider. We began shipping cable modems during 2000. Our cable modem customers in the U.S., the U.K., and other countries now include cable service providers, original equipment manufacturers, and retailers.

We are currently shipping Voice over IP products that enable broadband users to make phone calls through the Internet, potentially lowering the cost of the call and providing other benefits. We have designed VoIP capabilities into one DSL modem and also into a router that can be used with either a DSL modem or cable modem. Our VoIP products can be purchased with or without Zoom's Global Village(TM) VoIP service. Global Village's VoIP service enables an end-user to make free VoIP phone calls to end-users of several VoIP service providers, including Global Village, and also allows a user to pay to call almost any phone in the world.

We have been designing a new generation of telephone dialers and related telephony products. In the early 1980s Zoom introduced its first generation of dialers, including the Demon Dialer(R) and Hotshot(TM). Dialers simplify the placing of a phone call by dialing digits automatically. Zoom's new generation of dialers includes a model designed for alternative long distance companies, and a second model designed for use with prepaid phone cards.

We are incorporated in Delaware under the name Zoom Technologies, Inc. In 2002 we changed our jurisdiction of incorporation from Canada to Delaware and our name from Zoom Telephonics, Inc. to Zoom Technologies, Inc. We conduct our business through our operating subsidiary, Zoom Telephonics, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Zoom Telephonics, Inc. was originally incorporated in New York in 1977 and changed its state of incorporation to Delaware in 1993. Our principal executive offices are located at 207 South Street, Boston, MA 02111 and our telephone number is (617) 423-1072.

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AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our Internet website address is www.zoom.com. Through our website we make available, free of charge, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the SEC. These SEC reports can be accessed through the investor relations section of our website.

PRODUCTS

General

The vast majority of our products facilitate communication of data through the Internet. Our dial-up modems and ISDN modems can also link computers, point-of-purchase terminals, or other modem-equipped devices to each other through the traditional network without using the Internet. Our cable modems use the cable-TV cable and our DSL modems use the local telephone line to provide a high-speed link to the Internet. Our dialers can be used to route voice calls to a VoIP network that may include the Internet. Our modems and dialers typically connect to a single phone line in a home, office, or other location.

Dial-Up Modems

We have a broad line of dial-up modems with top data speeds up to 56,000 bps, available in internal, external and PCMCIA models. PC-oriented internal modems are designed primarily for installation in the PCI or ISA slot of IBM PC-compatibles. Embedded internal modems are designed to be embedded in non-PC equipment such as point-of-purchase terminals, kiosks, and set-top boxes. Many of our external modems are designed to work with almost any terminal or computer, including Windows computers, the Apple Macintosh, Linux computers, and other computers. Our PCMCIA modems are designed for use with notebook and sub-notebook computers equipped with standard PCMCIA slots. When sold as packaged retail products, our dial-up modems are shipped complete with third-party software that supports the hardware capabilities of the modem.

56K modems allow users connected to standard phone lines to download data at speeds up to 56,000 bps ("56K") when communicating with compatible central sites connected to digital lines such as ISDN or T1 lines. Those central sites are typically online services, Internet Service Providers, or remote LAN access equipment. Our 56K modems typically support the V.90 standard as well as lower-speed standards, and many of our 56K modems also support the newer V.92 standard.

In March and April of 1999 we acquired substantially all of the modem product and trademark assets of Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc., an early leader in the modem industry. In July 2000, we acquired the trademark and product rights to Global Village products. Global Village was a modem brand for Apple Macintosh computers. We now sell and market dial-up modems under the Zoom(R), Hayes(R) and Global Village names, as well as under various other private-label brands developed for some of our large accounts. In addition, we offer a VoIP service under the Global Village name.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004, our dial-up modems and related products accounted for approximately 84%, 73% and 52% of our net sales, respectively.

DSL Modems

Our DSL modems incorporate the ADSL standards that are currently most popular worldwide, including G.dmt, G.Lite, and ANSI T1.413 issue 2. In 2000, we designed and shipped our first DSL modems, an external USB model and an internal PCI model. In 2002 we introduced new USB and PCI models, and also introduced an

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Ethernet model and a USB/Ethernet model with router features. In 2003 we introduced a DSL modem with a built-in router, a USB port, and four switched Ethernet ports. In September 2004 Zoom began shipping its first DSL modem with built-in VoIP, which also included a router, a 4-port switch, and a firewall. During the fourth quarter of 2004, Zoom introduced new modem hardware designs for its USB, Ethernet, Ethernet/USB, and 4-port router models, shifting to newer modem chipsets and lowering Zoom's cost of goods. Zoom expects to continue to add DSL modems to our product line during 2005. One new model is planned to include wireless network capability incorporating the wireless standards 802.11b and 802.11g.

The maximum speed for the ADSL standard has been 8 megabits per second for short phone lines, with lower speeds for longer phone lines. In 2005 Zoom expects to begin shipping some models with ADSL 2 and 2+ standards. These modems work with central site equipment incorporating the ADSL standard, and typically offer enhanced functionality for central site equipment incorporating the ADSL 2 and ADSL 2+ standards. This enhanced functionality includes speeds up to 24 megabits per second for short phone lines, generally higher speeds for most phone line lengths, the ability to transmit at high speeds for longer phone lines (extended "reach"), and other features including lower overall power consumption and better diagnostics. Zoom believes that it has completed the ADSL 2/2+ hardware design for Ethernet, Ethernet/USB, 4-port switch, and wireless models, and that Zoom should be able to ship these models when the chipsets, firmware, and testing are complete for these models.

In 2002, 2003 and 2004, our DSL modems and related products accounted for approximately 3%, 14% and 38% of our net sales.

Bluetooth(R) Modems and Adapters

In 2003 we began shipping a Bluetooth modem, a Bluetooth USB adapter, and a Bluetooth PC Card adapter. Bluetooth is a wire-elimination technology that is increasingly popular for mobile phone and computer products. We plan to continue expanding our Bluetooth product line.

ISDN Products

We have a family of modems for ISDN communications. Basic ISDN is a telephone service that uses existing phone lines to provide two 64,000 bps channels and one 16,000 bps channel. ISDN has higher data rates than dial-up modems, and this can be particularly attractive for data-intensive applications such as the transmission of graphics and video images, Internet browsing, or video telephony. ISDN also provides much faster response times to a source of data than those associated with dial-up modems. However, generally our ISDN sales are declining due to competition from DSL and cable modem products and services, which provide higher speeds than ISDN.

Cable Modems

Each cable service provider has its own approval process, in which the cable service provider may require CableLabs(R) certification in addition to the cable service provider's own company approval. We have obtained CableLabs(R) certification for four types of DOCSIS-standard cable modems - PCI, USB, Ethernet, and Ethernet/USB models. Some of these models have also received cable service provider approvals; for instance, one Ethernet/USB model includes approvals by AT&T, Adelphia, Charter, Comcast, Cox Communications, and Mediacom. The approval process has been and continues to be a significant barrier to entry, as are the strong relationships with cable service providers enjoyed by incumbent cable equipment providers like Motorola and Scientific Atlanta.

In 2004 we continued to sell cable modems to cable service providers and original equipment manufacturers, both inside and outside the US, and to

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computer retailers in the US. So far sales through the retail channel have been handicapped by a number of factors, including the approval process described above, the fact that most cable service providers offer cable modems with their service, and the fact that some cable service providers do not provide a financial incentive to a customer who purchases his own modem rather than leasing it from the cable service provider.

Voice Over Internet Protocol

In 2004 we introduced a line of products that support VoIP or "Voice over Internet Protocol". Our first two VoIP products, the X5v and V3, use the standards-based Session Initiation Protocol, or SIP protocol, and are thus compatible with a wide range of other SIP-compatible VoIP products and services. SIP allows devices to establish and manage voice calls on the internet. Both products have a Teleport(TM) phone port that lets an end-user plug in a normal phone to place and receive voice calls over the Internet, or to place and receive calls over the familiar switched telephone network. Some versions of these two products are bundled with Global Village phone service, a Zoom-developed SIP-based service that includes a free VoIP phone service and an optional paid service for communicating with phones that can be reached through the switched phone network. Other versions of the X5v and V3 do not come with Global Village service, since they are designed to be used by service providers offering some other VoIP service. The X5v also includes a DSL modem, a router, a firewall, a 4-port switching hub, and other features. The V3 has the same features as the X5v, except instead of having a built-in DSL modem, the V3 has an Ethernet port for connecting to the Ethernet port of an external DSL modem or cable modem. Zoom devoted significant resources to the VoIP product area in 2004, and we continue to devote considerable resources to VoIP hardware, firmware, and test, and to Zoom's Global Village phone service.

Our Global Village service has a wide array of features for routing calls, recording voice mail, conference calling, and tracking customer usage and costs. Global Village phone service helps Zoom to address the specific needs of its end-user, retailer, and service provider customers. For instance, Zoom makes Global Village available in a number of different languages and with a number of payment options to address specific market needs. Global Village can be offered to end-users, but it can also be offered to service providers either under the Global Village brand or as a private-label VoIP service. Our Global Village service has only been recently introduced and has not generated significant revenues.

In 2005 Zoom expects to extend its VoIP product line by adding new hardware products and by enhancing the functionality of Global Village. Zoom expects that some of its products will be targeted toward businesses that want to add VoIP to their existing phone system to save money on long distance calls.

Wireless Local Area Networking

In early 2005 Zoom expects to begin shipping DSL modems with Wireless-G local area network capability. Zoom currently plans to also offer other Wireless-G products, including USB and PC Card clients and a wireless access point.

Dialers and Related Telephony Products

Our dialers simplify the placing of a phone call by dialing digits automatically. We shipped our first telephone dialer, the Demon Dialer(R), in 1981, and in 1983 began shipping the Hotshot(TM) dialer. As the dialer market diminished due to equal access, we focused on modems and other peripherals for the personal computer market. We recently began shipping a new generation of dialers incorporating proprietary technology. Our proprietary technology includes proprietary hardware, firmware, and software, and is currently

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protected by one U.S. patent. These dialers are well suited to easily route appropriate calls through money-saving long-distance service providers, including prepaid phone card service providers.

International Products

Products for countries outside the US often differ from a similar product for the US due to different regulatory requirements, country-specific phone jacks and AC power, and language-related specifics. As a result, the introduction of new products into international markets can be costly and time-consuming. In 1993, we introduced our first dial-up modem approved for selected Western European countries. Since then we have continued to expand our product offerings internationally, including DSL modems and VoIP products and services. We have received regulatory approvals for, and are currently selling our products in a number of countries, including many European Union and South American countries, Canada, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Turkey, the USA, and Vietnam. We intend to continue to expand and enhance our product line for our existing markets and to seek approvals for the sale of our products in new countries throughout the world.

SALES CHANNELS

General

We sell our products primarily through high-volume distributors and retailers, Internet service providers, voice service providers, value-added resellers, PC system integrators, and original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs"). We support our major accounts in their efforts to discern strategic directions in the market, to maintain appropriate inventory levels, and to offer a balanced selection of products.

During 2004 our customers who accounted for approximately 10% or more of our total net sales were Olusum (Turkey), Dixons Group (Dixons, Currys, PC World, and PC City), and Staples. Together these three customers accounted for 35.1% of our total net sales.

International Distributors and Retailers

In markets outside North America we sell our products primarily through independent distributors and retailers. Our international distributors include Computer 2000, Criterium, Informatics, Micro Peripherals, Olusum, Pouliadis, Tan Thanh, and UMD. Our major European high-volume retailers include Business Logic, Centromail, Dixons Group (Dixons, Currys, PC World, and PC City), and Granville Technology Group Ltd. Our international net sales as a percentage of total net sales have grown from 8% in 1994 to 55% in 2004. Our revenues from international sales were \$14.9 million in 2002, \$15.1 million in 2003, and \$17.4 million in 2004. See note 17 to our accompanying financial statements for further information regarding our geographic sales. Approximately 75%, 69%, and 36% of our international net sales in 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively, were customers in the United Kingdom. In 2004, sales to Turkey accounted for 28% of our net sales outside North America. We believe sales growth outside of North America will continue to require substantial additional investments of resources for product design and testing, regulatory approvals, and native-language instruction manuals, software, packaging, sales support, and technical support. We have made this investment in the past for many countries, and we expect to make this investment for many countries and products in the future.

North American High-volume Retailers and Distributors

In the North America, we reach the PC retail market primarily through high-volume retailers. Our North American retail distribution network includes CDW, Fry's, Micro Electronics, PC Connection, Staples, and many others. Although

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we offer a number of our products through high-volume retailers in North America, most of our sales in North America to high-volume retailers have historically been sales of our dial-up modems.

We sell significant quantities of dial-up and DSL modems through distributors, who often sell to corporate accounts, retailers, value-added resellers and other customers. Our North American distributors include Border State Electric Supply, D&H Distributing, Ingram Micro, and Tech Data.

Internet Service Providers and Voice Service Providers

A rapidly growing portion of our business has been sale of DSL modems to DSL service providers. We plan to continue to devote significant efforts toward selling and supporting these customers in the U.S. and in many other countries. In addition, we expect to offer some of our VoIP products and services to voice service providers.

System Integrators and Original Equipment Manufacturers

Our system integrator and OEM customers sell our products under their own name or incorporate our products as a component of their systems. We seek to be responsive to the needs of these customers by providing on-time delivery of high-quality, reliable, cost-effective products with strong engineering and sales support. We believe many of these customers also appreciate the improvement in their products' image due to use of a Zoom or Hayes brand modem.

SALES, MARKETING AND SUPPORT

Our sales, marketing, and support are primarily managed from our headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts. In North America we sell our Zoom, Hayes, Global Village, and private-label dial-up modem products through Zoom's sales force and through commissioned independent sales representatives managed and supported by our own staff. Most Internet service providers are serviced by Zoom's sales force. North American technical support is primarily handled from our Boston headquarters and from our technical support offices in Boca Raton, Florida. We also maintain a sales, support, and logistics office in the United Kingdom. Warehousing, customs clearance, and shipping for the United Kingdom and some other European countries are primarily handled by contract with an unaffiliated specialist in these services located in England. For countries outside North America and Europe, our in-house staff typically works directly with country-specific distributors. Our worldwide OEM sales are primarily handled by our staff in the United States and United Kingdom, who are at times assisted by our sales staff or commissioned sales representatives.

We believe that Zoom, Hayes, and Global Village are widely recognized brand names. We build upon our brand equity in a variety of ways, including cooperative advertising, product packaging, trade shows, and public relations.

We attempt to develop quality products that are user-friendly and require minimal support. We typically support our claims of quality with product warranties of one to seven years, depending upon the product. To address the needs of those end-users of our products who require assistance, we have our own staff of technical specialists who currently provide telephone support six days per week. Our technical support specialists also maintain a significant Internet support facility that includes email, firmware and software downloads, and the SmartFacts(TM) Q&A search engine. In 2001 we expanded our European technical support to enable users in other countries to access support in languages other than English. This support is generally provided by our support staff in Boston, Florida, and the United Kingdom.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

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Our research and development efforts are focused on developing new communications network access products and VoIP services, further enhancing the capabilities of existing products, and reducing production costs. We have developed close collaborative relationships with certain of our OEM customers and component suppliers. We work with these partners and other sources to identify and respond to emerging technologies and market trends by developing products that address these trends. In addition, we purchase modem and other chipsets that incorporate sophisticated technology from third parties, thereby eliminating the need for us to develop this technology in-house. As of December 31, 2004 we had 24 employees engaged primarily in research and development. Our research and development team performs electronics hardware design and layout, mechanical design, prototype construction and testing, component specification, firmware and software development, VoIP service development, product testing, foreign and domestic regulatory approval efforts, end-user and internal documentation, and third-party software selection and testing.

