

PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORP
Form 10QSB
August 19, 2005
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 001-14123

PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

6 Thomas, Irvine, CA 92618
(Address of principal executive offices)

74-2234246
(I.R.S Employer Identification Number)

(949) 587-2700

(Issuer's telephone number)

NOT APPLICABLE

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Outstanding at August 15, 2005</u>
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	35,177,300

Transitional small business disclosure format:

Yes No

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PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of doubtful accounts of \$16,068		1,079,540
Note receivable, current		27,450
Inventories, net (Note 3)		537,439
Prepaid expenses, net		373,456
Advances to employees, current		43,909
Net deferred tax assets, current		158,383

Total current assets		2,220,177
Property and equipment, net (Note 4)		94,121
Note receivable, non-current		269,637
Patents, net (Note 9)		243,902
Trademarks and intangible assets (Note 9)		2,800,000
Goodwill (Note 9)		2,523,302
Net deferred tax assets, non-current		157,279
Investment in affiliate (Note 8)		247,523
Other assets		71,601

TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 8,627,542
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CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	\$ 1,807,342
Accrued expenses	535,122
Line of credit (Note 5)	691,143
Notes payable, current (Note 6)	887,568
Deferred gain, current	218,534

Total current liabilities	4,139,709
Deferred gain, non-current	109,268
Notes payable, non-current (Note 6)	1,868,760

TOTAL LIABILITIES	6,117,737
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COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 5-7)**STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; zero shares authorized or outstanding	
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 150,000,000 shares authorized; 35,177,300 shares issued and outstanding	35,177
Additional paid-in capital	17,047,490
Accumulated deficit	(14,572,862)

Total stockholders' equity	2,509,805
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 8,627,542

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements

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PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30,		June 30,	
	2005	2004 (amended)	2005	2004 (amended)
NET REVENUES	\$ 1,555,388	\$ 2,304,421	\$ 3,477,394	\$ 4,603,643
COST OF GOODS SOLD	751,557	778,932	1,516,915	1,584,593
GROSS PROFIT	803,831	1,525,489	1,960,479	3,019,050
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Selling and marketing	752,302	1,057,573	1,532,606	2,122,004
General and administrative	711,864	832,462	1,445,212	1,589,656
Impairment charge		200,000		200,000
Total operating expenses	1,464,166	2,090,035	2,977,818	3,911,660
OPERATING LOSS	(660,335)	(564,546)	(1,017,339)	(892,610)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest expense	(197,198)	(146,405)	(370,702)	(312,960)
Interest income	(0)	6,238	5,121	12,220
Related party other income	37,949	23,985	75,895	47,970
Other income (expense)	21	17,709	406	31,117
Gain on sale of building	54,633	54,633	109,266	109,266
Total other income (expense)	(104,595)	(43,840)	(180,014)	(112,387)
(LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(764,930)	(608,386)	(1,197,353)	(1,004,997)
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES				113,000
NET (LOSS)	\$ (764,930)	\$ (608,386)	\$ (1,197,353)	\$ (1,117,997)
Basic and Diluted: Net Loss	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.04)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES				
Basic and Diluted:	35,177,300	29,897,304	34,624,105	29,862,833

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements

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PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30,	
	2005	2004 (amended)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss)	\$ (1,197,353)	\$ (1,117,997)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Gain from sale of building	(109,266)	(109,266)
Depreciation and amortization	87,691	92,235
Deferred taxes		113,000
Reserve for inventory obsolescence		(4,721)
Intangible asset impairment		200,000
Amortization of debt discount	91,301	138,605
Compensation costs related to transfer of stock in affiliate		112,500
Gain from transfer of stock in affiliate		(8,280)
Non-cash employee advances		
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(169,506)	(568,635)
Note receivable	15,950	10,500
Inventories	67,549	(235,077)
Prepaid expenses	126,600	(74,064)
Other assets		(17,425)
Accounts payable	619,872	255,443
Accrued expenses	(14,600)	16,203
Net cash used in operating activities	(481,762)	(1,196,979)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(6,132)	(12,295)
Employee advances	14,301	30,393
Investment in affiliate		15,000
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	8,169	33,098
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from notes payable	381,476	
Payments on notes payable sub-debt	(115,076)	(597,124)
Net proceeds from line of credit from bank	34,743	300,068
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	92,112	11,125
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	393,255	(285,931)
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(80,338)	(1,449,812)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	80,338	1,700,666

