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R F INDUSTRIES LTD  
Form 10QSB  
March 17, 2005

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-QSB

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)  
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR QUARTER ENDED JANUARY 31, 2005.

Commission file number: 0-13301

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada 88-0168936

(State of Incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

7610 Miramar Road, Bldg. 6000, San Diego, California 92126-4202

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(858) 549-6340 FAX (858) 549-6345

(Issuer's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Check whether the issuer (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 filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes  No

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

As of March 15, 2005, the registrant had 3,038,272 shares of Common Stock, \$.01 par value, issued.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes  No

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1: Financial Statements

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.  
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	January 31 2005	October 31 2004
	-----	-----
ASSETS	(Unaudited)	
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 4,370,511	\$ 4,497,322
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$39,245 and \$38,513 .....	1,529,136	1,516,035
Notes receivable .....	5,900	12,000
Inventories .....	4,278,952	3,789,958
Other current assets .....	461,680	303,138
Deferred tax assets .....	141,000	141,000
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	10,787,179	10,259,453
	-----	-----
Equipment and Furnishings		
Equipment and tooling .....	1,489,297	1,489,297
Furnishings and office equipment ....	314,422	299,423
	-----	-----
Less accumulated depreciation ..	1,803,719	1,788,720
	1,278,119	1,225,680
	-----	-----
Totals .....	525,600	563,040
Goodwill .....	137,328	137,328
Notes receivable from related parties	26,730	26,730
Note receivable from stockholder ....	70,000	70,000
Other assets .....	22,091	14,171
	-----	-----
Total assets .....	\$11,568,928	\$11,070,722
	=====	=====

Item 1: Financial Statements (continued)

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.  
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	January 31 2005	October 31 2004
	-----	-----
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	(Unaudited)	

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Current liabilities

Accounts payable .....	\$ 443,577	\$ 209,956
Accrued expenses .....	287,767	353,100
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	731,344	563,056
Deferred tax liabilities .....	53,000	53,000
	-----	-----
Total liabilities .....	784,344	616,056
	-----	-----

Commitments and Contingencies

Stockholders' Equity

Common stock - authorized 10,000,000 shares of \$0.01 par value; 3,038,272 and 2,996,937 shares issued .....	30,383	29,970
Additional paid-in capital .....	3,689,780	3,566,760
Retained earnings .....	7,064,421	6,857,936
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity .....	10,784,584	10,454,666
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity .....	\$11,568,928	\$11,070,722
	=====	=====

See Notes to Condensed Unaudited Financial Statements

Item 1: Financial Statements (continued)

	RF INDUSTRIES, LTD. CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME	
	Three Months Ended January 31 (Unaudited)	
	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Net sales .....	\$2,868,102	\$2,449,359
Cost of sales .....	1,401,590	1,204,475
	-----	-----
Gross profit .....	1,466,512	1,244,884
	-----	-----
Operating expenses:		
Engineering .....	153,823	115,382
Selling and general .....	991,072	759,365

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Totals .....	1,144,895	874,747
Operating income .....	321,617	370,137
Other income .....	16,468	5,733
Income before provision for income taxes .....	338,085	375,870
Provision for income taxes .....	131,600	142,000
Net income .....	\$ 206,485	\$ 233,870
Basic earnings per share .....	\$ .07	\$ .08
Diluted earnings per share .....	\$ .05	\$ .07
Basic weighted average shares outstanding ....	3,008,765	2,757,542
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding ..	3,823,195	3,520,397

See Notes to Condensed Unaudited Financial Statements

Item 1: Financial Statements (continued)

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.  
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW  
Three months ended January 31  
(Unaudited)

OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	2005	2004
	-----	-----
Net income .....	\$ 206,485	\$ 233,870
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Provision for bad debts .....	732	18,000
Depreciation and amortization .....	52,439	36,589
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable .....	(13,833)	569,610
Notes receivable .....	6,100	--
Inventories .....	(488,994)	(85,597)
Other current assets .....	(158,542)	12,100
Other assets .....	(7,920)	--