During 2002, 2003 and 2004 we expended \$3.5 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, on research and development activities.

MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLIERS

Our products are currently designed for high-volume automated assembly to help assure reduced costs, rapid market entry, short lead times, and reliability. High-volume assembly typically occurs in China, Taiwan, or Korea. For some products we supply large kits of parts to one of several automated contract manufacturers. For other products, our contract manufacturers obtain some or all of the material required to assemble the products based upon a Zoom Technologies Approved Vendor List and Parts List. Our manufacturers typically insert parts onto the printed circuit board, with most parts automatically inserted by machine, solder the circuit board, and in-circuit test the completed assemblies. Functional test and packaging are sometimes performed by the contract manufacturer. For the United States and many other markets, functional test and packaging are more commonly performed at our manufacturing facilities in Boston, Massachusetts allowing us to tailor the packaging and its contents for our customers immediately before shipping. We also perform circuit design, circuit board layout, and strategic component sourcing at our Boston facility. Wherever the product is built, our quality systems are used to help assure that the product meets our specifications.

We usually use one primary contract manufacturer for a given design. We sometimes maintain back-up production tooling at a second assembler for our highest-volume products. Our contract manufacturers are normally adequate to meet reasonable and properly planned production needs; but a fire, natural calamity, strike, financial problem, or other significant event at an assembler's facility could adversely affect our shipments and revenues. Currently a substantial percentage of our manufacturing is performed by SameTime Electronics ("SameTime") and Vtech. The loss of these services or a material adverse change in their business or in our relationship could materially and adversely harm our business. To lessen the risk associated with these companies being the primary manufacturers of a substantial portion of our products and for a number of other reasons including cost and availability, we are also using contract manufacturers to manufacture various products.

Our products include a large number of parts, most of which are available from multiple sources with varying lead times. However, most of our products include a sole-sourced chipset as the most critical component of the product. We currently buy dial-up modem chipsets exclusively from two high-volume dial-up modem chipset manufacturers, Conexant Systems, Inc. and Agere Systems Inc. We also buy the majority of our DSL and cable modem chipsets from Conexant. We also purchase DSL chipsets from Analog Devices and LSI Logic. We believe Conexant, Agere, and Analog Devices have significant resources for semiconductor design and production, analog and digital signal processing, communications firmware

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development, and application sales and support. Integrated circuit product areas covered by these companies together include dial-up modems, DSL modems, cable modems, wireless networking, home phone line networking, routers, and gateways. Some of our chipset suppliers have provided us certain concessions and incentives, such as reduced prices or free chipsets, if we purchased or agreed to purchase a certain dollar amount of products from these suppliers.

We have experienced delays in receiving shipments of modem chipsets in the past, and we may experience such delays in the future. Moreover, we cannot assure that a chipset supplier will, in the future, sell chipsets to us in quantities sufficient to meet our needs or that we will purchase the specified dollar amount of products necessary to receive concessions and incentives from a chipset supplier. An interruption in a chipset supplier's ability to deliver chipsets, a failure of our suppliers to produce chipset enhancements or new chipsets on a timely basis and at competitive prices, a material increase in the price of the chipsets, our failure to purchase a specified dollar amount of products or any other adverse change in our relationship with modem component suppliers could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We are also subject to price fluctuations in our cost of goods. Our costs may increase if component shortages develop or lead-times stretch out.

COMPETITION

The communications network access industry is intensely competitive and characterized by aggressive pricing practices, continually changing customer demand patterns and rapid technological advances and emerging industry standards. These characteristics result in frequent introductions of new products with added capabilities and features, and continuous improvements in the relative functionality and price of modems and other PC communications products. Our operating results and our ability to compete could be adversely affected if we are unable to:

- o successfully and accurately anticipate customer demand;
- o manage our product transitions, inventory levels, and manufacturing processes efficiently;
- o distribute or introduce our products quickly in response to customer demand and technological advances;
- o differentiate our products from those of our competitors; or
- o otherwise compete successfully in the markets for our products.

Some of our primary competitors by product group include the following:

- o Dial-up modem competitors: Best Data, Creative Labs, Lite-On, Sitecom, and US Robotics.
- o Cable modem competitors: Arris Systems, D-Link, Hon Hai Network Systems (formerly Ambit Microsystems), Linksys, Motorola, Netgear, Scientific Atlanta, SMC Networks, Terayon, and Thomson.
- o DSL modem competitors: 3Com, Actiontec, D-Link, Linksys, Netgear, Sagem, Siemens (formerly Efficient Networks), Thomson, US Robotics, Westell and ZyXEL Communications.

Many of our competitors and potential competitors have more extensive financial, engineering, product development, manufacturing, and marketing resources than we do.

The principal competitive factors in our industry include the following:

- o product performance, features, reliability and quality of service;
- o price;
- o brand image;
- o product availability and lead times;

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- o size and stability of operations;
- o breadth of product line and shelf space;
- o sales and distribution capability;
- o technical support and service;
- o product documentation and product warranties;
- o relationships with providers of broadband access services; and
- o compliance with industry standards.

We believe we are able to provide a competitive mix of the above factors for dial-up modems, particularly when they are sold through retailers or computer product distributors. We are less successful in selling directly to providers of broadband access services and to PC Manufacturers.

DSL and cable modems transmit data at significantly faster speeds than dial-up modems, which still account for a significant portion of our revenues. DSL and cable, however, typically require a more expensive Internet access service. In addition, the use of DSL and cable modems is currently impeded by a number of technical and infrastructure limitations. We began shipping both cable and DSL modems in the year 2000. We have had some success in selling to smaller phone companies and to Internet service providers, but we have not sold significant quantities to large phone companies or to cable service providers. Only about one out of eighteen new US cable modem placements in 2004 were sold at retail, and an even lower percentage were sold through retailers in most other countries. DSL had even less success at retail in the US. Some European countries, however, sell significant volumes of DSL modems through retailers. In the U.K., for instance, this has resulted in Zoom placing five DSL modem models into retailer Dixons Group. Similarly Zoom, through its distributor Olusum in Turkey, has been successful in placing most of its DSL modem models into Turkey for sale by a large number of retailers.

Successfully penetrating the broadband modem market presents a number of challenges, including:

- o the current limited retail market for broadband modems;
- o the relatively small number of cable, telecommunications and Internet service providers that make up the majority part of the market for broadband modems;
- o the significant bargaining power of these large volume purchasers;
- o the time consuming, expensive and uncertain approval processes of the various cable and DSL service providers; and
- o the strong relationships with service providers enjoyed by some incumbent equipment providers, including Motorola and Scientific Atlanta for cable modems.

Our initial sales of broadband products have been adversely affected by all of these factors. Nevertheless, we experienced significant growth in DSL modem sales in 2004, primarily in Turkey and other European countries.

The use of the Internet to provide voice communications services is a relatively recent market development. We have only recently introduced our Voice over IP Global Village products and services and are still learning the marketplace. A substantial number of companies have emerged to provide VoIP services, and many of these companies have more extensive financial, engineering, product development, and marketing resources than we do. The principal competitive factors in the market include: price, brand recognition, quality of service, features, distribution, customer service, reliability, network capacity and the availability of enhanced communications services. Competitors for our VoIP service include AT&T, iConnectHere, Net2Phone, Voicepulse, Vonage and 8x8, as well as incumbent telephone carriers, and other providers of traditional telephone service. Many of our competitors have greater name recognition and resources than we have and may be better positioned to more aggressively develop, promote and sell their products, including by offering

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more attractive pricing policies and bundled service arrangements. In addition, if telecommunications rates continue to decrease, any competitive pricing advantage of our services may be diminished or eliminated. We cannot assure that we will be able to compete effectively.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

We rely primarily on a combination of copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and patents to protect our proprietary rights. We have trademarks and copyrights for our firmware (software on a chip), printed circuit board artwork, instructions, packaging, and literature. We also have four patents and one pending patent application in the United States. The patents that have been issued expire between 2011 and 2015. We cannot assure that any patent application will be granted or that any patent obtained will provide protection or be of commercial benefit to us, or that the validity of a patent will not be challenged. Moreover, we cannot assure that our means of protecting our proprietary rights will be adequate or that our competitors will not independently develop comparable or superior technologies.

We license certain technologies used in our products, typically rights to bundled software, on a non-exclusive basis. In addition we purchase chipsets that incorporate sophisticated technology. We have received, and may receive in the future, infringement claims from third parties relating to our products and technologies. We investigate the validity of these claims and, if we believe the claims have merit, we respond through licensing or other appropriate actions. Certain of these past claims have related to technology included in modem chipsets. We forwarded these claims to the appropriate vendor. If we or our component manufacturers were unable to license necessary technology on a cost-effective basis, we could be prohibited from marketing products containing that technology, incur substantial costs in redesigning products incorporating that technology, or incur substantial costs defending any legal action taken against it.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Regulatory Approvals, Certifications and Other Industry Standards

Our modems and related products sold in the U.S are required to meet United States government regulations, including regulations of the United States Federal Communications Commission, known as the FCC, which regulates equipment, such as modems, that connects to the public telephone network. The FCC also regulates the electromagnetic radiation and susceptibility of communications equipment. In addition, in order for our broadband products to be qualified for use with a particular broadband Internet service, we are often required to obtain approvals and certifications from the actual cable, telephone or Internet service provider and from CableLabs(R) for cable modems. In addition to U.S. regulations, many of our products sold abroad require us to obtain specific regulatory approvals from foreign regulatory agencies for matters such as electrical safety, country-specific telecommunications equipment requirements, and electromagnetic radiation and susceptibility requirements. We submit products to accredited testing laboratories and, when required, to specific foreign regulatory agencies, to receive approvals for our products based on the test standards appropriate to the target markets for a given product. We expect to continue to seek and receive approvals for new products to allow us to reach a large number of countries throughout the world, including countries in the Americas, Europe, Asia, and Africa. The regulatory process can be time-consuming and can require the expenditure of substantial resources. We cannot assure that the FCC or foreign regulatory agencies will grant the requisite approvals for any of our products on a timely basis, if at all.

United States and foreign regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of telecommunications devices are subject to change. Recent changes have been

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announced by the European Union and the U.S. to reduce the use of hazardous materials, such as lead, in electronic equipment. The implementation of these new requirements, currently scheduled for 2006, would require Zoom and other electronics companies to change or discontinue many products. We believe that our transition process to comply with these new requirements may be difficult, and may negatively impact our product costs. In addition, we may incur additional costs involved with the disposal of inventory or returned products that do not meet the new requirements. We cannot predict what impact, if any, any other regulatory changes may have upon our business.

In addition to reliability, quality and content standards, the market acceptance of our products and services is dependent upon the adoption of industry standards so that products from multiple manufacturers are able to communicate with each other. Our products and services, particularly our VoIP products and services, rely heavily on a variety of communication, network and voice compression standards to interoperate with other vendors' equipment. There is currently a lack of agreement among industry leaders about which standard should be used for a particular VoIP application, and about the definition of the standards themselves. Moreover, these standards continue to evolve. The failure of our products and services to comply, or delays in compliance, with various existing and evolving standards could delay or interrupt volume production of our VoIP telephony or other new products and services, expose us

to fines or other imposed penalties, or adversely affect the perception and adoption rates of our products and service, any of which could harm our business.

Internet Telephony Services

The use of the Internet and private IP networks to provide VoIP services is a relatively recent development. Although providing such services is currently permitted and largely unregulated within the U.S., several foreign governments have adopted laws and regulations that could restrict or prohibit the providing of VoIP services. More aggressive domestic or international regulation of the Internet in general, and Internet telephony providers and services specifically, may adversely affect our ability to introduce and market our VoIP services and products successfully.

Our ability to provide VoIP communications services on the terms we currently provide arise in large part from the fact VoIP services are not currently subject to the same regulation as traditional telephony. Because these services are not currently regulated to the same extent as traditional telephony, VoIP providers can currently avoid paying charges that traditional telephone companies must pay. Local exchange carriers are lobbying the FCC and the states to regulate VoIP on the same basis as traditional telephone services. The FCC and several states are examining this issue. If the FCC or any state determines to regulate VoIP, they may impose surcharges, taxes or additional regulations upon providers of Internet telephony. These surcharges could include access charges payable to local exchange carriers to carry and terminate traffic, contributions to the Universal Service Fund (USF) or other charges. Regulations requiring compliance with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), or provision of the same type of 911 services as required for traditional telecommunications providers could also place a significant financial burden on us depending on the technical changes required to accommodate the requirements. The imposition of any such additional fees, charges, taxes and regulations on IP communications services could materially increase our costs, require us to modify our service, delay our products and may limit or eliminate our competitive pricing.

In many countries outside the U.S. in which we operate or our services are sold, the status of the laws that may relate to our VoIP services is unclear. We cannot be certain that we will be able to comply with existing or future

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requirements, or that we will be able to continue to be in compliance with any such requirements. Our failure to comply with these requirements could materially adversely affect our ability to continue to offer our VoIP service in these jurisdictions.

Regulation of the Internet

In addition to regulations addressing our modems and related products and our Internet telephony services, other regulatory issues relating to the Internet in general could affect our ability to provide our services. Congress has adopted legislation that regulates certain aspects of the Internet, including online content, user privacy, taxation, liability for third-party activities and jurisdiction. In addition, a number of initiatives pending in Congress and state legislatures would prohibit or restrict advertising or sale of certain products and services on the Internet, which may have the effect of raising the cost of doing business on the Internet generally.

Federal, state, local and foreign governmental organizations are considering other legislative and regulatory proposals that would regulate the Internet. We cannot predict whether new taxes will be imposed on our services, and depending on the type of taxes imposed, whether and how our services would be affected thereafter. Increased regulation of the Internet may decrease its growth and hinder technological development, which may negatively impact the cost of doing business via the Internet or otherwise harm our business.

BACKLOG

Our backlog as of March 2, 2005 was \$1.6 million, and on March 3, 2004 was \$1.8 million. Many orders included in backlog may be canceled or rescheduled by customers without significant penalty. Backlog as of any particular date should not be relied upon as indicative of our net sales for any future period.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2004 we had 154 full-time employees (including 5 employees hired on a temporary basis) versus 159 in 2003. Of the 2004 total, 24 were engaged in research and development, 72 were involved in purchasing, assembly, packaging, shipping and quality control, 36 were engaged in sales, marketing and technical support, and the remaining 22 performed accounting, administrative, management information systems, and executive functions. None of our employees is represented by a labor union.

OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The names and biographical information of our current executive officers are set forth below:

Name	Age	Position with Zoom
Frank B. Manning	56	Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board
Peter R. Kramer	53	Executive Vice President and Director
Robert A. Crist	61	Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer
Terry J. Manning	53	Vice President of Sales and Marketing
Dean N. Panagopoulos	47	Vice President of Network Products
Deena Randall	51	Vice President of Operations

FRANK B. MANNING is a co-founder of our company. Mr. Manning has been our president, chief executive officer, and a director since May 1977. He has served as our chairman of the board since 1986. He earned his BS, MS and PhD degrees in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he

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was a National Science Foundation Fellow. Since 1998 Mr. Frank Manning has also been a director of the Massachusetts Technology Development Corporation, a public purpose venture capital firm that invests in seed and early-stage technology companies in Massachusetts. Mr. Manning is the brother of Terry Manning, our vice president of sales and marketing.