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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$	\$ 250,854
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURES:		
Income taxes paid	\$	\$ 1,600
Interest paid	\$ 279,402	\$ 174,356

See notes to consolidated condensed financial statements

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PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. BUSINESS

Prolong International Corporation (the Registrant or PIC) is a Nevada corporation that was incorporated on August 24, 1981. On December 4, 1998, PIC formed Prolong International Holdings Ltd., a Cayman Islands company (PIHL), as a wholly-owned subsidiary. On the same day, PIHL formed Prolong International Ltd., a Cayman Islands company (PIL), as its wholly-owned operating subsidiary. PIC, through Prolong Super Lubricants, Inc. (PSL), PIHL and PIL (referred to collectively in the operational context with PIC as Prolong, the Company, we, us or our,) is engaged in the manufacture, sale and worldwide distribution of a line of high performance lubrication and automotive appearance products, several of which are based on a patented extreme pressure lubricant additive for use in metal lubrication, commonly referred to as anti-friction metal treatment (AFMT).

Management's Plans Regarding Financial Results and Liquidity At June 30, 2005, the Company had a working capital deficit of approximately \$(1,920,000) and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$(14,572,900). During 2004, the Company raised additional working capital of \$250,000 through a private placement offering of convertible promissory notes to accredited investors. In addition, the Company received \$143,809 through the exercise of previously issued warrants and \$200,000 through the issuance of secured promissory notes to Elton Alderman, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer. In March and May of 2005 the Company received additional working capital aggregating \$375,000 and issued \$375,000 subordinated secured promissory notes to accredited investors at an interest rate of 12% per annum. In June 2005, the Company received \$25,000 as a short-term loan from Elton Alderman and Thomas Billstein, the Company's Chief Operating Officer. However, the Company does not believe that these funds together with anticipated cash from operations and borrowings available under the Company's credit facility will be sufficient to fund the Company's operation beyond 2005, at which time, if it has not achieved positive cash flow from operations or been able to obtain additional debt or equity financings, the Company may need to suspend operations or explore strategic alternatives. Although the Company is actively seeking to raise additional funds through the sale of debt or equity securities, it may not be able to reach an agreement with third party investors on acceptable terms. If additional funds are raised by issuing equity securities, dilution to existing stockholders is likely to result. In addition, the Company will have to obtain the consent of St. Cloud Capital Partners, L.P., as the majority holder of the secured promissory notes issued in November 2003, prior to completing any additional debt or equity financing.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements include the accounts of PIC and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, PSL, PIHL and PIL (collectively, the Company or Prolong). All inter-company accounts have been eliminated in consolidation. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, including normal recurring accruals, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2005. For further information, refer to the Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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3. INVENTORIES

Inventories at June 30, 2005 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2005
	(Unaudited)

Raw materials	\$ 480,734
Finished goods	87,925
Obsolescence reserve	(31,220)

	\$ 537,439

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment at June 30, 2005 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2005
	(Unaudited)

Computer equipment	\$ 315,207
Office equipment	57,101
Furniture and fixtures	585,167
Automotive equipment	35,925
Exhibit equipment	130,483
Machinery and equipment	19,817
Molds and dies	233,116

	\$ 1,376,816
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,282,695)

	\$ 94,121

5. LINE OF CREDIT

Effective February 26, 2003, the Company entered into a \$1,500,000 credit facility with a financial institution that, unless terminated earlier by its terms, had an initial term through February 26, 2005 with automatic renewals for successive one-year periods thereafter. The credit facility provides for advances of funds up to 75% of the gross face value of eligible trade accounts receivable based on agreed terms. Such facility is collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and other assets. Interest is payable monthly at the financial institution's base index, which was 4.75% at June 30, 2005, plus 2.25%. Additionally, the Company is obligated to pay the lender (i) a monthly purchasing fee equal to 0.25% of the total monthly average advances outstanding and (ii) an annual facility fee equal to 0.75% of the purchasing limit (which limit is

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currently \$1,500,000). As of June 30, 2005, \$691,143 was outstanding under the credit facility.

6. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following at June 30, 2005:

	June 30, 2005
	(Unaudited)
	<hr/>
a) Various subordinated secured promissory notes payable to accredited investors in 2002 bearing interest at 15% per annum to be repaid under various terms in monthly principal and interest through December 31, 2005.	\$ 27,363
b) Four subordinated secured promissory notes payable to accredited investors in 2003 to be repaid as follows:	2,390,527
1) Monthly interest only payments at 8% per annum for the period November 24, 2003 through June 30, 2004.	
2) Monthly interest only payments at 14% per annum for the period July 1, 2004 through November 30, 2004.	
3) Monthly principal and interest payments of \$46,850 at 14% per annum for the period December 1, 2004 through October 31, 2008.	

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4) All unpaid principal and interest to be paid in a lump sum payment on November 24, 2008. The securities purchase agreement contains certain defined EBITDA ratios and tangible net worth financial covenants, which becomes effective starting with the period ending March 31, 2004.

5) On August 11, 2004, the Company amended the securities purchase agreement entered into November 24, 2003 to:

Postpone the financial covenants related to Tangible Net Worth and EBITDA until after December 31, 2005 with new ratios to be mutually decided upon on or before June 30, 2005. The new ratios have not yet been determined.

Adjust the commencement of the scheduled increase in interest payments as follows:

Interest rate from July 31, 2004 to December 31, 2004 will be 11% cash pay; thereafter interest rate will be 14%.

An additional 3% interest will accrue from July 31, 2004 to December 31, 2004 and be payable at maturity.

Postpone commencement of cash payments of royalties from the quarter ended September 30, 2004 to March 31, 2005. Royalties will continue to accrue during the period as outlined in the royalty participation agreement. The royalties that accrue from September 30, 2004 to March 31, 2005, June 30, 2005, September 30, 2005 and December 31, 2005, will be paid out quarterly in 2005.

The parties amended the warrants issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement to provide that the warrants shall only become exercisable for an additional ten percent of the Company's outstanding shares of common stock upon a payment default by the Company.

The Company also agreed to remit, on a pro rata basis to the holders of secured promissory notes issued thereunder, fifty percent of the proceeds in excess of the Company's cost basis which are received by the Company from sales of its holdings of common stock and warrants of Oryxe Energy International, Inc. (Oryxe), immediately upon such sale. Additionally, the Company agreed to remit to the holders of the secured promissory notes fifty percent of the proceeds from the sale or license of the Company's license and development rights with Oryxe for certain Oryxe technology. (See Note 8)

c) Bridge loan from accredited investors, November 2004	interest at 12%	250,000
d) Bridge loan from officer, November and December 2004	interest at 12%	200,000
e) Bridge loans from accredited investors, March 2005	interest at 12%	79,964
f) Bridge loan from accredited investor, May 2005	interest at 12%	305,769
g) Note payable for settlement of legal issue		57,500
h) Short-term loan from officers, June 2005		25,000
		<hr/>
		3,336,123
Less Current Maturities		(887,568)
		<hr/>
		2,448,555
Less unamortized debt discount relating to the relative estimated fair value of warrants issued		(579,795)
		<hr/>
Notes payable, Non-current		\$ 1,868,760
		<hr/>

The following are annual minimum principal payments due under notes payable:

Year ending December 31,	
2005	\$ 887,568

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2006	266,271
2007	306,037
2008	1,934,583
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,394,459
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In connection with the Company's issuance of the subordinated secured promissory notes payable in 2002 described in (a) above, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 2,250,000 shares of common stock to related note holders and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 247,000 shares of common stock as broker commissions. Each warrant allows the holder to purchase one share of the Company's common stock at \$0.09 per share for a period of five years. In accordance with APB No. 14, the Company has presented the relative estimated fair value of the warrants issued to note holders of \$209,000 as a debt discount and such amount is being amortized over the expected terms of the promissory notes. Warrants issued as commissions have been presented as prepaid expenses at their estimated fair value of \$28,000, based on the Black-Scholes valuation model, amortized over the expected terms of the related promissory notes.