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Accounts payable .....	233,621	96,311
Accrued expenses .....	(65,333)	(108,868)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities .....	(235,245)	772,015
 INVESTING ACTIVITIES - capital expenditures .....	 (14,999)	 (18,626)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES - proceeds from exercise of stock options .....	123,433	687,283
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents .....	(126,811)	1,440,672
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period .....	4,497,322	2,683,896
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period .....	\$ 4,370,511	\$ 4,124,568
	=====	=====

See Notes to Condensed Unaudited Financial Statements

### RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

#### NOTES TO CONDENSED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

##### Note 1 - Unaudited interim financial statements:

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-QSB. 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 have been included. Operating results for the three month period ended January 31, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year ending October 31, 2005. The unaudited condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 2004.

##### Note 2 - Components of inventories

	January 31 2005	October 31 2004
	-----	-----
	(Unaudited)	
Raw materials and supplies	\$803,921	\$777,765
Finished goods	3,583,747	3,120,909
Less inventory reserve	(108,716)	(108,716)
	-----	-----
Totals	\$4,278,952	\$3,789,958
	=====	=====

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Note 3 - Earnings per share:

As further explained in Note 1 of the notes to the audited financial statements of the Company, included in Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004, basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of shares of common stock increased by the effects of assuming that other potentially dilutive securities (such as stock options) outstanding during the period had been exercised and the treasury stock method had been applied.

The following table summarizes the computation of basic and diluted weighted average shares:

	Three Months Ended January 31	
	2005	2004
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share	3,008,765	2,757,542
Add effects of potentially dilutive securities-assumed exercised of stock options	814,430	762,855
Weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share	3,823,195	3,520,397

Note 4 - Stock Option Plan

A description of the Company's 2000 Stock Option Plan and other information related to stock options are included in Note 7 in its Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 2004. During the three month period ended January 31, 2005, no stock options were granted, and 41,335 with a weighted average share price of \$2.99 were exercised.

The Company measures compensation cost related to stock options issued to employees using the intrinsic method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" and SFAS 148. Accordingly, no earned or unearned compensation cost was recognized in the accompanying condensed financial statements for the stock options granted by the Company to its employees since all of those options have been granted at exercise prices that equaled or exceeded the market value at the date of grant. The Company's historical net income and earnings per common share and pro forma net income and earnings per share assuming compensation cost had been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for all awards by the Company consistent with the provisions of SFAS 123 are set forth below:

	Three Months Ended January 31	
	2005	2004

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Net income - as reported	\$206,485	\$233,870
Deduct total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based method for all awards	96,588	66,608
	-----	-----
Net income - pro forma	\$109,897	\$167,262
	=====	=====
Basic earnings per share - as reported	\$.07	\$.08
	====	====
Basic earnings per share - pro forma	\$.04	\$.06
	====	====
Diluted earnings per share - as reported	\$.05	\$.07
	====	====
Diluted earnings per share - pro forma	\$.03	\$.05
	====	====

### Note 5 - Concentration of Credit Risk

One customer accounted for approximately 14% of the Company's net sales for the three-month period ended January 31, 2005. Although this customer has been an on-going major customer of the Company during the past five years, the Company does not have a written agreement with this customer. Therefore, this customer does not have any minimum purchase obligations and could stop buying the Company's products at any time. A reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from this customer or the loss of this customer could significantly reduce the Company's revenues and profits. The Company cannot provide assurance that this customer or any of its current customers will continue to place orders, that orders by existing customers will continue at current or historical levels or that the Company will be able to obtain orders from new customers.