PETER R. KRAMER is a co-founder of our company. Mr. Kramer has been our executive vice president and a director since May 1977. He earned his BA degree in 1973 from SUNY Stony Brook and his MFA degree from C.W. Post College in 1975.

ROBERT A. CRIST joined us in July 1997 as vice president of finance and chief financial officer. From April 1992 until joining us, Mr. Crist served in various capacities at Wang Laboratories, Inc. (now Getronics), a computer software and services company, including chief financial officer for the software business. Prior to 1992 Mr. Crist served in various capacities at Unisys Corporation, including assistant corporate controller, corporate director of business planning and analysis, and corporate manufacturing and engineering controller. Mr. Crist earned his BA degree from Pennsylvania State University and he earned his MBA from the University of Rochester in 1971.

TERRY J. MANNING joined us in 1984 and served as corporate communications director from 1984 until 1989, when he became the director of our sales and marketing department. Terry Manning is Frank Manning's brother. Terry Manning earned his BA degree from Washington University in St. Louis in 1974 and his MPPA degree from the University of Missouri at St. Louis in 1977.

DEAN N. PANAGOPOULOS joined us in February 1995 as director of information systems. In July 2000 Mr. Panagopoulos was promoted to the position of vice president of network products. From 1993 to 1995, Mr. Panagopoulos worked as an independent consultant. From 1991 to 1993, Mr. Panagopoulos served as director of technical services for Ziff Information Services, a major outsourcer of computing services. He attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1975 to 1978 and earned his BS degree in Information Systems from Northeastern University in 1983.

DEENA RANDALL joined us in 1977 as our first employee. Ms. Randall has served in various senior positions within our organization and has directed our operations since 1989. Ms. Randall earned her BA degree from Eastern Nazarene College in 1975.

ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

Our corporate headquarters are located at 201 and 207 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Approximately 11,000 square feet of this 62,000 square foot facility is leased to third parties. We purchased these buildings in April 1993. In January 2001, we received \$6.0 million in financing by securing a mortgage on this property. Our mortgage is a five-year balloon mortgage that is amortized on a 20-year basis and is due in January 2006.

In August 1996 we entered into a five-year lease for a 77,428 square foot manufacturing and warehousing facility at 645 Summer Street, Boston, MA. On February 28, 2001, we exercised our option to extend this lease for an additional five years. We believe that this space provides us with more manufacturing space than we require for our current operations. The term of this lease is due to expire in August 2006. In the event this lease is not further extended, we believe we will be able to find alternative space that is suitable and adequate for our manufacturing and warehousing operations.

In March 1999 we assumed an office lease from Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. at 430 Frimley Business Park, Camberley, Surrey, U.K. We have been offered an extension of this lease term for 5 years commencing March 2005. We expect to

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extend this lease, which has an option for either party to terminate with 6 months notice in March 2007 or later.

In September 2002 we entered into a five-year lease, as a tenant, for approximately 3,500 square feet at 950 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Boca Raton, Florida. We primarily use this facility as a technical support facility.

ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No material litigation.

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

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered in this report.

PART II

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

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market under the symbol "ZOOM". The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sale prices per share of common stock, as reported by the Nasdaq Small Cap Market.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003	High	Low
	----	---
First Quarter.....	\$ 0.870	\$ 0.650
Second Quarter.....	1.310	0.640
Third Quarter.....	3.750	1.040
Fourth Quarter.....	4.450	1.790

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004	High	Low
	----	---
First Quarter.....	\$ 6.400	\$ 3.620
Second Quarter.....	5.680	3.510
Third Quarter.....	5.010	2.020
Fourth Quarter.....	4.450	3.190

As of March 17, 2005, there were 8,995,441 shares of our common stock outstanding and approximately 245 holders of record of our common stock.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

We did not sell any unregistered securities during the fourth quarter of 2004.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock and do not plan to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current policy is to retain all of our earnings to finance future growth. The payment of dividends is also restricted by the covenants in our Silicon Valley Bank line of credit agreement.

REPURCHASES BY THE COMPANY

During the fourth quarter of 2004, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock on our own behalf or for any affiliated purchaser.

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ITEM 6 - SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table contains our selected consolidated financial data and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. Our statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004 and our balance sheet data as of December 31, 2003 and 2004 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, and are included elsewhere in this report. Our statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001 and our balance sheet data as of December 31, 2000, 2001, and 2002 have been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by KPMG LLP and are not included in this report. This data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere herein.

	Years Ended December 31,				
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
----	----	----	----	----	
(In thousands) except per share amounts					
Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales.....	\$ 57,708	\$ 41,570	\$ 37,274	\$ 33,335	\$ 31,411
Cost of goods sold.....	39,404	35,193	27,937	23,120	23,341
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit.....	18,304	6,377	9,337	10,215	8,066
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:					
Selling.....	10,672	7,480	5,848	5,271	4,800
General and administrative.....	6,228	7,938	3,405	3,118	3,621
Research and development.....	6,249	5,328	3,527	2,767	2,921
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses.....	23,149	20,746	12,780	11,156	11,342
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income (loss).....	(4,845)	(14,370)	(3,443)	(941)	(3,281)
Other income (expense), net.....	469	(159)	67	273	200
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before income taxes..	(4,376)	(14,529)	(3,376)	(668)	(3,079)
Income tax expense (benefit).....	(1,299)	3,800	2,015	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before extraordinary item.....	(3,077)	(18,239)	(5,391)	(668)	(3,079)
Extraordinary gain on elimination of negative goodwill.....	-	-	255	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss).....	(3,077)	(18,329)	(5,136)	(668)	(3,079)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) per common and common equivalent share:					
Income (loss) before extraordinary item:					
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (.40)	\$ (2.33)	\$ (.68)	\$ (.08)	\$ (.33)
Extraordinary gain on elimination of negative goodwill.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$.03	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income (loss):					
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (.40)	\$ (2.33)	\$ (.65)	\$ (.08)	\$ (.33)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares:					
Basic and diluted.....	7,757	7,861	7,861	7,883	8,591

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	Years Ended December 31,				
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
----	----	----	----	----	
	(In thousands)				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital.....	\$ 23,562	\$ 18,218	\$ 15,341	\$ 15,647	\$ 14,833
Total assets.....	46,960	29,185	22,633	21,974	21,053
Long-term obligations.....	369	6,001	5,342	5,096	4,877
Total stockholders' equity.....	36,747	18,416	13,485	13,470	12,663

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

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the "Selected Financial Data" and the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report and the information described under the caption "Risk Factors" below.

OVERVIEW

We derive our net sales primarily from sales of Internet related hardware products, principally modems, to retailers, distributors, Internet Service Providers and Original Equipment Manufacturers. We sell our products through a small direct sales force and third party sales agents. Our employees are primarily located at our headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, and we have a sales office in the United Kingdom. We obtain our hardware components from third party suppliers and we outsource most of the product assembly work to contract manufacturers, currently in Asia. We perform most of the packaging and distribution effort at our production and warehouse facility in Boston, Massachusetts. We also utilize a third party distribution facility in the United Kingdom.

Historically we derived a majority of our net sales from the retail after-market sale of dial-up modems to customers seeking to add or upgrade a modem in their personal computers. In recent years the size of this market, along with our sales to this market has declined, as personal computer manufacturers have incorporated a modem as a built-in component in most consumer personal computers and as increasing numbers of consumers world-wide have switched to broadband Internet access. The general consensus of communications industry analysts is that after-market sales of dial-up modems will continue to decline. There is also consensus among industry analysts that the market for broadband Internet connection devices, such as cable modems and DSL modems, will grow rapidly during the decade. In response to increased and forecasted demand for faster connection speeds and increased modem functionality, we have invested and continue to invest resources to advance our product line of broadband modems, especially DSL modems, and we have experienced increased sales of these modems that has partially offset our declining sales of dial-up modems. The last quarter of 2004 was the first quarter in which our broadband modem revenues were higher than our dial-up modem revenues.

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

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provide us with greater flexibility in our production capacity.

In recent years we have realized the benefit of reduced unit costs for our dial-up modems. A portion of the cost reduction realized in our financial statements has been derived from purchase discount programs with our chipset suppliers. From the first quarter of 2002 through the fourth quarter of 2004, we realized significant benefits as a result of our volume purchases under these programs. These initial programs and their financial benefits expired during 2004, and in late 2004, we negotiated new reduced pricing for modem chipsets, if we achieve certain targets.

During 2003 and 2004 the downward pressure on retail pricing for dial-up modems moderated, likely because fewer suppliers were active in the market. However, the competition for broadband modem sales continues to be intense, characterized by continuing price pressures. As a result, in the past several years, we generally are able to realize higher margins on our dial-up modems than with our broadband modems.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

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

REVENUE (NET SALES) RECOGNITION. We primarily sell hardware products to our customers. The hardware products include dial-up modems, DSL modems, cable modems, embedded modems, ISDN modems, telephone dialers, and wireless and wired networking equipment. We earn a small amount of royalty that is included in our net sales, primarily from internet service providers. We generally do not sell software. We began selling services in 2004. We introduced our Global Village VoIP service in late 2004, but sales of those services in 2004 were not material.

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

- o computer peripherals retailers,
- o computer product distributors, and
- o original equipment manufacturers (OEMs).

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

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

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Our 2004 VoIP service revenues were recorded as the end-user-customer consumed billable VoIP services. No sales of VoIP services were made to resellers in 2004. The end-user-customer became a service customer by electing to sign up for the Global Village billable service on the Internet. Zoom recorded revenue either as billable services were consumed or as a monthly flat-fee service was billed.

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

Price Protection Refunds. We have a policy of offering price protection to certain of our retailer and distributor customers for some or all their inventory. Under the price protection policies, when we reduce our prices for a product, the customer receives a credit for the difference between the original purchase price and our reduced price for their unsold inventory of that product. Our estimates for price protection refunds are based on a detailed understanding and tracking by customer and by sales program. Estimated price protection refunds are recorded in the same period as the announcement of a pricing change. Information from customer inventory-on-hand reports or from direct communications with the customers is used to estimate the refund, which is recorded as a reduction of net sales and a reserve against accounts receivable. Reductions in our net sales due to price protection were \$.7 million in 2002, \$.2 million in 2003, and \$.1 million in 2004.

Sales and Marketing Incentives. Many of our retailer customers require sales and marketing support funding, usually set as a percentage of our sales in their stores. The incentives were reported as reductions in our net sales and were \$1.7 million in 2002, \$1.5 million in 2003, and \$1.3 million in 2004. The decline in 2004 was primarily due to lower retailer sales.

Consumer Mail-In and In-Store Rebates and Store Rebates. Our estimates for consumer mail-in rebates are based on a detailed understanding and tracking by customer and sales program, supported by actual rebate claims processed by the rebate redemption centers plus an accrual for an estimated lag in processing at the redemption centers. Our estimates for store rebates are comprised of actual credit requests from the eligible customers. The estimate for mail-in and store rebates is recorded as a reserve against accounts receivable and a reduction of net sales in the same period that the rebate obligation was triggered. Reductions in our net sales due to the consumer rebates were \$1.6 million in 2002, \$2.1 million in 2003, and \$1.4 million in 2004. The decline in 2004 was primarily due to lower retailer sales.

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

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE VALUATION. We establish accounts receivable reserves

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equal to the above-discussed net sales adjustments for estimates of product returns, price protection refunds, and consumer and store rebates. These reserves are drawn down as actual credits are issued to the customer's accounts.

Our bad-debt write-offs have not been significant during 2002, 2003 and 2004.

INVENTORY VALUATION AND COST OF GOODS SOLD. Inventory is valued on a standard cost basis where the material standards are periodically updated for current material pricing. Reserves for obsolete inventory are established by management based on usability reviews performed each quarter. Our reserves against the inventory of a particular product range from 0% to 100%, based on management's estimate of the probability that the material will not be consumed or that it will be sold below cost. Our valuation process is to compare our cost to the selling prices each quarter, and if the selling price of a product is less than the "if completed" cost of our inventory, we write-down the inventory on a "lower of cost or market" basis. In 2002, 2003 and 2004 we recorded charges against inventory of \$.7 million, \$.3 million and \$0 million, respectively, as a result of lower of cost or market valuation issues.

During the last three years we benefited from various component supply arrangements that provided us with free products based on the amount of goods we purchased from the supplier. The favorable impact to our statement of operations was recognized as the products employing the acquired components were sold. A new supply arrangement for 2005, with free products to be earned on purchases, will receive similar accounting treatment.

VALUATION AND IMPAIRMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements we are required to estimate our income tax expense and deferred income tax position. This process involves the estimation of our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our consolidated balance sheet. We 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 and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We have recorded a 100% valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. It is management's estimate that, after considering all the available objective evidence, historical and prospective, with greater weight given to historical evidence, it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized. If we establish a record of continuing profitability, at some point we will be required to reverse the valuation allowance and restore the deferred asset value to the balance sheet, recording an equal income tax benefit which will increase net income in that period(s).

On December 31, 2004, the Company had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$28,638,000. These federal net operating losses are available to offset future taxable income, and are due to expire beginning 2019. The Company had Massachusetts net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$26,824,000. These state net operating losses are available to offset future taxable income, and are primarily due to expire in years ranging from 2005 to 2009.

VALUATION OF INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES. We have a minority interest in a privately held software company, which we have been accounting for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, our

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investment is increased or decreased, not below zero, based upon our proportionate share of the net earnings or losses of the investee company. We made our original investment in 1999, at the time of the company's formation, and have subsequently made additional investments which have resulted in our ownership interest of 23% to 28%, depending on the treatment of employee stock options. As a result of the losses incurred by the investee subsequent to our investments, our investment balance was reduced to zero during 2002. We discontinued applying the equity method when the investment was reduced to zero and did not provide for additional losses, as we have not guaranteed obligations of the investee and are not committed to provide further financial support. The investee has recently reported to us that it is beginning to achieve profitability and that its prospects have been improving in recent months. We have requested that management of the investee provide us with audited financial statements in the near term to allow us to verify this financial information. If the investee reports net income in future periods, we will resume applying the equity method only after our share of that net income exceeds the share of net losses not recognized during the period the equity method was suspended.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth certain financial data for the periods indicated as a percentage of net sales:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
Net sales.....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold.....	75.0	69.4	74.3
	----	----	----
Gross profit.....	25.0	30.6	25.7
Operating expenses:			
Selling.....	15.7	15.8	15.3
General and administration.....	9.1	9.3	11.5
Research and development.....	9.5	8.3	9.3
	----	----	----
Total operating expenses.....	34.3	33.5	36.1
	----	----	----
Operating income (loss).....	(9.3)	(2.8)	(10.4)
Other income (expense), net.....	.2	.8	.6
	---	----	----
Loss before income taxes..	(9.1)	(2.0)	(9.8)
Income tax expense (benefit).....	5.4	-	-
Extraordinary Gain.....	.7	-	-
	----	----	----
Net income (loss)	(13.8)%	(2.0)%	(9.8)%
	=====	=====	=====

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

The following is a discussion of the major categories of our consolidated statement of operations, comparing the financial results for the year ended December 31, 2004 with the year ended December 31, 2003. The major categories discussed are: Net Sales, Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Profit, Operating Expenses, Other Income (Expense), Income Tax Expense (Benefit), and Net Income (Loss).