In connection with the Company's issuance of the secured promissory notes payable in 2003 described in (b) above, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 5,957,918 shares of common stock to related note holders and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 595,791 shares of common stock as broker commissions. Each warrant issued to the note holders allows the note holder to purchase one share of the Company's common stock at \$0.06 per share for a period of ten years and the broker commission warrants entitle the holder to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.24 per share for a period of ten years. In accordance with APB No. 14, the Company has presented the relative estimated fair value of the warrants issued to note holders of \$805,666 as a debt discount and such amount is being amortized over the expected terms of the promissory notes. Warrants issued as commissions have been presented in the accompanying balance sheet as prepaid expenses at their estimated fair value of \$103,879, based on the Black-Scholes valuation model, amortized over the expected terms of the related promissory notes.

7. CONTINGENCIES

PIC and its subsidiaries are subject to legal proceedings, claims, and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. PIC's management does not expect that the ultimate costs to resolve these matters will have a material adverse effect on PIC's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Subsequent to the close of the second quarter, ended June 30, 2005, PIC settled a lawsuit related to a claim of copyright infringement. The settlement is being made in the form of a promissory note for \$57,500 that carries no interest and is payable in three equal annual installments of \$19,166, with the first payment due one year from the date of final settlement. There was no admission of liability by the Company in connection with the settlement.

Subsequent to the close of the second quarter, ended June 30, 2005, PIC received a notice from The American Stock Exchange (AMEX) that the Company's common stock may not be suitable for auction market trading as a result of its historically low trading prices and that, in accordance with Section 1003(f)(v) of the AMEX Company Guide (the Company Guide), the Company should effect a reverse split of its shares to address its trading price within a reasonable amount of time. If the Company does not effect a reverse stock split within a reasonable amount of time, AMEX may determine that the Company does not meet Section 1003(f)(v) of the Company Guide and would therefore become subject to the AMEX delisting procedures. The Company is currently evaluating various alternatives in response to the AMEX request. The Company's common stock continues to trade on AMEX.

8. INVESTMENT IN AFFILIATE

On March 31, 2001, the Company entered into an Organization Agreement with Prolong Environmental Energy Corporation, a California Corporation (PEEC), whereby the Company agreed to contribute up to \$150,000 to PEEC as required to meet the operating working capital obligations for PEEC. In exchange PIC was issued common stock in PEEC, as well as warrants to purchase additional shares of common stock. In December 2001, PEEC was merged into Oryxe Energy International, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Oryxe). The Company provided Oryxe with administrative and facilities support services. The value of the sublease and administrative support was assessed at \$8,333 per month (or \$100,000 annually) based on negotiations between the Company and Oryxe and our mutual understanding of then existing market rates for similar office space and support services. As Oryxe is a development stage enterprise, the Company agreed to reinvest the monies it was due under this arrangement by rendering such payment back to Oryxe as consideration for the exercise price of related warrants. This arrangement results in the Company acquiring additional shares of Oryxe common stock pursuant to the terms of its warrant agreement at \$0.171 per share, or 48,731 shares per month.

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Throughout the sublease period of April 1, 2001 through July 1, 2003, the Company acquired 1,364,468 shares of common stock, with a cost basis of \$233,324, in Oryxe through exercising portions of the warrant that is described above. In exchange for the Company's investment, and the services provided (total investment of \$383,324), the Company acquired approximately 10% of the then issued and outstanding stock of Oryxe.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued convertible promissory notes, which were automatically convertible into new convertible promissory notes, which on September 30, 2003, were cancelled in exchange for the transfer of 766,875 shares of Oryxe Common Stock. In connection with this transaction, the Company issued warrants to purchase 400,000 shares of common stock at \$0.09 per share having an estimated fair value aggregating \$63,291. During 2004, the Company disposed of 210,000 shares of Oryxe which reduced the Company's investment in Oryxe to \$247,523, which represents less than 5.0% interest in Oryxe as of June 30, 2005.

The Company periodically assesses the carrying value of its Oryxe investment for impairment based primarily on regular discussions held between the Company and Oryxe. During such discussions, the Company inquires about any significant negative or positive milestones and developments involving Oryxe's technology, progress made with respect to Oryxe's business plan, Oryxe's financial position, cash burn rates and cash requirements, and contemplated or completed financing transactions. As of June 30, 2005, management has not identified any impairment issues related to its investment in Oryxe.

9. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Effective the beginning of the first quarter of 2002, the Company completed the adoption of SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, and SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. SFAS No. 141 requires all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 to be accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. As required by SFAS No. 142, the Company discontinued amortizing the remaining balance of goodwill as of the beginning of fiscal 2002. All remaining and future acquired goodwill, and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, will be subject to impairment tests annually or earlier if indicators of potential impairment exist, using a fair-value-based approach. Management has elected to perform the annual impairment test on December 31 of each year. All other intangible assets will continue to be amortized over their estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment under SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*.

10. STOCK OPTIONS

SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, requires the determination and disclosure of compensation costs implicit in stock option grants or other stock rights. The Company has adopted certain required provisions of this standard for non-employee transactions. Under the employee transaction provisions, companies are encouraged, but not required, to adopt the fair value of accounting for employee stock-based transactions. Companies are also permitted to continue to account for such transactions under Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment: an amendment of FASB Statements No. 123 and 95*, which requires companies to recognize in their income statement the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 123R in its first quarter of 2006 and does not believe such provisions, when applied, will have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

At June 30, 2005, the Company has one stock-based employee compensation plan. The Company accounts for stock options issued under this plan using the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related

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interpretations. Non-employee stock-based compensation is recorded at fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 123, and in accordance with the performance criteria of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 96-18. The following table illustrates the effect on net loss if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 to stock-based employee compensation.

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	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 2005	June 30, 2004
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net (loss) as reported	\$ (1,197,353)	\$ (1,022,297)
Total stock-based employee compensation determined under fair value based method, net of related tax effects	(35,400)	(35,400)
Net (loss), pro forma	\$ (1,232,753)	\$ (1,057,697)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ (0.04)	(0.03)
Basic pro forma	\$ (0.04)	(0.04)
Diluted as reported	\$ (0.04)	(0.03)
Diluted pro forma	\$ (0.04)	(0.04)

Effective June 4, 1997, the Company adopted the Prolong International Corporation 1997 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, the Company may grant nonqualified or incentive stock options for the benefit of qualified employees, officers, directors, consultants and other service providers. On June 26, 2002, the Company's stockholders approved an increase of 1,500,000 shares of common stock issuable under the Plan, bringing the total number of authorized shares to 4,000,000. The term of the option is fixed by the administrator of the Plan, but no option may be exercisable more than 10 years after the date of grant.

Stock option activity is as follows:

	Shares Under Option	Weighted Average exercise Price per share
OUTSTANDING, December 31, 2004	1,699,750	\$ 0.20
Granted		
Cancelled		
Exercised	(150,000)	\$ 0.10
OUTSTANDING, March 31, 2005	1,549,750	\$ 0.20
Granted		
Cancelled		
Exercised		
OUTSTANDING, June 30, 2005	1,549,750	\$ 0.20

Outstanding options vest over periods ranging from one to five years. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, there were no options issued by the Company to either outside consultants or employees.

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As of June 30, 2005, options to purchase 1,249,500 shares of common stock were exercisable.

As of June 30, 2005, there are 6,541,024 warrants outstanding and exercisable and 1,506,895 warrants were exercised during the six months ended June 30, 2005.

The fair value of options granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model that considers various weighted average assumptions, including dividend yields, expected volatility of Company stock, risk-free interest rates, and expected option life.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

The Company extended the expiration date of warrants for one year on 350,000 shares held by eleven parties in appreciation for the business relationship with the holders.

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ITEM 2:

PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Risk Factors and Forward Looking Statements

This report contains certain forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended that involve risks and uncertainties. In addition, we may from time to time make oral forward looking statements. The words estimate, project, potential, intended, expect, anticipate, believe and similar expressions are intended to identify forward looking statements. The forward looking statements included herein are based on current expectations, which involve a number of risks and uncertainties and assumptions regarding our business and technology. These assumptions involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic and competitive conditions, and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the results contemplated in forward looking statements will be realized and actual results may differ materially. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward looking information included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that our objectives or plans will be achieved. We undertake no obligation to publicly release the result of any revisions to these forward looking statements that may be made to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Actual results are uncertain and may be impacted by the factors discussed in more detail in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 and other periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In particular there are certain risks and uncertainties that may impact the accuracy of the forward looking statements with respect to revenues, expenses and operating results including without limitation, the risks set forth in the Risk Factors section of the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004, which risk factors are hereby incorporated into this report by this reference. As a result, the actual results may differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements.