### Note 6 - Geographical Information

The Company attributes sales to geographic areas based on the location of the customers. The following table presents the sales of the Company by geographic area for the three months ended January 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
	-----	-----
United States	\$2,532,925	\$2,160,298
Foreign countries	335,177	289,061
	-----	-----
	\$2,868,102	\$2,449,359
	=====	=====

Item 2: Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

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This report contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "except," "plan," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "predict," "potential" or "continue," the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, the Company cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither the Company, nor any other person, assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. The Company is under no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements after the filing of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in its expectations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and the related notes and other financial information appearing elsewhere in this Form 10-QSB. Readers are also urged to carefully review and consider the various disclosures made by the Company which attempt to advise interested parties of the factors which affect the Company's business, including without limitation the disclosures made under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," under the caption "Risk Factors," and the audited financial statements and related notes included in the Company's Annual Report filed on Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 2004 and other reports and filings made with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The financial statements of RF Industries are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of these financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. The Company believes the following critical accounting policies affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of financial statements. The Company's significant accounting policies are summarized in Note 1 to the financial statements contained in its Annual Report on Form 10-KSB filed for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004. The following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Company's financial statements.

#### Allowance for doubtful accounts:

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts based on historical collections of accounts receivable. The Company monitors its accounts receivable balances on a continual basis. If the financial condition of customers deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

#### Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires deferred income tax assets and liabilities to be computed for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable, or deductible amounts in future periods based on enacted laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the



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amount expected to be realized. The income tax provision is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

### Inventory valuation:

Inventories are valued at the weighted average cost value. Certain items in the inventory may be considered obsolete or excess and, as such, the Company may establish an allowance to reduce the carrying value of these items to their net realizable value. Based on estimates, assumptions and judgments made from the information available at the time, the Company determines the amounts of these allowances. If these estimates and related assumptions are incorrect, or the market changes, the Company may be required to record additional reserves, which may decrease future earnings. Inventories as of January 31, 2005 represented over 37% of total assets. As a result, any reduction in the value of our inventories would require the Company to take write-downs that would affect the Company's financial position and results of operations to the extent of any such write-downs.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4" ("SFAS 151"). SFAS 151 clarifies that abnormal inventory costs such as costs of idle facilities, excess freight and handling costs, and wasted materials (spoilage) are required to be recognized as current period charges. The provisions of SFAS 151 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 151 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

### Stock-Based Compensation

SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," as in effect prior to December 2004, established and encouraged the use of the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation arrangements under which compensation cost is determined using the fair value of stock-based compensation determined as of the date of grant and is recognized over the periods in which the related services are rendered. The statement also permitted companies to elect to continue using the current intrinsic value accounting method specified in Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," to account for stock-based compensation. The Company uses the intrinsic value based method and has disclosed the pro forma effect of using the fair value based method to account for our stock-based compensation. For non-employee stock based compensation, we recognized an expense in accordance with SFAS No. 123 and value the equity securities based on the fair value of the security on the date of grant.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"), a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," requiring that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions, including grants of employee stock options, be measured and recognized in the financial statements using the fair value of the compensation awards. The provisions of SFAS 123R are effective for the first interim or annual period that begins after December 15, 2005; therefore, the Company will adopt the new requirements no later than the beginning of its first quarter of its fiscal 2006. Adoption of the expensing requirements will reduce the Company's reported earnings. Management is currently evaluating the two methods of adoption allowed by SFAS 123R; the modified-prospective transition method and the modified-retrospective transition method. The impact of such adoption upon the Company's financial position or results of operations is not presently known.

### Executive Overview

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RF Industries markets connectors and cables to numerous industries for use in thousands of products, primarily for the wireless marketplace. In addition, to a limited extent, the Company also markets wireless products that incorporate connectors and cables. In the past, RF Industries has reported results of operations in three segments that, in general terms, defined the primary markets. However, since sales of connectors and cable assemblies represent over 84 % of the Company's sales, and since the operations to all of the Company's smaller business units effectively operate as subunits of the Company's principal business unit, effective November 1, 2003, RF Industries no longer reports the results of these other, smaller business units as separate business segments.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Management believes that existing current assets and the amount of cash it anticipates it will generate from current operations will be sufficient to fund the anticipated liquidity and capital resource needs of the Company for at least twelve months. The Company does not, however, currently have any commercial banking arrangements providing for loans, credit facilities or similar matters should the Company need to obtain additional capital. Management's beliefs that its existing assets and the cash expected to be generated from operations will be sufficient during the current fiscal year are based on the following:

As of January 31, 2005, the amount of cash and cash equivalents was equal to \$4,370,511 in the aggregate.