NET SALES. Our total net sales declined year-over-year by 5.8%. In 2004, we primarily generated our sales by selling dial-up modems to the electronics after-market via distributors and retailers. As noted in the overview, the dial-up modem market continues to decline and Zoom sales of dial-up modems declined due to declines of both unit sales volume and average selling prices. Our growing sales category, broadband modems, did not grow sufficiently in 2004

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to offset the decline in our dial-up modem sales, as our total net sales decreased 5.8% to \$31.4 million in 2004 from \$33.3 million in 2003.

As shown in the table below, our net sales for dial-up modems declined \$7.7 million, or 32.0%, from \$24.2 million in 2003 to \$16.5 million in 2004. This decline was primarily attributable to both lower unit sales and lower prices, reflecting the declining retail market for these modems. Our broadband net sales increased \$6.1 million, or 91.7%, from \$6.6 million in 2003 to \$12.7 million in 2004. This increase was primarily attributable to increased unit sales of DSL modems, particularly in international markets. Our DSL sales increased 161% from \$4.5 million in 2003 to \$11.8 million in 2004. Net sales in our other product sales categories, which include ISDN modems, cameras, wireless networking equipment, and telephone dialers, declined 10.3%, from \$2.5 million to \$2.3 million.

\$000 Net Sales	Total Year 2003	Total Year 2004	\$ Change	% Change
Dial-up	\$ 24,198	\$ 16,456	\$(7,742)	(32.0)%
Broadband	6,629	12,706	6,077	91.7 %
Other Products	2,508	2,250	(258)	(10.3)%
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Net Sales	\$ 33,335	\$ 31,412	\$(1,923)	(5.8)%

As shown in the table below, our net sales in North America decreased by 23.0% to \$14.0 million in 2004, compared to our net sales in 2003. Our 2004 international net sales increased by 15% to \$17.4 million, compared to our net sales in 2003. These changes reflect our declining sales of dial-up modems worldwide, our stronger broadband sales in the international markets, and the positive currency translation impact, for converting British Pounds and Euros to dollars (a \$.9 million benefit), of a significant portion of our international sales. Our international sales benefited from strong growth in Turkey, primarily relating to DSL modem sales, accounting for 28% of our total 2004 international sales.

\$000 Net Sales	Total Year 2003	Total Year 2004	\$ Change	% Change
North America	18,212	14,027	(4,185)	(23.0)%
International	15,123	17,385	2,262	15.0 %
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Net Sales	\$ 33,335	\$ 31,412	\$(1,923)	(5.8)%

GROSS PROFIT. Our gross profit was \$8.1 million in 2004 compared to \$10.2 million in 2003. Our gross profit as a percentage of net sales decreased to 25.7% in 2004 from 30.6% in 2003. The primary reason for this decline was a shift in the sales mix from dial-up modems, our highest margin product category, to broadband modems, which have lower margins.

OPERATING EXPENSE. Total operating expense increased by \$.2 million to \$11.3 million in 2004 from \$11.2 million in 2003. Total operating expense as a percentage of net sales increased to 36.1% in 2004 from 33.5% in 2003. The table below shows total operating expenses and its three major categories: selling expense, general and administrative expense, and research and development expense.

\$000 Operating Expenses	Total Year 2003	% Net Sales	Total Year 2004	% Net Sales	\$000 Change	% Change
Selling Expense	\$ 5,270	15.8%	\$ 4,800	15.3%	\$(470)	(8.9)%
General and Administrative						

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Expense	\$ 3,118	9.4%	\$ 3,620	11.5%	\$ 502	16.1 %
Research and Development						
Expense	\$ 2,767	8.3%	\$ 2,927	9.3%	\$ 160	5.8 %
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total Operating Expense	\$11,155	33.5%	\$11,347	36.1%	\$ 192	1.7 %

Selling Expense. Selling expense decreased to \$4.8 million in 2004 from \$5.3 million in 2003. Selling expense as a percentage of net sales was 15.3% in 2004 and 15.8% in 2003. The \$.5 million decrease in selling expense was primarily due to reduced outbound freight (\$.2 million), marketing costs (\$.1 million), personnel costs (\$.1 million), and sales commissions (\$.1 million) as a result of lower overall sales volume and lower sales in the retail channel. These decreases were partially offset by an adjustment to our estimated European Value Added Tax expense (\$.1 million).

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense increased to \$3.6 million in 2004 from \$3.1 million in 2003. General and administrative expense as a percentage of net sales were 11.5% in 2004 and 9.4% in 2003. The \$.5 million increase in general and administrative expense was primarily due to acquisition-related expense for a non-consummated transaction (\$.3 million) and salaries and benefits for increased personnel costs for Information Systems and Sarbanes-Oxley compliance (\$.1 million).

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense increased to \$2.9 million in 2004 from \$2.8 million in 2003. Research and development expenses as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.3% in 2004 from 8.3% in 2003. The \$.16 million increase in research and development expenses was primarily due to increased personnel costs (\$.1 million) and related expenses.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE). Other income, net declined to \$.21 million in 2004 from \$.27 million in 2003. The decline was primarily the result of an increased foreign exchange loss and the sale in 2003 of a web domain name, partially offset by increased interest income on our cash investments.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT). We did not record any net tax expense or benefit in 2004 or 2003. This accounting treatment is described in further detail under the caption "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" above and in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 COMPARED TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002

NET SALES. Our total net sales declined year-over-year. Our year-over-year sales decline was comprised of declines of both unit sales volume and average selling prices. Our growing sales category, broadband modems, did not grow sufficiently in 2003 to offset the decline in our dial-up modem sales, as our total net sales decreased 10.6% to \$33.3 million in 2003 from \$37.3 million in 2002.

Our net sales for dial-up modems declined \$7.2 million, or 23.0%, from \$31.4 million in 2002 to \$24.2 million in 2003. This decline was primarily due to both lower unit sales and lower prices, reflecting the declining retail market for these modems. Our broadband net sales increased \$3.3 million, or 99%, from \$3.3 million in 2002 to \$6.6 million in 2003. This increase was primarily due to increased unit sales of DSL modems. Net sales in our other product sales categories, which include ISDN modems, cameras, wireless networking equipment, telephone dialers, etc., declined 1.0%, from \$2.5 million to \$2.5 million.

Our net sales in North America decreased by 18.5% to \$18.2 million in 2003, compared to our net sales in 2002. Our 2003 international net sales increased by 1.3% to \$15.1 million, compared to our net sales in 2002. These changes reflect our declining sales of dial-up modems worldwide, our stronger broadband sales in the international markets, and the positive currency translation impact, for

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converting British Pounds and Euros to dollars, of a significant portion of our international sales.

GROSS PROFIT. Our gross profit was \$10.2 million in 2003 compared to \$9.3 million in 2002. Our gross profit as a percentage of net sales increased to 30.6% in 2003 from 25.0% in 2002. The primary reason for this improvement was a marked improvement in the gross profit percentage of net sales of both dial-up modems and broadband modems. The improved gross profit percentage for both dial-up and broadband modems resulted from cost reductions which exceeded market price reductions.

Selling Expense. Selling expense decreased to \$5.3 million in 2003 from \$5.8 million in 2002. Selling expense as a percentage of net sales was 15.8% in 2003 and 15.7% in 2002. The \$.6 million decrease in selling expense was primarily due to reduced personnel costs, marketing costs, and sales commissions, which were partially offset by higher freight delivery costs.

General and Administrative Expense. General and administrative expense decreased to \$3.1 million in 2003 from \$3.4 million in 2002. General and administrative expense as a percentage of net sales was 9.4% in 2003 and 9.1% in 2002. The \$.3 million decrease in general and administrative expense was primarily due to reduced personnel costs, depreciation and amortization, insurance costs, and legal and audit costs.

Research and Development Expense. Research and development expense decreased to \$2.8 million in 2003 from \$3.5 million in 2002. Research and development expense as a percentage of net sales decreased to 8.3% in 2003 from 9.5% in 2002. The \$.8 million decrease in research and development expense was primarily due to reduced personnel costs and related expenses.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE). Other income, net improved to \$.27 million in 2003 from \$.07 million in 2002. The improvement was primarily the result of higher rental income from leased excess space at our headquarters facility and reduced interest payments on our variable-rate mortgage note for our headquarters facility.

INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT). We did not record any net tax expense or benefit in 2003. In 2002, we recorded a \$2.0 million income tax expense to increase our valuation allowance against our then remaining net deferred tax asset, which has remained at a net zero value since that time. This accounting treatment is described in further detail under the caption "Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates" above and in note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

EXTRAORDINARY GAIN. In 2003 we did not record any extraordinary gain or (loss). In 2002 we recorded an extraordinary gain of \$.26 million from the elimination of the remaining negative goodwill on our balance sheet related to a previous acquisition.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

On December 31, 2004, we had working capital of \$14.8 million, including \$9.4 million in cash and cash equivalents.

In 2004 operating activities used \$2.2 million in cash. Our net loss in 2004 was \$3.1 million, which included non-cash depreciation and amortization expense of \$.4 million. Sources of cash from operations included a reduction of accounts receivable of \$.8 million and an increase of accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$.1 million. Uses of operating cash included an increase of inventory of \$.3 million and an increase of prepaid expenses of \$.1 million. Our decrease in accounts receivable reflected our lower sales. Our increase in inventory was primarily related to DSL modem in-process inventory.

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In 2004 our net cash used in investing activities was \$.2 million, which was used to purchase property, plant and equipment.

In 2004 cash was provided by financing activities of \$1.9 million consisting of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options of \$2.1 million, partially offset by \$.2 million for monthly principal payments on our \$6.0 million mortgage on our headquarters facility. Our mortgage is a 5-year balloon mortgage, payable in full in January, 2006, that is amortized on a 20-year basis. The interest rate is adjusted annually in January of each year based on the Federal Home Loan Bank rate plus 2.5 % per annum. In 2004 the interest rate was 3.99%. As of January 10, 2005 the rate of interest changed to 5.80%. Recently we renegotiated the rate to 5.0% effective February 10, 2005. As of December 31, 2004, \$5.1 million was outstanding on this loan, which will be due and payable on January 10, 2006. Based upon recent indications of interest from potential lenders, we believe we will be able to refinance the mortgage or, in the alternative, sell our buildings for a purchase price significantly in excess of the outstanding amounts under the loan.

To conserve cash and manage our liquidity, we have implemented expense reductions throughout 2002, 2003, and 2004. The employee headcount was 329 at December 31, 2000, which was reduced to 185 at December 31, 2002, 159 at December 31, 2003, and to 154 at December 31 2004. We plan to continue to assess the cost structure as it relates to our revenues and cash position in 2004, and may make further reductions if these actions are deemed necessary.

On March 16, 2005 Zoom Telephonics, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank that provides for a revolving line of credit of up to \$2 million. The revolving line of credit can be used to (i) borrow revolving loans for working capital and general corporate purposes, (ii) issue letters of credit, (iii) enter into foreign exchange forward contracts, and (iv) support certain cash management services. Revolving loans will bear interest at a floating rate of interest equal to Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate plus 1%. This interest rate will be reduced to Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate plus .5% if we record two consecutive quarters of combined profitability.

On March 15, 2006 Silicon Valley Bank's commitment to extend revolving loans under the Loan and Security Agreement terminates and all outstanding obligations under the agreement become due.

The revolving loans under the Loan and Security Agreement are secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of our assets, excluding intellectual property and real estate. We guaranteed the obligations of Zoom Telephonics under the revolving line of credit and pledged all of the stock of Zoom Telephonics in support of our guarantee. The Loan and Security Agreement requires that Zoom Telephonics maintain a minimum adjusted quick ratio and a minimum net worth. In addition, Zoom Telephonics is required to obtain Silicon Valley Bank's prior written consent to among other things, dispose of assets, make acquisitions, be acquired, incur indebtedness, grant liens, make investments, pay dividends, or repurchase stock. This consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

The Loan and Security Agreement contains events of default that include among other things, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, cross default to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency events, change of control and material judgments. Upon occurrence of an event of default, Silicon Valley Bank is entitled to, among other things, accelerate all obligations of Zoom Telephonics and sell its assets to satisfy obligations under the Loan and Security Agreement.

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We believe our current availability under the line is \$2 million.

We believe we have sufficient resources to fund our planned operations over the next 12 months. However, if we are unable to generate net income, reduce our expenses, or raise capital, our longer-term ability to continue as a going concern and achieve our intended business objectives could be adversely affected. Moreover, as provided above, our liquidity could be significantly impaired if we are not able either to refinance our mortgage or sell our buildings on or before the maturity date of the mortgage in January 2006. See "Risk Factors" for further information with respect to events and uncertainties that could harm our business, operating results, and financial condition.

COMMITMENTS

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments as of December 31, 2004.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	Contractual Obligations Payments Due by Period (as of December 31, 2004)				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 1 YEAR	1-3 YEARS	3-5 YEARS	AFTER 5 YEARS
Long Term Debt (1)	\$ 5,382,430	\$ 484,741	\$ 4,897,689	-	-
Operating Leases (2)	1,311,239	846,985	464,254	-	-
Total	\$ 6,693,669	\$ 1,331,726	\$ 5,361,943	-	-

(1) Represents the mortgage on our corporate headquarters, including estimated interest payments at 5%. In January 2001 we received \$6.0 million in financing by securing a mortgage on this property. Our mortgage is a five-year balloon mortgage that is amortized on a 20-year basis.

(2) Represents minimum lease payments, excluding executory costs to be made under leases for our manufacturing facility in Boston, MA, our office facility in Camberley, U.K., and our technical support facility in Boca Raton, FL.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Recently Issued or Proposed Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS 123") and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values beginning with the first interim or annual period after June 15, 2005, with early adoption encouraged. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. We are required to adopt SFAS 123R in the third quarter of 2005, beginning July 1, 2005. Under SFAS 123R, we must determine the appropriate fair value model and related assumptions to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at date of adoption. The transition methods include modified prospective and modified retrospective adoption options. Under the modified retrospective option, prior periods may be restated either as of the beginning of the year of adoption or for all periods presented. The modified prospective method requires that compensation expense be recorded for all unvested stock options at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R, while the modified retrospective method would record compensation

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expense for all unvested stock options beginning with the first period restated. We are evaluating the requirements of SFAS 123R and expect that the adoption of SFAS 123R will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and earnings per share. We have not yet determined the method of adoption or the effect of adopting SFAS 123R, and we have not determined whether the adoption will result in amounts that are similar to the current pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123.

In November 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs-An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" ("SFAS 151"). SFAS 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as stated in ARB No. 43. Additionally, SFAS 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by us in the first quarter of 2006, beginning on January 1, 2006. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 151 will have on our consolidated results of operations.

RISK FACTORS

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

WE MAY CONTINUE TO INCUR NET LOSSES IF WE ARE UNABLE TO INCREASE SALES OF OUR BROADBAND MODEMS.

Our net sales have been declining primarily due to the decline in the dial-up modem market, decreases in average selling prices of dial-up modems, and the trend toward faster connection speeds and broadband access products. Despite numerous cost reductions over the last few years, we have continued to incur significant net losses primarily due to our continuous decline in net sales from dial-up modems. We believe that the future of our business is largely dependent on the success of our broadband modems and other products. Although we believe that we have sufficient resources to fund our planned operations over the next year, if we fail to increase our net sales of our broadband modems and other products, our longer-term ability to stay in business and to achieve our intended business objectives could be adversely effected. Our continuing losses could also adversely affect our ability to fund the growth of our business should our strategies prove successful.