Because of the risk factors discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation and other factors that may affect the our operating results, past financial performance should not be considered an indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of net revenue and expenses during the reporting period. We regularly evaluate our estimates and assumptions related to allowances for doubtful accounts, sales returns and allowances, inventory reserves, goodwill and purchased intangible asset valuations, deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, warranty reserves, litigation and other contingencies. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience, forecasted operating results and expected trends, and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. To the extent there are material differences between our estimates and the actual results, our future results of

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operations will be affected. We believe the following critical accounting policies require us to make significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Revenue, Receivables and Inventories - We recognize product revenue upon concluding that all of the fundamental criteria for revenue recognition have been met. The criteria are usually met at the time of product shipment. In addition, we record reductions to revenue for estimated product returns. We provide reserves for estimated product warranty costs at the time revenue is recognized. We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances could be required. We record a reserve against inventory

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for estimated obsolescence. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory reserves could be required.

Goodwill and Purchased Intangible Assets - The purchase method of accounting for acquisitions requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgments to allocate the purchase price to the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets acquired. Goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have indefinite lives are no longer amortized but are subject to at least annual impairment tests. Our management obtains a third party valuation to assist it in the performance of annual and interim impairment tests. This valuation utilizes financial forecasts, which are estimated by management based on anticipated trends. The amounts and useful lives assigned to intangible assets impact future amortization.

Deferred Taxes - If we determine that it is more likely than not that we will not realize all or part of our net deferred tax assets in the future, we will record a valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets, which allowance will be charged to income tax expense in the period of such determination. Our management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies and future taxable income in assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets. Our management also considers the weight of both positive and negative evidence in determining whether a valuation allowance is needed.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table shows our operating results as a percentage of net revenues.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)	(unaudited)
Net Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	48.3	33.8	43.6	34.4
Gross profit	51.7	66.2	56.4	65.6
Selling and marketing expenses	48.4	45.9	44.1	46.1
General and administrative expenses	47.1	36.1	42.2	34.5
Impairment Charge		8.7		4.3
Operating (loss)	(43.8)	(24.5)	(29.9)	(19.3)
Other (expense) income	(5.9)	(1.9)	(4.8)	(2.6)
(Loss) before income taxes	(49.7)	(26.4)	(34.7)	(21.9)
Provision for income taxes				2.4
Net (loss)	(49.7)	(26.4)	(34.7)	(24.3)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2005 vs. Three Months Ended June 30, 2004

Net revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2005 were approximately \$1,555,000 as compared to \$2,304,000 for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$749,000 or 32.5%. Revenues for the three month period ended June 30, 2005 consisted of retail sales of \$1,147,500 and international and other sales of \$407,900. Revenues for the three month period ended June 30, 2004 consisted of retail sales of \$1,801,000 and international and other sales of \$503,000.

During the three months ended June 30, 2005, retail sales were 73.8% of total revenues while international and other sales comprised 26.2% of total revenues. During the three months ended June 30, 2004, retail sales were 78.2% of total revenues while international and other sales comprised 21.8% of total revenues. During the three months ended June 30, 2005, international and other sales decreased \$95,100 from the comparable period in 2004 primarily as a result of reduced international sales. Retail sales decreased from the comparable period in 2004 as a result of lower expenditures on selling and marketing initiatives; expenditures which have an important impact on demand and pull through of sales through retail channels.

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Cost of goods sold for the three months ended June 30, 2005 was approximately \$751,600 as compared to \$779,000 for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$27,400 or 3.5%. As a percentage of net revenues, cost of goods sold increased from 33.8% for the three months ended June 30, 2004 to 48.3% for the three months ended June 30, 2005. The increase in cost of goods is attributable to the initial start-up costs of producing oil stabilizer and motor oils along with shipments of waterless wash and shine to the European market at promotional prices coincident with its retail launch.

Selling and marketing expenses of approximately \$752,300 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 represented a decrease of \$305,300 over the comparable period of the prior year. This 28.9% decrease was primarily the result of decreased spending in television media advertising. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of net revenues were 48.4% for the period ended June 30, 2005 versus 45.9% for the comparable period in 2004.