As of January 31, 2005, the Company had \$10,787,179 in current assets, and \$731,344 in current liabilities.

As of January 31, 2005, the Company had no outstanding indebtedness (other than accounts payable and accrued expenses).

The Company does not believe it will need material additional capital equipment in the next twelve months. In the past, the Company has financed some of its equipment and furnishings requirements through capital leases. No additional capital equipment purchases have been currently identified that would require significant additional leasing or capital expenditures during the next twelve months. Management also believes that based on the Company's current financial condition, the absence of outstanding bank debt and recent operating results, the Company would be able to obtain bank loans to finance its expansion, if necessary, although there can be no assurance any bank loan would be obtainable, or if obtained, would be on favorable terms or conditions.

As of January 31, 2005, the Company had a total of \$4,370,511 of cash and cash equivalents compared to a total of \$4,497,322 of cash and cash equivalents on October 31, 2004. The decrease of \$126,811 in cash and cash equivalents despite net income earned by the Company in the three-month period of \$206,485 is primarily the result of an increase in inventories of \$488,994 to support increased sales levels, and an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets totaling \$158,542.

Trade accounts receivable at January 31, 2005 increased approximately 1%, or by \$13,101, to \$1,529,136 compared to the October 31, 2004 balance of \$1,516,035. The minor increase in accounts receivable in relation to the 17.1% increase in net sales is due primarily to timing of collections and the Company's increased efforts to reduce its outstanding accounts receivable.

Inventories at January 31, 2005 increased 12.9%, or \$488,994, to \$4,278,952 compared to \$3,789,958 on October 31, 2004. The Company increased its inventory levels based on anticipated customer demand for certain of its products. Since the Company considers its ability to fill customer orders on short notice to be an important aspect of its marketing strategy, the Company normally increases

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inventory levels in anticipation of customer orders in order to be able to maintain the product mix its customers may need.

The Company's cash position was also negatively affected as other current assets, including prepaid expenses and deposits, increased \$158,542 to \$461,680, from \$303,138 on October 31, 2004. This increase is primarily due to increased prepaid insurance costs.

Accounts payable at January 31, 2005 increased \$233,621 to \$443,577 from \$209,956 on October 31, 2004 primarily due to the aforementioned increase in inventory levels.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$14,999 for the three months ended January 31, 2005 as a result of capital expenditures made by the Company.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$123,433 for the three months ended January 31, 2005, and was attributable to proceeds received from the exercise of stock options.

As a result of the \$235,245 net decrease in cash from operating activities, which was not offset by increases in cash from its financing activities, the Company's overall cash and cash equivalent position decreased by \$126,811 during the past three months.

### Results of Operations

#### Three Months 2005 vs. Three Months 2004

Net sales in the current fiscal quarter ended January 31, 2005, increased 17.1%, or \$418,743, to \$2,868,102 from \$2,449,359 in the first fiscal quarter last year, due to increased demand for the Company's connector, cable assembly and wireless products. The increase in sales reflects a general increase in demand for wireless connectors and cable products. The Company believes this increase is due, in part, to a revival in some sectors of the telecommunication industries and the continuing overall market increase in the demand for wireless products.

The Company's gross margins and gross profits as a percentage of sales remained substantially unchanged during the current fiscal quarter compared to the same fiscal quarter last year. Cost of sales increased 16.4% or \$197,115 to \$1,401,590 from \$1,204,475 in the same quarter last year, but less than the 17.1% increase in sales. Consequently, gross profit, as a percentage of sales, increased to 51.1% from 50.8% of sales in the same quarter last year. This improvement in gross profit, as a percent of sales, reflects normal fluctuations of costs based on the product mix during the quarter.

Engineering expenses increased 33.3%, or \$38,441, to \$153,823 from \$115,382 in the first fiscal quarter last year due to development costs for new product enhancements.