OUR LIQUIDITY MAY BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPAIRED IF WE ARE NOT ABLE EITHER TO REFINANCE OUR MORTGAGE OR SELL OUR BUILDINGS PRIOR TO THE MATURITY OF OUR MORTGAGE IN JANUARY 2006.

Our mortgage loan on the two buildings constituting our headquarters facility, of which \$5.1 million was outstanding on December 31, 2004, will be due and payable on January 10, 2006. We cannot assure that we will be able to refinance the mortgage or, in the alternative, sell our buildings on favorable terms, if at all. If we were not able to obtain such financing or complete such sale, our liquidity could be significantly impaired.

TO STAY IN BUSINESS WE MAY REQUIRE FUTURE ADDITIONAL FUNDING WHICH WE MAY BE

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UNABLE TO OBTAIN ON FAVORABLE TERMS, IF AT ALL.

In addition to obtaining funds to refinance or repay our mortgage, over the next twelve months, we may require additional financing for our operations either to fund losses beyond those we anticipate or to fund growth in our inventory and accounts receivable. Additional financing may not be available to us on a timely basis if at all, or on terms acceptable to us. If we fail to obtain acceptable additional financing when needed, we may be required to further reduce planned expenditures or forego business opportunities, which could reduce our net sales, increase our losses, and harm our business. Moreover, additional equity financing could dilute the per share value of our common stock held by current shareholders, while additional debt financing could restrict our ability to make capital expenditures or incur additional indebtedness, all of which would impede our ability to succeed.

OUR NET SALES AND OPERATING RESULTS HAVE BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BECAUSE OF A DECLINE IN AVERAGE SELLING PRICES FOR OUR DIAL-UP MODEMS AND BECAUSE OF THE DECLINE IN THE RETAIL MARKET FOR DIAL-UP MODEMS.

The dial-up modem industry has been characterized by declining average selling prices and a declining retail market. The decline in average selling prices is due to a number of factors, including technological change, lower component costs, and competition. The decline in the size of the retail market for dial-up modems is primarily due to the inclusion of dial-up modems as a standard feature contained in new PCs, and the advent of broadband products. Due to these factors and others, one of our significant retail customers has notified us that they want to purchase on a consignment basis for their dial-up modem category. That customer has also indicated that they plan to reduce the number of brands of dial-up modems they sell, and that they cannot assure that they will continue to sell our products. Less advantageous terms of sales, decreasing average selling prices and reduced demand for our dial-up modems have resulted and may in the future result in decreased net sales for dial-up modems. If we fail to replace declining revenue from the sales of dial-up modems with the sales of our other products, including our broadband modems, our business and results of operation will be harmed.

OUR RELIANCE ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS FOR A LARGE PORTION OF OUR REVENUES COULD MATERIALLY HARM OUR BUSINESS AND PROSPECTS.

Relatively few customers have accounted for a substantial portion of our net sales. In 2004, our net sales to each of three companies - Olusum (our distributor in Turkey), the Dixons Group (Dixons, Currys, PC World, and PC City), and Staples - constituted over 10% of our net sales; and together these three customers accounted for 35% of our total net sales. Our customers generally do not enter into long-term agreements obligating them to purchase our products. We may not continue to receive significant revenues from any of these or from other large customers. A reduction or delay in orders from any of our significant customers, or a delay or default in payment by any significant customer could materially harm our business and prospects.

OUR INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO A NUMBER OF RISKS INHERENT IN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

Our sales outside of North America continue to represent an increasingly significant portion of our sales. Sales outside of North America have increased from 38% of net sales in 2001 to approximately 55% of our net sales in 2004, including 27% in the UK and 16% in Turkey. Currently our operations are significantly dependent on our international operations, particularly sales of our DSL modems, and may be materially and adversely affected by many factors including:

- o international regulatory and communications requirements and policy

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- changes;
- o favoritism toward local suppliers;
- o delays in the rollout of broadband services by cable and DSL service providers;
- o local language and technical support requirements;
- o difficulties in inventory management, accounts receivable collection and the management of distributors or representatives;
- o difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;
- o political and economic changes and disruptions;
- o governmental currency controls;
- o shipping costs;
- o currency exchange rate fluctuations; and
- o tariff regulations.

We anticipate that our international sales will continue to account for a significant percentage of our net sales. If foreign markets for our current and future products develop more slowly than currently expected, our sales and our future results of operations may be harmed.

CHANGES IN THE ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF STOCK OPTIONS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

In December 2004 the FASB issued SFAS 123R, which is a revision of SFAS 123. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values and does not permit pro forma disclosure as an alternative to financial statement recognition. SFAS 123R is scheduled to be effective beginning in the third quarter of 2005. The adoption of the SFAS 123R fair value method may have a significant adverse impact on our reported results of operations because the stock-based compensation expense will be charged directly against our reported earnings. The impact of our adoption of SFAS 123R cannot be predicted at this time because that will depend on the future fair values and number of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS 123 in prior periods, the magnitude of the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS 123 assuming the application of the Black-Scholes model as described in the disclosure of pro forma net loss and pro forma loss per share in note 1(k) of our notes to consolidated financial statements.

WE BELIEVE THAT OUR FUTURE SUCCESS WILL DEPEND IN LARGE PART ON OUR ABILITY TO MORE SUCCESSFULLY PENETRATE THE BROADBAND MODEM MARKETS, WHICH HAVE BEEN CHALLENGING MARKETS, WITH SIGNIFICANT BARRIERS TO ENTRY.

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

- o the current limited retail market for broadband modems;
- o the relatively small number of cable, telecommunications and Internet service provider customers that make up a substantial part of the market for broadband modems;
- o the significant bargaining power of these large volume purchasers;

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- o the time consuming, expensive, uncertain and varied approval process of the various cable service providers; and
- o the strong relationships with cable service providers enjoyed by incumbent cable equipment providers like Motorola and Scientific Atlanta.

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

OUR FAILURE TO MEET CHANGING CUSTOMER REQUIREMENTS AND EMERGING INDUSTRY STANDARDS WOULD ADVERSELY IMPACT OUR ABILITY TO SELL OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.

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

- o identify and respond to emerging technological trends and industry standards in the market;
- o develop and maintain competitive products that meet changing customer demands;
- o enhance our products by adding innovative features that differentiate our products from those of our competitors;
- o bring products to market on a timely basis;
- o introduce products that have competitive prices;
- o manage our product transitions, inventory levels and manufacturing processes efficiently;
- o respond effectively to new technological changes or new product announcements by others; and
- o meet changing industry standards.

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

OUR OPERATING RESULTS HAVE BEEN ADVERSELY AFFECTED BECAUSE OF PRICE PROTECTION PROGRAMS.

Our operating results have been adversely affected by reductions in average selling prices because we gave credits to some of our customers as a result of contractual price protection guarantees. Specifically, when we reduce the price for a product, the customer receives a credit for the difference between the customer's most recent purchase price and our reduced price for the product, for

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all unsold product at the time of the price reduction. For 2004 and 2003, we recorded a reduction of net sales of \$.1 million and \$.2 million, respectively, for customer price protection.

WE HAVE BEEN SELLING OUR VOIP SERVICE FOR A LIMITED PERIOD AND THERE IS NO GUARANTEE THAT THIS SERVICE WILL GAIN BROAD MARKET ACCEPTANCE.

We have only recently introduced our VoIP service. Given our limited history with offering this service, there are many difficulties that we may encounter, including technical hurdles, multiple and changing regulations and industry standards, and other problems that we may not anticipate. To date, we have not generated significant revenue from the sale of our VoIP products and services, and there is no guarantee that we will be successful in generating significant revenues.

WE MAY BE SUBJECT TO PRODUCT RETURNS RESULTING FROM DEFECTS, OR FROM OVERSTOCKING OF OUR PRODUCTS. PRODUCT RETURNS COULD RESULT IN THE FAILURE TO ATTAIN MARKET ACCEPTANCE OF OUR PRODUCTS, WHICH WOULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

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

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

Any of these occurrences could also result in the loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products, either of which would reduce our sales and harm our business. We are also exposed to the risk of product returns from our customers as a result of contractual stock rotation privileges and our practice of assisting some of our customers in balancing their inventories. Overstocking has in the past led and may in the future lead to higher than normal returns.

OUR FAILURE TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE OUR INVENTORY LEVELS COULD MATERIALLY AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR LIQUIDITY AND HARM OUR BUSINESS.

Due to rapid technological change and changing markets we are required to manage our inventory levels carefully to both meet customer expectations regarding delivery times and to limit our excess inventory exposure. Our failure to effectively manage our inventory may adversely affect our liquidity and increases the risk of inventory obsolescence, a decline in market value of the inventory, or losses from theft, fire, or other casualty.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF OUR PRODUCTS BECAUSE WE DEPEND ON THIRD PARTY MANUFACTURERS. IF THESE THIRD PARTY MANUFACTURERS FAIL TO PRODUCE QUALITY PRODUCTS IN A TIMELY MANNER, OUR ABILITY TO FULFILL OUR CUSTOMER ORDERS WOULD BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED.

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

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

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

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO PRODUCE SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES OF OUR PRODUCTS BECAUSE WE OBTAIN KEY COMPONENTS FROM, AND DEPEND ON, SOLE OR LIMITED SOURCE SUPPLIERS.

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

THE MARKET FOR HIGH-SPEED COMMUNICATIONS PRODUCTS AND SERVICES HAS MANY COMPETING TECHNOLOGIES AND, AS A RESULT, THE DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES IS UNCERTAIN.

The market for high-speed communications products and services has a number of competing technologies. For instance, Internet access can be achieved by:

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

Although we currently sell products that include these technologies, the market for high-speed communication products and services is fragmented and evolving. The introduction of new products by competitors, market acceptance of products based on new or alternative technologies, or the emergence of new industry standards could render and have in the past rendered our products less competitive or obsolete. If any of these events occur, we may be unable to sustain or grow our business. Industry analysts believe that the market for our dial-up modems will continue to decline. If we are unable to increase demand for and sales of our broadband modems, we may be unable to sustain or grow our business.

WE FACE SIGNIFICANT COMPETITION, WHICH COULD RESULT IN DECREASED DEMAND FOR OUR PRODUCTS OR SERVICES.

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

OUR BUSINESS IS DEPENDENT ON THE INTERNET AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTERNET INFRASTRUCTURE.

Our success will depend on the continued growth of the use of the Internet by businesses, particularly for applications that utilize multimedia content and that require high bandwidth. The recent growth in the use of the Internet has caused frequent periods of performance degradation. This has required the upgrade of routers, telecommunications links and other components forming the infrastructure of the Internet by Internet service providers and other organizations with links to the Internet.

CHANGES IN EXISTING REGULATIONS OR ADOPTION OF NEW REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE INTERNET COULD INCREASE THE COST OF OUR PRODUCTS OR OTHERWISE AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO OFFER OUR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES OVER THE INTERNET.

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

NEW REGULATIONS TO REDUCE THE USE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN PRODUCTS SCHEDULED TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 2006 COULD INCREASE OUR MANUFACTURING COSTS AND HARM OUR BUSINESS.

The European Union and the US have announced plans to reduce the use of hazardous materials, such as lead, in electronic equipment. The implementation of these new requirements, currently scheduled to begin in 2006, would require us and other electronics companies to change or discontinue many products. We believe that our transition process to comply with these new requirements may be difficult, and may negatively impact our product costs. In addition, we may incur additional costs involved with the disposal of inventory or returned products that do not meet the new requirements, which could further harm our business.

CHANGES IN CURRENT OR FUTURE LAWS OR GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS THAT NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR PRODUCTS, SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGIES COULD HARM OUR BUSINESS.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Communications Commission, or the FCC, extends to the entire United States communications industry including our customers and their products and services that incorporate our products. Our products are also required to meet the regulatory requirements of other countries throughout the world where our products and services are sold. Obtaining government regulatory approvals is time-consuming and very costly. In the past, we have encountered delays in the introduction of our products, such

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as our cable modems, as a result of government certifications. We may face further delays if we are unable to comply with governmental regulations. Delays caused by the time it takes to comply with regulatory requirements may result in cancellations or postponements of product orders or purchases by our customers, which would harm our business.

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

FUTURE LEGISLATION OR REGULATION OF INTERNET TELEPHONY COULD RESTRICT OUR VOIP BUSINESS, PREVENT US FROM OFFERING SERVICE OR INCREASE OUR COST OF DOING BUSINESS.

Our ability to provide VoIP communications services on the terms we currently provide arise in large part from the fact VoIP services are not currently subject to the same regulation as traditional telephony. If the FCC or any state determines to regulate VoIP, they may impose surcharges, taxes or additional regulations upon providers of Internet telephony. These surcharges could include access charges payable to local exchange carriers to carry and terminate traffic, contributions to the Universal Service Fund (USF) or other charges. Regulations requiring compliance with the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), or provision of the same type of 911 services as required for traditional telecommunications providers could also place a significant financial burden on us depending on the technical changes required to accommodate the requirements. The imposition of any such additional fees, charges, taxes and regulations on IP communications services could materially increase our costs and may limit or eliminate our competitive pricing.

In many countries outside the U.S. in which we operate or our services are sold, the status of the laws that may relate to our VoIP services is unclear. We cannot be certain that we will be able to comply with existing or future requirements, or that we will be able to continue to be in compliance with any such requirements. Our failure to comply with these requirements could materially adversely affect our ability to continue to offer our VoIP service in these jurisdictions.

FLUCTUATIONS IN THE FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES IN RELATION TO THE U.S. DOLLAR COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR OPERATING RESULTS.

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

OUR FUTURE SUCCESS WILL DEPEND ON THE CONTINUED SERVICES OF OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND KEY PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT PERSONNEL.

The loss of any of our executive officers or key product development personnel, the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel in the future, or delays in hiring skilled personnel could harm our business. Competition for skilled personnel is significant. We may be unable to attract and retain all the

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personnel necessary for the development of our business. In addition, the loss of Frank B. Manning, our president and chief executive officer, or Peter Kramer, our executive vice president, some other member of the senior management team, a key engineer or salesperson, or other key contributors, could harm our relations with our customers, our ability to respond to technological change, and our business.

OUR BUSINESS MAY BE HARMED BY ACQUISITIONS WE MAY COMPLETE IN THE FUTURE.

We may make strategic investments in or pursue acquisitions of related businesses, technologies, product lines, or products. Our identification of suitable strategic investments or acquisition candidates involves risk inherent in assessing the values, strengths, weaknesses, risks and profitability of such candidates, including the effects of the possible investment or acquisition on our business, diversion of our management's attention, risk of increased leverage, shareholder dilution, risk associated with unanticipated problems, and risks associated with liabilities we assume.

WE MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY PROTECTING OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.

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

WE COULD INFRINGE THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

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

ITEM 7A.

We invest our cash in money market instruments and certificates of deposit. These investments are generally denominated in U.S. dollars and U.K. pounds. Due to the conservative nature of these instruments, we do not believe that we have a material exposure to interest rate or market risk. The investment portfolio is used to preserve our capital until it is required to fund operations or acquisitions. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes. We do not own derivative financial instruments.