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2005 were approximately \$712,000 as compared to \$832,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2004, a decrease of \$120,000 or 11.9%. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in outside consultants and finance costs. As a percentage of net revenues, general and administrative expenses increased from 36.1% in 2004 to 47.1% in 2005.

Impairment charge expense of \$200,000 for the three months ended June 30, 2004 relates to the impairment charge with respect to the Company's trademarks. The Company determined it necessary to perform an interim impairment test with respect to its trademarks and goodwill as events and changes in circumstances may have occurred that may indicate that such assets might be impaired. Based on the Company's analysis of the valuation reports, the Company recorded the impairment charge.

Net interest expense of \$197,200 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 represented an increase of \$50,800 from the comparable period in 2004. The increase is attributable to the additional interest expenses relating to short term loans issued between November 2004 and May 2005.

Other income for the three months ended June 30, 2005 was \$38,000 as compared to \$47,900 for the three months ended June 30, 2004 mainly due to a decrease in other income. The gain on the sale of building was \$54,633 respectively for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004.

Net loss for the three month period ended June 30, 2005 was approximately \$(764,900) as compared to a net loss of approximately \$(608,400) for the comparable period in the prior year, an increase of \$(156,500). The increase is a result of the factors discussed above.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2005 vs. Six Months Ended June 30, 2004

Net revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2005 were approximately \$3,477,400 as compared to approximately \$4,604,000 for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$1,126,600 or 24.5%. Revenues for the six month period ended June 30, 2005 consisted of retail sales of \$2,834,300 and international and other sales of \$643,100. Revenues for the six month period ended June 30, 2004 consisted of retail sales of \$3,594,000 and international and other sales of \$1,010,000.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2005, retail sales were 81.5% of total revenues while international and other sales comprised 18.5% of total revenues. During the six month period ended June 30, 2004, retail sales were 78.1% of total revenues while international and other sales comprised 21.9% of total revenues. During the six months ended June 30, 2005, international and other sales decreased \$185,100 from the comparable period in 2004 primarily as a result of reduced international sales. Retail sales decreased from the comparable period in 2004 as a result of lower expenditures on selling and marketing initiatives; expenditures which have an important impact on demand and pull through of sales through retail channels.

Cost of goods sold for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was approximately \$1,516,900 as compared to \$1,585,000 for the comparable period of the prior year, a decrease of \$68,100 or 4.3%. As a percentage of net revenues, cost of goods sold increased from 34.4% for the six months ended June 30, 2004 to 43.6% for the six months ended June 30, 2005. This increase in cost of goods is attributable to the initial start-up costs of producing oil stabilizer and motor oils along with shipments of waterless wash and shine to the European market at promotional prices coincident with its retail launch.

Selling and marketing expenses of approximately \$1,532,600 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 represented a decrease of \$589,400 over the comparable period of the prior year. This 27.8% decrease was primarily the result of decreased spending in television advertising. Selling and marketing expenses as a percentage of net revenues were 44.1% for the period ended June 30, 2005 versus 46.1% for the previous year.

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General and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 were approximately \$1,445,000 as compared to \$1,590,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2004, a decrease of \$145,000 or 7.8%. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in outside consultants and finance costs. As a percentage of net revenues, general and administrative expenses increased from 34.5% in 2004 to 42.2% in 2005.

Impairment charge expense of \$200,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2004 relates to the impairment charge with respect to its trademarks. The Company determined to perform an interim impairment test with respect to its trademarks and goodwill as events and changes in circumstances may have occurred that may indicate that such assets might be impaired. Based on the Company's analysis of the valuation reports, the Company recorded the impairment charge.

Net interest expense of \$370,700 for the six months ended June 30, 2005 represents an increase of \$57,700 from the comparable period in 2004. The increase is attributable to the additional interest expenses related to the secured promissory notes issued by the Company in 2004 and 2005.

Other income (expense) for the six months ended June 30, 2005 was \$81,400 as compared to \$91,300 for the six months ended June 30, 2004. This decrease is primarily due to a decrease in other income. The gain on the sales of the building was \$109,266 respectively for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004.