Selling and general expenses increased 30.5% or \$231,707 to \$991,072 for the three-month period ended January 31, 2005 from \$759,365 in the same quarter of the prior fiscal year. Selling and general expenses were higher in the first quarter of the current fiscal year due primarily to increased compensation expenses, increased selling expenses and increased insurance costs compared to the prior fiscal year, and the cost of compliance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the first quarter of the current fiscal year. First quarter general and administrative expenses also reflect the acquisition of Aviel Electronics in August, 2004.

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Other income for the first quarter of 2005 increased over the same period in the prior year due to the receipt of minor insurance proceeds.

### Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the risks described below and in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. The risks and uncertainties described below and in the Annual Report are not the only ones facing the Company. If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

#### Dependence On RF Connector Division Products

Of the Company's five operating divisions, the RF Connector division is the largest, accounting for approximately 88% of the Company's net sales for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004, and over 84% of net sales during the three-month period ended January 31, 2005. The Company expects the RF Connector division products will continue to account for the majority of the Company's revenues for the near future. Accordingly, an adverse change in the operations of the RF Connector division could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. Factors that could adversely affect the RF Connector division are described below.

The Company Depends On Third-Party Contract Manufacturers For Substantially All Of Its Connector Manufacturing Needs.

Substantially all of the Company's RF Connector products are manufactured by third-party contract manufacturers. The Company relies on them to procure components for RF Connectors and in certain cases to design, assemble and test its products on a timely and cost-efficient basis. If the Company's contract manufacturers are unable to complete design work on a timely basis, the Company will experience delays in product development and its ability to compete may be harmed. In addition, because some of the Company's manufacturers have manufacturing facilities in Taiwan and Korea, their ability to provide the Company with adequate supplies of high-quality products on a timely and cost-efficient basis is subject to a number of additional risks and uncertainties, including earthquakes and other natural disasters and political, social and economic instability. If the Company's manufacturers are unable to provide it with adequate supplies of high-quality products on a timely and cost-efficient basis, the Company's operations would be disrupted and its net revenue and profitability would suffer. Moreover, if the Company's third-party contract manufacturers cannot consistently produce high-quality products that are free of defects, the Company may experience a higher rate of product returns, which would also reduce its profitability and may harm the Company's reputation and brand.

The Company does not currently have any agreements with any of its contract manufacturers, and such manufacturers could stop manufacturing products for the Company at any time. Although the Company believes that it could locate alternate contract manufacturers if any of its manufacturers terminated their business, the Company's operations could be impacted until alternate manufacturers are found.

The Company's Dependence On Third-Party Manufacturers Increases The Risk That It Will Not Have An Adequate Supply Of Products Or That Its Product Costs Will Be Higher Than Expected.

The risks associated with the Company's dependence upon third parties which develop and manufacture and assemble the Company's products, include:

reduced control over delivery schedules and quality;

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risks of inadequate manufacturing yields and excessive costs;

the potential lack of adequate capacity during periods of excess demand;  
and

potential increases in prices.

These risks may lead to increased costs or delay product delivery, which would harm the Company's profitability and customer relationships.

### Dependence Upon Independent Distributors To Sell And Market The Company's Products

The Company's sales efforts are primarily conducted through independent distributors. Sales through independent distributors accounted for approximately 75% of the net sales of the Company for both the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004, and the three-month period ended January 31, 2005. Although the Company has entered into written agreements with most of the distributors, the agreements are nonexclusive and generally may be terminated by either party upon 30-60 days' written notice. The Company's distributors are not within the control of the Company, are not obligated to purchase products from the Company, and may also sell other lines of products. There can be no assurance that these distributors will continue their current relationships with the Company or that they will not give higher priority to the sale of other products, which could include products of competitors. A reduction in sales efforts or discontinuance of sales of the Company's products by its distributors would lead to reduced sales and could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations and business. Selling through indirect channels such as distributors may limit the Company's contact with its ultimate customers and the Company's ability to assure customer satisfaction.