We are exposed to interest rate risk in the ordinary course of business. For our floating rate mortgage arrangement, interest rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value, but do affect future earnings and cash flow. Based on our borrowings of \$5.1 million under our mortgage arrangement as of December 31, 2004 a one-percentage point increase in interest rates would decrease cash flow and earnings for a year by approximately \$51,000.

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ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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

There were no changes in or disagreements with our accountants on accounting or financial disclosure during the period covered by this report.

ITEM 9A - CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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

As of December 31, 2004 we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in enabling us to record, process, summarize and report information required to be included in our periodic SEC filings within the required time period.

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

ITEM 9B - OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

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ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information required by this item appears under the caption "Our Executive Officers" in Part 1, Item 1 -- Business, and under the captions "Election of Directors", "Board of Directors" Meetings and Committees; Audit Committee", "Code of Ethics" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2005 annual meeting of stockholders which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year, and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information required by this item appears under the captions "Executive Compensation," and "Directors' Compensation", in our definitive proxy statement for our 2005 annual meeting of stockholders which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year, and is incorporated herein by reference.

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

We maintain a number of equity compensation plans for employees, officers, directors and others whose efforts contribute to our success. The table below sets forth certain information as of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 regarding the shares of our common stock available for grant or granted under stock option plans that (i) were approved by our stockholders, and (ii) were not approved by our stockholders.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number Of Securities To Be Issued Upon Exercise Of Outstanding Options, Warrants And Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Of Outstanding Options, Warrants And Rights	Numb Remai Future I Compensat securi
-----	-----	-----	-----
	(a)	(b)	
	---	---	
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders(1)	664,000	\$1.7500	
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders(2)	390,575	\$1.9132	
Total	1,054,575	\$1.8105	

(1) Includes the following plans: 1990 Employee Stock Option Plan and 1991 Directors Stock Option Plan, each as amended. Please see note 11 to our consolidated financial statements for a description of these plans.

(2) Includes the 1998 Employee Equity Incentive Plan, as amended. The purposes of the 1998 Employee Equity Incentive Plan (the "1998 Plan"), adopted by the Board of Directors in 1998, are to attract and retain employees and provide an incentive for them to assist us in achieving our long-range performance goals, and to enable such employees to participate in our long-term growth. In general, under the 1998 Plan, all employees who are not officers or directors are eligible to participate in the 1998 Plan. The 1998 Plan is currently administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. Participants in the 1998 Plan are eligible to receive non-qualified stock options at an option price determined by the Stock Option Committee. All stock options granted under the 1998 Plan have been granted for at least the fair market value on the date of grant. A total of

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1,200,000 shares of our common stock have been authorized for issuance under the 1998 Plan.

The additional information required by this item is incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" in our definitive proxy statement for our 2005 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year.

ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Any information required by this item may appear under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2005 annual meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by this item appears under the caption "Principal Accountant Fees and Services" in our Definitive Proxy Statement for our 2005 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15 - EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) Financial Statements, Schedules and Exhibits:

- (1), (2) The consolidated financial statements and required schedules are indexed on page F-1.
- (3) Exhibits required by the Exhibit Table of Item 601 of SEC Regulation S-K. (Exhibit numbers refer to numbers in the Exhibit Table of Item 601.)
 - 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Zoom Technologies, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2002, filed with the Commission on March 4, 2002 (the "March 2002 Form 8-K"). *
 - 3.2 By-Laws of Zoom Technologies, Inc., filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the March 2002 Form 8-K. *
 - **10.1 1990 Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1998. *
 - **10.2 1991 Director Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-107923), filed with the Commission on August 13, 2003. *
 - 10.3 1998 Employee Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-97573), filed with the Commission on August 2, 2002. *
 - 10.4 Lease between Zoom Telephonics, Inc. and "E" Street Associates, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1996 (the "June 1996 Form 10-Q"). *
 - 10.5 Form of Indemnification Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the

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June 1996 Form 10-Q. *

- **10.6 Employment Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997. *
- 10.7 Mortgage, Security Agreement and Assignment between Zoom and Wainwright Bank & Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2001 (the "March 2001 Form 10-Q"). *
- 10.8 Commercial Real Estate Promissory Note, between Zoom and Wainwright Bank & Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the March 2001 Form 10-Q. *
- 10.9 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Executive Officers.
- 10.10 Summary of Directors' Compensation.
- 10.11 Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 22, 2005. *
- 21. Subsidiaries, filed as Exhibit 21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000. *
- 23. Consent of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm.
- 31.1 CEO Certification, Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 CFO Certification, Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 CEO Certification, Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 CFO Certification, Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

ITEM 15 - EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(Continued)

- * In accordance with Rule 12b-32 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, reference is made to the documents previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which documents are hereby incorporated by reference.
- ** Compensation Plan or Arrangement.
- (b) Exhibits - See Item 15 (a) (3) above for a list of Exhibits incorporated herein by reference or filed with this Report.
- (c) Schedules - Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts. Schedules other than those listed above have been omitted since they are either inapplicable or not required.

SIGNATURES

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Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ Frank B. Manning

Frank B. Manning, President

Date: March 30, 2005

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Frank B. Manning ----- Frank B. Manning	Principal Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	March 30, 2005
/s/ Robert A. Crist ----- Robert A. Crist	Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	March 30, 2005
/s/ Peter R. Kramer ----- Peter R. Kramer	Director	March 30, 2005
/s/ Bernard Furman ----- Bernard Furman	Director	March 30, 2005
/s/ L. Lamont Gordon ----- L. Lamont Gordon	Director	March 30, 2005
/s/ J. Ronald Woods ----- J. Ronald Woods	Director	March 30, 2005

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Zoom Technologies, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zoom Technologies, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zoom Technologies, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
February 10, 2005, except as to Note 3, which is as of March 30, 2005.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
ASSETS	2003	2004
-----	----	----
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 9,904,384	\$ 9,438,596
Accounts receivable, net of reserves for doubtful accounts, returns, and allowances \$1,790,205 in 2003 and \$1,359,455 in 2004 (note 13).....	3,944,699	3,349,781
Inventories, net (note 5).....	4,771,216	5,030,478

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Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	434,694	529,989
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	19,054,993	18,348,844
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 6).....	2,918,985	2,703,208
	-----	-----
Total assets.....	\$ 21,973,978	\$ 21,052,052
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 2,172,028	\$ 2,006,819
Accrued expenses.....	1,011,910	1,275,088
Current portion of long term debt (note 10).....	223,833	229,555
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	3,407,771	3,511,462
Long-term debt, less current portion (note 10).....	5,095,986	4,872,298
	-----	-----
Total liabilities.....	8,503,757	8,383,760
	-----	-----
Stockholders' equity (note 11): Common stock, \$0.01 par value.		
Authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued 8,084,616 shares;		
outstanding 8,076,216 and issued 8,935,516;		
outstanding 8,927,116 shares at December		
31, 2003 and December 31, 2004, respectively.....	80,846	89,355
Additional paid-in capital.....	28,500,421	30,572,727
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit).....	(15,438,333)	(18,510,181)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).....	334,609	523,713
Treasury stock, at cost.....	(7,322)	(7,322)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity.....	13,470,221	12,668,292
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders'		
equity.....	\$ 21,973,978	\$ 21,052,052
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

	2002	2003	2004
	-----	-----	-----
Net sales (notes 13 and 17).....	\$ 37,274,287	\$ 33,335,209	\$ 31,411,111
Cost of goods sold (note 5).....	27,937,544	23,120,573	23,341,111
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	9,336,743	10,214,636	8,069,999
	-----	-----	-----
Operating expenses:			
Selling	5,848,137	5,270,585	4,801,111
General and administrative (note 8).....	3,405,043	3,117,764	3,611,111
Research and development.....	3,526,350	2,766,967	2,921,111
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses.....	12,779,530	11,155,316	11,333,333
	-----	-----	-----

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Operating loss.....	(3,442,787)	(940,680)	(3,28
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	102,604	87,427	14
Interest expense.....	(293,104)	(211,165)	(21
Equity in losses of affiliate (note 14).....	(56,666)	-	
Other, net.....	313,619	396,363	27
Total other income (expense), net	66,453	272,625	20
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item.....	(3,376,334)	(668,055)	(3,07
Income tax expense (benefit) (note 12).....	2,014,539	-	
Income (loss) before extraordinary item.....	(5,390,873)	(668,055)	(3,07
Extraordinary gain on elimination of negative goodwill.....	255,287	-	
Net Income (loss).....	\$ (5,135,586)	\$ (668,055)	\$ (3,07
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (note 2):			
Loss before extraordinary item:			
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (.68)	\$ (.08)	\$
Extraordinary gain on elimination of negative goodwill	\$.03	\$ -	\$
Net loss:			
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (.65)	\$ (.08)	\$
Weighted average common and common equivalent shares:			
Basic and diluted.....	7,860,650	7,883,400	8,59

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	Common Shares	Stock Amount	Additional Paid In Capital	Retained Earnings (accumulated deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at December 31, 2001 ..	7,860,866	\$28,245,215	-	\$ (9,634,692)	\$ (194,795)
Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	(5,135,586)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	206,550
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-
Incorporation to Delaware corporation	-	(28,166,607)	28,166,607	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2002 ..	7,860,866	\$ 78,608	\$28,166,607	\$ (14,770,278)	\$ 11,755

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Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	(668,055)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	322,854
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options (note 11)	223,750	2,238	333,814	-	-
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2003 ..	8,084,616	\$ 80,846	\$28,500,421	\$(15,438,333)	\$ 334,609
Net profit (loss)	-	-	-	(3,071,848)	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	189,104
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of stock options (note 11)	850,900	8,509	2,072,306	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2004 ..	8,935,516	\$ 89,355	\$30,572,727	\$(18,510,181)	\$ 523,713

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

	2002	2003	
	----	----	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss).....	\$ (5,135,586)	\$ (668,055)	\$ (3,
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Non-operating gain on refund of deposit.....	-	(40,237)	
Extraordinary gain on negative goodwill.....	(255,287)	-	
Depreciation and amortization.....	837,968	617,781	
Equity in losses of affiliate.....	56,666	-	
Net deferred income taxes.....	2,012,844	-	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable.....	2,139,336	106,881	
Inventories.....	4,300,593	2,011,334	(
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	(38,071)	643,276	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(1,015,173)	(430,629)	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities.....	2,903,290	2,240,351	(2,
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment.....	(194,963)	(50,855)	(
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities.....	(194,963)	(50,855)	(
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of long-term debt.....	(350,962)	(213,788)	(
Exercise of nonqualified stock options.....	-	336,052	2,
Payments to acquire treasury stock.....	(2,196)	(5,126)	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	(353,158)	117,138	1,

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash.....	5,047	(14,524)	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	2,360,216	2,292,110	(
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	5,252,058	7,612,274	9,
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$ 7,612,274	\$ 9,904,384	\$ 9,
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

(1) INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Zoom Telephonics, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the federal laws of Canada (Canada Business Corporations Act). Its principal business activity, the design, production, and marketing of broadband and dial-up modems and other communication-related products, is conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Zoom Telephonics, Inc. ("Zoom US"), a Delaware corporation based in Boston, Massachusetts.

In February 2002 the Company completed a transaction in which it changed its jurisdiction of incorporation from Canada to the State of Delaware effective March 1, 2002. In connection with the change in jurisdiction, the Company changed its name to Zoom Technologies, Inc. These changes were accomplished through a process called a continuance under the laws of Canada and a domestication under the laws of the State of Delaware, and were approved by the Company's shareholders at a stockholders' meeting on February 15, 2002.

As part of the continuation, each share of Zoom Telephonics, Inc. was automatically converted into one share of Zoom Technologies, Inc.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation and Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and are stated in US dollars.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Significant estimates made by the Company include the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, the recoverability of long-lived assets, the collectibility of accounts receivable, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, the valuation of sales returns and allowances, the reserves for obsolete and slow moving inventory, and the write-downs of inventory valuation for the lower cost of market.

(b) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Zoom US, and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all investments with original maturities of less than 90 days to be cash equivalents. Included in cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2004 and 2003 was a deposit for approximately \$19,000 and \$267,000, respectively, in a duty deferment account approved by H.M. Customs and Excise in the United Kingdom for the deferment of value added taxes for imports.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated and recorded at cost. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided by using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to amortize the costs of the fixed assets over their estimated useful lives.

(f) Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company uses the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

(g) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(h) Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. Under the treasury stock method, the unexercised options are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period or at issuance, if later. The assumed proceeds are then used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

2002

2003

2004

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	----	----	----
Basic weighted			
average shares outstanding	7,860,650	7,883,400	8,590,092
Net effect of dilutive potential			
common shares outstanding, based			
on the treasury stock method.....	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Diluted weighted			
average shares outstanding.....	7,860,650	7,883,400	8,590,092
	=====	=====	=====

Potential common shares for which inclusion would have the effect of increasing diluted earnings per share (i.e., antidilutive) are excluded from the computation. The dilutive effect of options to purchase 3,814, 206,414 and 769,790 shares of common stock at December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004, respectively, were outstanding, but not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share as their effect would be antidilutive.

(i) Revenue Recognition

The Company primarily sells hardware products to its customers. The hardware products include dial-up modems, DSL modems, cable modems, embedded modems, ISDN modems, telephone dialers, and wireless and wired networking equipment. The Company earns a small amount of royalty that is included in its net sales, primarily from internet service providers. The Company generally does not sell software. The Company began selling services in 2004. The Company introduced its Global Village VoIP service in late 2004, but sales of those services in 2004 were not material.

The Company derives its net sales primarily from the sales of hardware products to computer peripherals retailers, computer product distributors, and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs). The Company sells a very small amount of its hardware products to direct consumers or to any customers via the internet.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

The estimates for product returns are based on recent historical trends plus estimates for returns prompted by new product introductions, announced stock rotations, announced customer store closings, etc.

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Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends, and changes in customer demand and acceptance of the Company's products when evaluating the adequacy of sales return allowances. The Company's estimates for price protection refunds require a detailed understanding and tracking by customer, by sales program. Estimated price protection refunds are recorded in the same period as the announcement of a pricing change. Information from customer inventory-on-hand reports or from direct communications with the customers is used to estimate the refund, which is recorded as a reserve against accounts receivable and a reduction of current period revenue. The Company's estimates for consumer mail-in rebates are comprised of actual rebate claims processed by the rebate redemption centers plus an accrual for an estimated lag in processing. The Company's estimates for store rebates are comprised of actual credit requests from the eligible customers.

The Company's 2004 VoIP service revenues were recorded as the end-user-customer consumed billable VoIP services. No sales of VoIP services were made to resellers in 2004. The end-user-customer became a services customer by electing to sign up for the Global Village billable service on the internet. The Company recorded revenue either as billable services were consumed or as a monthly flat-fee service was billed.

(j) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments of the Company consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and borrowings. Due to the short term nature of these instruments of conversion to cash or the corresponding variable interest rate attached to the debt, the carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value.