There was no provision for income taxes for the six month period ended June 30, 2005 as compared to \$113,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2004. The provisions in 2004 resulted from an increase in the valuation allowance recorded against a portion of the Company's deferred tax assets. Such allowance was recorded as management could not determine that it was more likely than not that such deferred tax assets should be realized.

Net loss for the six month period ended June 30, 2005 was approximately \$(1,197,400) was compared to a net loss of \$(1,118,000) for the comparable period in the prior year, an increase of \$(79,400). The increase is a result of the factors discussed above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

At June 30, 2005, we had negative working capital of approximately \$(1,920,000) as compared to \$(94,000) at June 30, 2004, representing an increase in negative working capital of \$1,826,000. Cash used in operating activities during the three month period ended June 30, 2005 was \$(573,200), primarily consisting of net losses, decreases in accounts receivable of \$170,000, an increase in inventories of \$67,500 and an increase in accounts payable of \$619,800. The accounts receivable decreases resulted from a decrease in the current period net revenues. Additionally, \$8,200 was provided in investing activities and \$484,600 was provided in financing activities, mainly due to net proceeds of \$382,000 from the issuance of notes payable sub-debt.

We entered into a \$1,500,000 credit facility with a financial institution that was renewed February 26, 2005 for one year with successive one-year renewal periods thereafter. The agreement provides for advances of funds up to 75% of the gross face value of eligible trade accounts receivable based on agreed terms. Such facility is collateralized by accounts receivable, inventory, equipment and other assets. Interest is payable monthly at the financial institution's base index (4.75% at June 30, 2005), plus 2.25%. Additionally, we are obligated under the agreement to pay the lender (i) a monthly purchasing fee equal to 0.25% of the total monthly average advances outstanding and (ii) an annual facility fee equal to 0.75% of the purchasing limit (which limit is currently \$1,500,000). As of June 30, 2005, \$691,143 was outstanding under the credit facility.

At June 30, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$14,573,000. During 2004 and 2005, we raised additional working capital through private placement offerings of convertible promissory notes to accredited investors. In addition, we received \$143,809 through the exercise of previously issued warrants and \$225,000 through the issuance of secured promissory notes and short-term loans from officers. However, we do not believe that these funds together with existing cash balances, anticipated cash from operations and borrowings available under our credit facility will be sufficient to fund our operations beyond 2005, at which time, if we have not achieved positive cash flow from operations or been able to obtain additional debt or equity financings, we may need to suspend operations or explore strategic alternatives. Although we are actively seeking to raise additional funds through the sale of debt or equity securities, we may not be able to reach an

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agreement with third party investors on acceptable terms. If additional funds are raised by issuing equity securities, dilution to existing stockholders is likely to result. In addition, we will have to obtain the consent of St. Cloud Capital Partners, L.P., as the majority holder of the secured promissory notes issued in November 2003, prior to completing an additional debt or equity financing.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, *Inventory Costs: an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4*, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material. SFAS No. 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not believe the provisions of SFAS No. 151, when applied, will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment: an amendment of FASB Statements No. 123 and 95*, which requires companies to recognize in their income statement the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees. We will adopt SFAS No. 123R in our first quarter of 2006 and do not believe such provisions, when applied, will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations, although we do expect to record additional expenses in connection with future stock option grants.

ITEM 3: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain a system of internal controls and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of our published financial statements and other disclosures included in this report. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the chief executive officer (the CEO) and the principal financial officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our CEO and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Under current SEC guidelines, the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the Act) will be effective for the Company's year ending December 31, 2006. In order to comply with the Act, the Company is beginning a comprehensive effort, which includes documentation and testing of the design and operation of its internal control using the guidelines established by *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. During the course of these activities, the Company may identify certain internal control matters that management believes should be improved. These improvements, if necessary, will likely include further formalization of existing policies and procedures, improved segregation of duties, additional information technology system controls and additional monitoring controls. Because management has not yet determined if any of these matters will result in material weaknesses being identified in the Company's internal control as defined by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), no assurances can be given regarding the outcome of these efforts at the present time.

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PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEMS 1-5.

Not applicable

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Exhibit 31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act of 1934.
Exhibit 31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act of 1934.
Exhibit 32	Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b)/15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PROLONG INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Date: August 19, 2005

/s/ Thomas C. Billstein
Thomas C. Billstein
Chief Operating Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)