### Dependence On Principal Customer

One customer accounted for approximately 16% of the net sales of the Company's RF Connector division for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004 and 14% of net sales for the three-month period ended January 31, 2005. Although this customer has been an on-going major customer of the Company during the past five years, the Company does not have a written agreement with this customer. Therefore, this customer does not have any minimum purchase obligations and could stop buying the Company's products at any time. A reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from this customer or the loss of this customer could significantly reduce the Company's revenues and profits. The Company cannot provide assurance that this customer or any of its current customers will continue to place orders, that orders by existing customers will continue at current or historical levels or that the Company will be able to obtain orders from new customers.

Certain of The Company's Markets Are Subject To Rapid Technological Change, So the Company's Success In These Markets Depends On Its Ability To Develop And Introduce New Products.

Although most of the Company's products have a stable market and are only gradually phased out, certain of the new and emerging market, such as the wireless digital transmission markets, are characterized by:

rapidly changing technologies;

evolving and competing industry standards;

short product life cycles;

changing customer needs;

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emerging competition;

frequent new product introductions and enhancements; and

rapid product obsolescence.

To develop new products for the connector and wireless digital transmission markets, the Company must develop, gain access to and use new technologies in a cost-effective and timely manner. In addition, the Company must maintain close working relationship with key customers in order to develop new products that meet customers' changing needs. The Company also must respond to changing industry standards and technological changes on a timely and cost-effective basis.

Products for connector applications are based on industry standards that are continually evolving. The Company's ability to compete in the future will depend on its ability to identify and ensure compliance with these evolving industry standards. If the Company is not successful in developing or using new technologies or in developing new products or product enhancements, its future revenues may be materially affected. The Company's attempt to keep up with technological advances may require substantial time and expense.

The Markets In Which The Company Competes Are Highly Competitive.

The markets in which the Company operates are highly competitive and the Company expects that competition will increase in these markets. In particular, the connector and communications markets in which the Company's products are sold are intensely competitive. Because the Company does not own any proprietary property that can be used to distinguish the Company from its competitors, the Company's ability to compete successfully in these markets depends on a number of factors, including:

success in subcontracting the design and manufacture of existing and new products that implement new technologies;

product quality;

reliability;

customer support;

time-to-market;

price;

market acceptance of competitors' products; and

general economic conditions.

In addition, the Company's competitors or customers may offer enhancements to its existing products or offer new products based on new technologies, industry standards or customer requirements that have the potential to replace or provide lower-cost or higher performance alternatives to the Company's products. The introduction of enhancements or new products by the Company's competitors could render its existing and future products obsolete or unmarketable.

Many of the Company's competitors have significantly greater financial and other resources. In certain circumstances, the Company's customers or potential customers have internal manufacturing capabilities with which the Company may compete.

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If The Industries Into Which The Company Sells Its Products Experience Recession Or Other Cyclical Effects Impacting The Budgets Of Its Customers, The Company's Operating Results Could Be Negatively Impacted.

The primary customers for the Company's coaxial connectors are in the connector and communications industries. Any significant downturn in the Company's customers' markets, in particular, or in general economic conditions which result in the cut back of budgets would likely result in a reduction in demand for the Company's products and services and could harm the Company's business. Historically, the communications industry has been cyclical, affected by both economic conditions and industry-specific cycles. Depressed general economic conditions and cyclical downturns in the communications industry have each had an adverse effect on sales of communications equipment, OEMs and their suppliers, including the Company. No assurance can be given that the connector industry will not experience a material downturn in the near future. Any cyclical downturn in the connector and/or communications industry could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company May Make Future Acquisitions, Which Will Involve Numerous Risks.

The Company periodically considers other potential acquisitions of other companies that could expand the Company's product line or customer base. Accordingly, the Company may in the future acquire one or more additional companies. The risks involved with future acquisitions include:

diversion of management's attention;

the affect on the Company's financial statements of the amortization of acquired intangible assets;

the cost associated with acquisitions and the integration of acquired operations; and

the assumption of unknown liabilities, or other unanticipated events or circumstances.

Any of these risks could materially harm the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that any business that the Company acquires will achieve anticipated revenues or operating results.