(k) Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123). As permitted by SFAS 123, the Company measures compensation cost in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25 (APB 25), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and FASB interpretation No. 44 (FIN 44). Accordingly, no accounting recognition is given to stock options granted at fair market value until they are exercised. Upon exercise, net proceeds, including tax benefits realized, if any, are credited to equity.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of FASB 123 to stock-based compensation.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2002	2003	
Net income (loss), as reported.....	\$ (5,135,586)	\$ (668,055)	\$ (
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method fpr all awards net of related tax effects.....	(1,109,003)	(372,009)	
Proforma net income (loss).....	\$ (6,244,589)	\$ (1,040,064)	\$ (
	=====	=====	=====

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Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic -- as reported.....	\$	(0.65)	\$	(.08)	\$
Basic -- proforma.....	\$	(0.79)	\$	(.13)	\$
		=====		=====	=====
Diluted -- as reported.....	\$	(0.65)	\$	(.08)	\$
Diluted -- proforma.....	\$	(0.79)	\$	(.13)	\$

Weighted-average assumptions: 2002-expected dividend yield 0.00%, risk-free interest rate of 2.65%, volatility 106% and an expected life of 2.5 years; 2003-expected dividend yield 0.00%, risk-free interest rate of 1.82%, volatility 124% and an expected life of 2.0 years; 2004-expected dividend yield 0.0%, risk-free interest rate of 2.32%, volatility 110% and an expected life of 2.0 years.

(l) Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and reported in selling, general, and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and include costs of advertising, production, trade shows, and other activities designed to enhance demand for the Company's products. There are no deferred advertising costs in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(m) Investments in Affiliates

Investments in which the Company has no significant influence over the investee are accounted for under the cost method of accounting. Investments in which the Company exercises significant influence but which the Company does not control are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, investments are stated at cost and are adjusted for the Company's share of earnings and losses, contributions and distributions.

(n) Foreign Currencies

The Company generates a portion of its revenues in international markets and denominated in foreign currencies, which subjects its operations to exposure to foreign currency fluctuations. The impact of currency fluctuations can be positive or negative in any given period. The Company has no involvement with derivative financial instruments.

The Company considers the local currency to be the functional currency for its international subsidiary. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate of the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the year. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are charged or credited to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

(o) Warranty Costs

The Company provides currently for the estimated costs that may be incurred under its standard warranty obligations.

(3) LIQUIDITY

In 2004 the Company's net cash used in operating activities was \$2.2 million, net cash used in investing activities was \$.2 million, and net cash provided by financing activities was \$1.9 million. On December 31, 2003 and 2004 Zoom had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$9.9 million and \$9.4 million, respectively.

On March 16, 2005 Zoom Telephonics, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank that provides for a revolving line of credit of up to \$2 million. The revolving line of credit can be used to (i) borrow revolving loans for working capital and general corporate purposes,

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(ii) issue letters of credit, (iii) enter into foreign

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

exchange forward contracts, and (iv) support certain cash management services. Revolving loans will bear interest at a floating rate of interest equal to Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate plus 1%. This interest rate will be reduced to Silicon Valley Bank's prime rate plus .5% if the Company records two consecutive quarters of combined profitability.

On March 15, 2006 Silicon Valley Bank's commitment to extend revolving loans under the Loan and Security Agreement terminates and all outstanding obligations under the agreement become due.

The revolving loans under the Loan and Security Agreement are secured by a first priority lien on substantially all of the assets of the Company, excluding intellectual property and real estate. The Company guaranteed the obligations of Zoom Telephonics under the revolving line of credit and pledged all of the stock of Zoom Telephonics in support of the Company's guarantee. The Loan and Security Agreement requires that Zoom Telephonics maintain a minimum adjusted quick ratio and a minimum net worth. In addition, Zoom Telephonics is required to obtain Silicon Valley Bank's prior written consent to among other things, dispose of assets, make acquisitions, be acquired, incur indebtedness, grant liens, make investments, pay dividends, or repurchase stock. This consent may not be unreasonably withheld.

The Loan and Security Agreement contains events of default that include among other things, non-payment of principal, interest or fees, violation of covenants, inaccuracy of representations and warranties, cross default to certain other indebtedness, bankruptcy and insolvency events, change of control and material judgments. Upon occurrence of an event of default, Silicon Valley Bank is entitled to, among other things, accelerate all obligations of Zoom Telephonics and sell its assets to satisfy the obligations under the Loan and Security Agreement.

The Company believes its current availability under the line is \$2 million.

To conserve cash and manage the Company's liquidity, the Company has implemented expense reductions throughout 2002, 2003, and 2004. The employee headcount was 329 at December 31, 2000, which was reduced to 185 at December 31, 2002, 159 at December 31, 2003, and to 154 at December 31, 2004. The Company will continue to assess its cost structure as it relates to its revenues and cash position in 2005, and may make further reductions if these actions are deemed necessary.

In recent years, the Company's sales have declined as its major product market, the dial-up modem retail after-market, has declined. This trend continues, as personal computer manufacturers incorporate a dial-up modem as a built-in component in most consumer personal computers and increasing numbers of consumers world-wide are switching to broadband Internet access. The Company's sales of products for the broadband Internet market have been growing, and in 2004 represented 40% of total net sales. The Company's future success will depend in large part on the ability to improve its penetration of the growing broadband modem markets.

The Company's mortgage loan on the two buildings constituting our

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headquarters facility, of which \$5.1 million was outstanding on December 31, 2004 will be due and payable on January 10, 2006. Based upon recent indications of interest from potential lenders, the Company believes it will be able to refinance the mortgage or, in the alternative, sell our buildings for a purchase price significantly in excess of the outstanding amounts under the loan.

The Company's total current assets at December 31, 2004 were \$18.3 million and current liabilities were \$3.5 million and long-term debt was \$4.9 million. Management believes it has sufficient resources to fund its planned operations over the next 12 months. However, if the Company is unable to increase its revenues, reduce its expenses, or raise capital, the Company's longer-term ability to continue as a going concern and achieve its intended business objectives could be adversely affected.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(4) NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Recently Issued or Proposed Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), which replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," ("SFAS123") and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values beginning with the first interim or annual period after June 15, 2005 with early adoption encouraged. The pro forma disclosures previously permitted under SFAS 123 no longer will be an alternative to financial statement recognition. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 123R in the third quarter of fiscal 2005, beginning July 1, 2005. Under SFAS 123R, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model and related assumptions to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at date of adoption. The transition methods include prospective and retroactive adoption options. Under the retroactive option, prior periods may be restated either as of the beginning of the year of adoption or for all periods presented. The prospective method requires that compensation expense be recorded for all unvested stock options at the beginning of the first quarter of adoption of SFAS 123R, while the retroactive method would record compensation expense for all unvested stock options beginning with the first period restated. The Company is evaluating the requirements of SFAS 123R and expects that the adoption of SFAS 123R will have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations and earnings per share. The Company has not yet determined the method of adoption or the effect of adopting SFAS 123R, and has not determined whether the adoption will result in amounts that are similar to the current pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs-An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" ("SFAS 151"). SFAS 151 amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Among other provisions, the new rule requires that items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as stated in ARB No. 43. Additionally, SFAS 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the

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production facilities. SFAS 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 and is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2006, beginning on January 1, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the effect, if any, that the adoption of SFAS 151 will have on its consolidated results of operations.

(5) INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following at December 31:

	2003	2004
	----	----
Raw materials.....	\$ 1,754,850	\$ 2,595,730
Work in process.....	639,425	920,075
Finished goods.....	2,376,941	1,514,673
	-----	-----
Net Inventory	\$ 4,771,216	\$ 5,030,478
	=====	=====

During 2003 the Company recorded lower of cost or market write-downs of \$0.3 million related to broadband and wireless inventory.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(6) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following at December 31:

	2003	2004	Estimated useful lives
	----	----	-----
Land.....	\$ 309,637	\$ 309,637	-
Buildings and improvements....	2,774,281	2,767,517	31.5 years
Leasehold improvements.....	483,039	483,039	5 years
Computer hardware and software..	3,565,595	3,624,027	3 years
Machinery and equipment.....	1,753,001	1,837,064	5 years
Molds, tools and dies.....	1,537,464	1,591,114	5 years
Office furniture and fixtures..	275,516	275,516	5 years
	-----	-----	
	\$10,698,533	\$10,887,914	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(7,779,548)	(8,184,706)	
	-----	-----	
	\$ 2,918,985	\$ 2,703,208	
	=====	=====	

(7) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Lease Obligations

The Company leases a manufacturing and warehousing facility in Boston, Massachusetts, an office facility in Camberley, United Kingdom, and a technical support facility in Boca Raton, Florida. The Boston, Massachusetts lease expires in March 2006. In September 2002 we entered into a five year lease, as a tenant, for approximately 3,500 square feet at 951 Broken Sound Parkway, Boca Raton, Florida, which expires in August 2007. In March 1999 the Company assumed an office lease from Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. at 430 Frimley Business Park, Camberley Surrey, U.K. The Company has agreed to extend this lease term to March 2006. Total rent expense, under non-cancelable operating leases, was \$782,000, \$757,821 and \$795,102 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively.

The Company's estimated future minimum rental payments, excluding

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executory costs, under these operating leases are set forth in the table below.

Year	Total
----	-----
2005	846,985
2006	386,916
2007	77,338

(b) Contingencies

The Company is party to various lawsuits and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company evaluates such lawsuits and proceedings on a case-by-case basis, and its policy is to vigorously contest any such claims which it believes are without merit. The Company's management believes that the ultimate resolution of such pending matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The Company had no Letters of Credit outstanding at December 31, 2004.

(c) Concentrations

The Company participates in the PC peripherals industry, which is characterized by aggressive pricing practices, continually changing customer demand patterns and rapid technological developments. The Company's operating results could be adversely affected should the Company be unable to successfully anticipate customer demand accurately; manage its product transitions, inventory levels and manufacturing process efficiently; distribute its product quickly in response to customer demand; differentiate its products from those of its competitors or compete successfully in the markets for its new products.

The Company depends on many third-party suppliers for key components contained in its product offerings. For some of these components, the Company may only use a single source supplier, in part due to the lack of alternative sources of supply. If the supply of a key material component is delayed or curtailed, the Company's ability to ship the related product or solution in desired quantities and in a timely manner could be adversely affected, possibly resulting in reductions in net sales. In cases where alternative sources of supply are available, qualification of the sources and establishment of reliable supplies could result in delays and possible reduction in net sales.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In the event that the financial condition of the Company's third-party suppliers for key components was to erode, the delay or curtailment of deliveries of key material components could occur. Additionally, the Company's reliance on third-party suppliers of key material components exposes the Company to potential product quality issues that could affect the reliability and performance of its products and solutions. Any lesser ability to ship its products in desired quantities and in a timely manner due to a delay or curtailment of the supply of material components, or product quality issues arising from faulty components manufactured by third-party suppliers, could adversely affect the market for the Company's products and lead to a reduction in the Company's net sales.

(8) EXTRAORDINARY GAIN

In March 2002 the Company recorded negative goodwill that resulted from the purchase of the Hayes Microcomputer Products U.K., business, where the value of the net assets acquired exceeded the cost.

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On January 1, 2002 the Company recorded an extraordinary gain of \$0.3 million upon the adoption of SFAS No. 142. The gain resulted from the elimination of the remaining negative goodwill on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

(9) Comprehensive Income (loss)

The components of comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, are as follows:

	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
Net income (loss).....	\$(5,135,586)	\$ (668,055)	\$(3,071,848)
Foreign currency translation adjustment.....	206,550	322,854	189,104
	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive income (loss).....	\$(4,929,036)	\$ (345,201)	\$(2,882,744)
	=====	=====	=====

Foreign currency translation adjustment represented the entire balance within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) at December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004.

(10) LONG-TERM DEBT

On January 10, 2001 the Company obtained a mortgage for \$6 million on the real estate property located at 201 and 207 South Street, Boston, Massachusetts. This is a 20-year direct reduction mortgage with a five-year balloon due January 10, 2006. The interest rate is fixed for one year, based on the one year Federal Home Loan Bank rate plus 2.5 % per annum. The rate is adjusted on January 10th of each calendar year commencing on January 10, 2002. The rate was adjusted to 5.8% on January 10, 2005. On September 24, 2002 the Company paid an additional principal payment of \$178,761 in compliance with a mortgage covenant. Future minimum principal payments are due as follows at December 31, 2004.

Year	Total
----	-----
2005	229,555
2006	4,872,298

Total	\$ 5,101,853

(11) STOCK OPTION PLANS

At December 31, 2004 the Company had three stock option plans, which are described below:

Employee Stock Option Plan

The Employee Stock Option Plan (the "Employee Stock Option Plan") is for officers and certain full-time and part-time employees of the Company. Non-employee directors of the Company are not entitled to participate under this plan. The Employee Stock Option Plan provides for the availability of 2,800,000 shares of common stock for issuance upon the exercise of stock options granted under the plan. Shares of common stock were registered for issuance under this plan in accordance with the Securities Act of 1933. Under this plan, stock options are granted at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors at an option price not less than the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. The options are exercisable in

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

accordance with terms specified by the Compensation Committee not to exceed ten years from the date of grant. Options outstanding under

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this plan are as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2001	1,038,000	\$ 4.48
Granted.....	325,000	1.00
Exercised.....	-	-
Expired.....	(115,000)	4.84
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2002	1,248,000	\$ 3.54
Granted.....	310,000	1.95
Exercised.....	(37,000)	1.65
Expired.....	(322,000)	7.49
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2003	1,199,000	\$ 2.13
Granted.....	-	-
Exercised.....	(631,000)	2.67
Expired.....	-	-
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2004	568,000	\$ 1.52
	=====	=====

The following table summarizes information about fixed stock options under the Employee Stock Option Plan outstanding on December 31, 2004:

	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 1.00	258,000	0.40	\$ 1.00	258,000	
1.95	310,000	1.80	1.95	155,000	
-----	-----	----	----	-----	
\$ 1.00 to \$1.95	568,000	1.20 years	\$ 1.52	413,000	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	

In 1991 the Company established the Director Stock Option Plan (the "Directors Plan"). Shares of common stock were registered for issuance under this plan in accordance with the Securities Act of 1933. The Directors Plan was established for all directors of the Company except for any director who is a full-time employee or full-time officer of the Company. In 2003, the Directors Plan was amended to provide that, each eligible director is automatically granted an option to purchase 12,000 shares of common stock on July 10 and January 10 of each year, beginning July 10, 2003. Prior to the amendment to the Directors Plan, eligible directors were automatically granted an option to purchase 6,000 shares of common stock on July 10 and January 10 of each year, beginning on July 10, 1991. The option price is the fair market value of the common stock on the date the option is granted. There are 450,000 shares authorized for issuance under the Directors Plan. Each option expires two years from the grant date. Options outstanding under this plan are as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2001	72,000	\$ 5.48
Granted.....	36,000	1.17
Exercised.....	-	-
Expired.....	(36,000)	7.69
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2002	72,000	\$ 2.21
Granted.....	54,000	0.95
Exercised.....	(36,000)	1.18

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Expired.....	(36,000)	3.26
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2003	54,000	\$ 0.94
Granted.....	72,000	3.81
Exercised.....	(30,000)	0.85
Expired.....	-	-
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2004	96,000	\$ 3.12
	=====	=====

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about fixed stock options under the Directors Plan on December 31, 2004:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 1.05	24,000	0.5	\$ 1.05	24,000	
\$ 3.07	36,000	1.5	\$ 3.07	-	
\$ 4.55	36,000	1.0	\$ 4.55	36,000	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$ 1.05 - \$ 4.55	96,000	1.1 years	\$ 3.12	60,000	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

1998 Employee Equity Incentive Stock Option Plan

The 1998 Employee Equity Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "1998 Plan") was adopted by the Board of Directors to attract and retain employees and provide an incentive for them to assist the Company to achieve long-range performance goals, and to enable them to participate in the long-term growth of the Company. Non-employee directors of the Company and certain officers of the Company are not entitled to participate under this plan. The authorized number of shares available for issuance under the 1998 Plan is 1,200,000 shares of common stock. Shares of common stock were registered for issuance under the 1998 Plan in accordance with the Securities Act of 1933. Under this plan, stock options may be granted at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors at an option price determined by the Compensation Committee. All options under this plan have been at fair market value on the date of the grant. The options are exercisable in accordance with terms specified by the Compensation Committee. Options outstanding under this plan are as follows:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2001	699,900	\$ 4.55
Granted.....	363,600	1.00
Exercised.....	-	-
Expired.....	(283,000)	3.55
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2002	780,500	\$ 3.16
Granted.....	240,000	1.85
Exercised.....	(150,750)	1.54
Expired.....	(287,700)	5.77
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2003	582,050	\$ 1.76
Granted.....	68,500	3.64
Exercised.....	(189,900)	1.95

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Expired.....	(70,075)	2.19
	-----	----
Balance at December 31, 2004	390,575	\$ 1.91
	=====	=====

The following table summarizes information about fixed stock options under the 1998 Plan outstanding on December 31, 2004:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 1.00	110,350	0.5	\$ 1.00	110,350	
1.85	213,225	1.8	1.85	104,725	
2.77	5,000	2.7	2.77	-	
3.56 to 3.59	57,000	2.9	3.59	-	
4.83	5,000	2.1	4.83	-	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
\$ 1.00 to \$ 4.83	390,575	1.6 years	\$ 1.91	215,075	
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

On December 31, 2004 there were 1,068,721 additional shares available for issuance under all three stock option plans. The per share weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during 2002, 2003, and 2004 was \$0.54, \$1.14 and \$2.18, respectively, on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option-pricing model (see note 2).

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(12) INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of the following:

	Current	Deferred	Total
	-----	-----	-----
Year ended December 31, 2002:			
US federal.....	\$ -	\$ 1,612,634	\$ 1,612,634
State and local.....	-	400,210	400,210
Foreign.....	1,695	-	1,695
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 1,695	\$ 2,012,844	\$ 2,014,539
	=====	=====	=====
Year ended December 31, 2003:			
US federal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State and local.....	-	-	-
Foreign.....	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====
Year ended December 31, 2004:			
US federal.....	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
State and local.....	-	-	-
Foreign.....	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

Income tax expense (benefit) was \$2,014,539 dollars for the year ended December 31, 2002 and zero dollars for the years ended December 31,

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2003 and 2004, and differed from the amounts as computed by applying the US statutory tax rate of 34% to pretax loss as a result of the following:

	2002 ----	2003 ----	
Computed "expected" US tax expense (benefit).....	\$(1,147,954)	\$ (227,139)	\$ (
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:			
State and local income taxes, net of federal			
income tax benefit.....	264,139	-	
Increase (reduction) in federal valuation allowance.	2,885,398	219,215	
Other, net.....	12,956	7,924	
	-----	-----	
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 2,014,539	\$ -	\$
	=====	=====	

Total income tax expense (benefit) was allocated as follows:

	2002 ----	2003 ----	
Loss from operations.....	\$ 2,014,539	\$ -	\$
Stockholders' equity, for compensation expense			
for tax purposes in excess of amounts			
recognized for financial statement purposes.....	-	-	
	-----	-----	
	\$ 2,014,539	\$ -	\$
	=====	=====	

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2002, 2003, and 2004 are presented below:

	2002 ----	2003 ----	
Deferred tax assets:			
Inventories, primarily non-deductible reserves.....	\$ 2,688,239	\$ 2,409,923	\$
Accounts receivable,			
primarily returns and allowances.....	340,213	483,057	
Accrued expenses, principally provisions			
not currently deductible.....	228,992	141,157	
Net operating loss carryforwards and credits.....	9,768,697	9,132,219	1
Depreciation and amortization.....	1,455,958	1,340,233	
Other.....	88,933	102,594	
	-----	-----	
Total gross deferred tax assets	14,571,030	13,609,183	1
Less valuation allowance	(14,571,030)	(13,609,183)	(1
	-----	-----	
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$
	=====	=====	

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

On December 31, 2004 the Company had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$28,638,000. These federal net operating losses are available to offset future taxable income, and are due to expire beginning 2019. The Company had state net operating loss carryforwards in various states of approximately \$26,824,000. These federal and state net operating losses are available to offset

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future taxable income, and are primarily due to expire in years ranging from 2005 through 2009. The Company recorded a deferred tax asset valuation allowance against the portion of the deferred tax assets that management believes may expire unused. The valuation allowance reduces deferred tax assets to reflect the estimated amount of deferred tax assets, which will more likely not be realized. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets because management believes that, after considering all the available objective evidence, historical and prospective, with greater weight given to historical evidence, it is more likely than not that these assets will not be realized.

Subsequently recognized tax benefits relating to valuation allowances for deferred tax assets, if any, will be allocated as follows: \$14,756,000 to continuing operations and \$600,000 to additional paid-in capital which is attributable to the exercise of employee stock options.

(13) SIGNIFICANT CUSTOMERS

Three customers each comprised of approximately 10% or more of net sales for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004. On December 31, 2004 three customers comprised approximately 38% of net accounts receivable. On December 31, 2003, three customers comprised approximately 49% of net accounts receivable.

One of the Company's significant customers has notified the Company that they want to purchase on a consignment basis for their dial-up modem category. That customer has also indicated that they plan to reduce the number of brands of dial-up modems that they sell, and that they cannot assure that they will continue to sell the Company's products.

(14) INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATES

In September 1999 the Company made an investment in a limited liability company ("LLC"). The Company granted the LLC the rights to a software license in exchange for 300,000 Class A shares of the LLC, which were valued by the Company at \$300,000. The value at which the outside investors paid cash for shares received as part of the same equity infusion was used by the Company to value their shares received. In May 2000, the LLC converted to a "C" corporation. In March 2001 and December 2001 the Company made additional investments in the affiliate for a total of \$141,665, maintaining the same percent of ownership. As a result of the recognition of the Company's share of equity in losses of the affiliate, the investment balance as of December 31, 2002 has been reduced to zero.

(15) SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2002	2003	2004
	----	----	----
Cash paid during year for interest	\$ 306,237	\$ 215,571	\$ 210,941
	=====	=====	=====
Cash paid during year for income taxes	\$ 66,624	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====	=====

The tax benefit of the exercise of stock options resulted in no increases to additional paid-in capital in 2004 or 2003, since the Company believes that it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets will not be realized. No options were exercised in 2002.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(16) DEPENDENCE ON KEY SUPPLIERS AND CONTRACT MANUFACTURERS

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The Company produces its products using components or subassemblies purchased from third-party suppliers.

Beginning in 2002 the Company entered into supply arrangements with suppliers of some components that included price and other concessions, including no-charge components, for meeting certain purchase requirements or commitments. Under these arrangements, the Company was committed to certain purchase requirements over a period of approximately 30-months that commenced on January 1, 2002, provided that those components were offered at competitive terms and prices. At December 31, 2004, those commitments had been met. In connection with these arrangements, the Company became entitled to receive at least \$3.0 million of no-charge components, based upon the supplier's market price for the components in late 2001 and early 2002, and other pricing concessions based on our purchase volumes. The Company received \$1.2 million of these no-charge components in the fourth quarter of 2001. The Company received the remainder of the no-charge components in the first quarter of 2002. The favorable impact to the Company's statement of operations was calculated as a purchase discount over the estimated total number of components acquired through the 30 month supply agreement and recognized on a delayed basis as the products employing the acquired components involved in the supply arrangement were sold. This method of accounting was consistent each year, covering 2002 through 2004.

Currently a substantial percentage of our manufacturing is performed by SameTime Electronics ("SameTime") and Vtech. The loss of these services or a material adverse change in their business or in our relationship could materially and adversely harm our business. To lessen the risk associated with these companies being the primary manufacturers of a substantial portion of our products and for a number of other reasons including cost and availability, we are also using Billion, Billinton, Lite-On, Taicom and Well to manufacture various products.

(17) SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The Company's operations are classified into one reportable segment. Substantially all of the Company's operations and long-lived assets reside primarily in the United States. The Company's net sales to North America and net sales to international locations for 2002, 2003, and 2004 were comprised as follows:

	2002	% of Total	2003	% of Total	2004	% of Total
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
North America	\$ 22,342,890	60%	\$ 18,212,110	55%	\$ 14,026,601	45%
International	14,931,397	40%	15,123,099	45%	17,385,180	55%
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	\$ 37,274,287	100%	\$ 33,335,209	100%	\$ 31,411,781	100%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(18) RETIREMENT PLAN

The Company established a 401(k) retirement savings plan for employees in January 1996. Under the provisions of the plan, the Company matches 25% of an employee's contribution, up to a maximum of \$350 per employee per year. Total Company contributions and expense in 2002, 2003 and 2004 were \$34,531, \$29,587 and \$23,654 respectively.

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(19) SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE

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DATA, UNAUDITED)

The following table sets forth selected quarterly financial for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004. The operating results for any given quarter are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period.

	2003 Quarter Ended				2004 Quarter E		
	Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	Mar. 31	June 30	Sep
Net sales.....	\$ 7,538	\$ 7,537	\$ 9,104	\$ 9,156	\$ 7,792	\$ 8,091	\$ 7
Costs of goods sold.....	5,393	5,777	6,146	5,804	5,480	5,841	5
Gross profit (loss).....	2,145	1,760	2,958	3,352	2,312	2,250	1
Operating expenses:							
Selling.....	1,362	1,227	1,376	1,306	1,226	1,171	1
General and administrative.....	958	843	612	705	954	1,064	
Research and development.....	752	743	660	612	678	665	
Total operating expenses.....	3,072	2,813	2,648	2,623	2,858	2,900	2
Operating profit (loss).....	(927)	(1,053)	310	729	(546)	(650)	(1
Other income (expense), net.....	87	62	96	27	(12)	70	
Income (loss) before income taxes and extraordinary item..	(840)	(991)	406	756	(558)	(580)	(1
Income tax expense (benefit).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Income (loss) before extraordinary item.....	(840)	(991)	406	756	(558)	(580)	(1
Net income (loss).....	\$ (840)	\$ (991)	\$ 406	\$ 756	\$ (558)	\$ (580)	\$ (1
Net loss per common share:							
Basic.....	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (
Diluted.....	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.09	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.07)	\$ (
Weighted average common and common equivalent Shares:							
Basic.....	7,853	7,852	7,857	7,970	8,136	8,466	8
Diluted.....	7,853	7,852	8,081	8,593	8,136	8,466	8

EXHIBIT INDEX

- (a) Financial Statements, Schedules and Exhibits:
- (1), (2) The consolidated financial statements and required schedules are indexed on page F-1.
- (3) Exhibits required by the Exhibit Table of Item 601 of SEC Regulation S-K. (Exhibit numbers refer to numbers in the Exhibit Table of Item 601.)
- 3.1 Certificate of Incorporation, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Zoom Technologies, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 28, 2002, filed with the Commission on March 4, 2002 (the "March 2002 Form 8-K"). *
- 3.2 By-Laws of Zoom Technologies, Inc., filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the March 2002 Form 8-K. *

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- **10.1 1990 Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1998. *
- **10.2 1991 Director Stock Option Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-107923), filed with the Commission on August 13, 2003. *
- 10.3 1998 Employee Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Reg. No. 333-97573), filed with the Commission on August 2, 2002. *
- 10.4 Lease between Zoom Telephonics, Inc. and "E" Street Associates, filed as Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 1996 (the "June 1996 Form 10-Q"). *
- 10.5 Form of Indemnification Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.6 to the June 1996 Form 10-Q. *
- **10.6 Employment Agreement, filed as Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997. *
- 10.7 Mortgage, Security Agreement and Assignment between Zoom and Wainwright Bank & Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2001 (the "March 2001 Form 10-Q"). *
- 10.8 Commercial Real Estate Promissory Note, between Zoom and Wainwright Bank & Trust Company, filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the March 2001 Form 10-Q. *
- 10.9 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for Executive Officers.
- 10.10 Summary of Directors' Compensation.
- 10.11 Loan and Security Agreement with Silicon Valley Bank, filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 22, 2005. *
- 21. Subsidiaries, filed as Exhibit 21 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000. *
- 23. Consent of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm.
- 31.1 CEO Certification, Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 CFO Certification, Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 CEO Certification, Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 CFO Certification, Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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EXHIBIT INDEX (CONTINUED)

- * In accordance with Rule 12b-32 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, reference is made to the documents previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, which documents are hereby incorporated by reference.
- ** Compensation Plan or Arrangement.

EXHIBIT 23.

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors
Zoom Technologies, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 33-42834, No. 33-90930, No. 333-60565, No. 333-75575, No. 33-90191, No. 333-47188, No. 333-97573 and No. 333-107923) on Form S-8 of Zoom Technologies, Inc. of our reports dated February 10, 2005, except as to Note 3, which is as of March 30, 2005, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Zoom Technologies, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, and the related consolidated financial statement schedule, which reports appear in the December 31, 2004 annual report on Form 10-K of Zoom Technologies, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
March 30, 2005

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
Zoom Technologies, Inc.:

Under date of February 10, 2005 except as to Note 3, which is as of March 30, 2005, we reported on the consolidated balance sheets of Zoom Technologies, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2003 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive loss, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2004, which are included in the Form 10-K. In connection with our audits of the aforementioned consolidated financial statements, we also audited the related consolidated financial statement schedule in the Form 10-K. This financial

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statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement schedule based on our audits.

In our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 10, 2005 except as to Note 3, which is as of March 30, 2005.

SCHEDULE II

ZOOM TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
Years Ended December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004

Description	Balance at Beginning of year	Charged (Credited) to Expense	Amount written off (Recoveries)	Balance at end of year
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reserve for doubtful accounts..	\$ 232,271	\$ 146,712	\$ 319,577	\$ 59,406
Reserve for price protection...	739,113	380,048	454,829	664,332
Reserve for sales returns.....	680,042	4,196,684	3,962,712	914,014
COOP advertising and other allowances.....	1,165,023	2,947,460	3,103,826	1,008,657
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Year ended December 31, 2002	\$ 2,816,449	\$ 7,670,904	\$ 7,840,944	\$ 2,646,409
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Reserve for doubtful accounts..	\$ 59,406	\$ (42,713)	\$ (105,221)	\$ 121,914
Reserve for price protection...	664,332	168,095	722,866	109,561
Reserve for sales returns.....	914,014	3,260,578	3,404,030	770,562
COOP advertising and other allowances.....	1,008,656	2,648,885	2,869,373	788,168
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Year ended December 31, 2003	\$ 2,646,408	\$ 6,034,845	\$ 6,891,048	\$ 1,790,205
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Reserve for doubtful accounts..	\$ 121,914	\$ (37,184)	\$ (33,462)	\$ 118,192
Reserve for price protection...	109,561	145,697	236,529	18,729
Reserve for sales returns.....	770,562	2,658,411	2,822,674	606,299
COOP advertising and other allowances.....	788,168	1,156,371	1,328,304	616,235
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Year ended December 31, 2004	\$ 1,790,205	\$ 3,923,295	\$ 4,354,045	\$ 1,359,455
	=====	=====	=====	=====