### International Sales And Operations

Sales to customers located outside the United States, either directly or through U.S. and foreign distributors, accounted for approximately 11.7% of net sales during the three-month period ended January 31, 2005 and approximately 11.8% for the comparable period in 2004. The increase in sales in the 2005 period were due to increased cooperative advertising, primarily in Mexico.

International revenues are subject to a number of risks, including:

longer accounts receivable payment cycles;

difficulty in enforcing agreements and in collecting accounts receivable;

tariffs and other restrictions on foreign trade;

economic and political instability; and

the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws.

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The Company's foreign sales are also affected by general economic conditions in its international markets. A prolonged economic downturn in its foreign markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. There can be no assurance that the factors described above will not have an adverse material effect on the Company's future international revenues and, consequently, on the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Company.

Since sales made to foreign customers or foreign distributors have historically been in U.S. dollars, the Company has not been exposed to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations. However, if the Company in the future is required to accept sales denominated in the currencies of the countries where sales are made, the Company thereafter also be exposed to currency fluctuation risks.

Changes in stock option accounting rules may adversely affect our reported operating results, our stock price, and our ability to attract and retain employees.

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board published new rules that will require companies in 2005 to record all stock-based employee compensation as an expense. The new rules apply to stock options grants, as well as a wide range of other share-based compensation arrangements. Small business issuers such as the Company will have to apply the new rules in their first reporting period beginning after December 15, 2005. As a small company with limited financial resources, we have depended upon compensating our officers, directors, employees and consultants with such stock based compensation awards in the past in order to limit our cash expenditures and to attract and retain officers, directors, employees and consultants. Accordingly, if we continue to grant stock options or other stock based compensation awards to our officers, directors, employees, and consultants after the new rules apply to us, our future earnings, if any, will be reduced (or our future losses will be increased) by the expenses recorded for those grants. Since we are a small company, the expenses we may have to record as a result of future options grants may be significant and may materially negatively affect our reported financial results. The adverse effects that the new accounting rules may have on our future financial statements, should we continue to rely heavily on stock-based compensation, may reduce our stock price and make it more difficult for us to attract new investors.

### Item 3. Controls and Procedures.

Based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the principal executive officer and the principal financial officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act were timely recorded, processed and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Since the end of the Company's fiscal year on October 31, 2004, the Company has undertaken a number of remediation actions to improve the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, including the following:

- o Upgrading its legacy computer accounting system with significant new enhancements.
- o Hiring an acting, part-time Chief Financial Officer who is experienced in



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SEC reporting.

- o Replacing the Company's prior stock option record system with a new software system.
- o Replacing certain of its accounting department personnel.
- o Implementing extensive new procedures to bring the Company's controls and procedures into compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 within the time frame required under the Act.

The hiring of an acting, part-time Chief Financial Officer has recently been accomplished. The other remediation actions described above are in process, and are in varying stages of completion.

### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Item 5. Other Information.

On February 24, 2005, the Company engaged the services of William T. Gochnauer as its part-time, interim, acting Chief Financial Officer, subject to his appointment as such by the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. On March 16, 2005 the Audit Committee appointed Mr. Gochnauer to that post. Mr. Gochnauer has agreed to provide his services to the Company on a part-time, interim basis as needed by the Company until the Company engages Mr. Gochnauer or some other person as the permanent Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Gochnauer's employment with the Company may be terminated at any time by either Mr. Gochnauer or by the Company.

From September 2000 until October 2003, Mr. Gochnauer was the Senior Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of Western Water Company, a public water development company. Prior to joining Western Water Company, Mr. Gochnauer was a Vice President for Corporate Development for a subsidiary of Century Business Services, Inc., a public financial services company. Previously, he also served as Chief Financial Officer of the Devon Group of Companies, a real estate development company. He has held Chief Financial Officer or Corporate Controllershship positions at several public and private companies. Mr. Gochnauer began his career at the international accounting firm now known as KPMG LLP. Mr. Gochnauer is a graduate of Armstrong College, and is a California Certified Public Accountant.

#### Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

##### (a) Exhibits:

- 31.1: Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2: Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1: Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. \*
- 32.2: Certification of Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. \*

\* Pursuant to Commission Release No. 33-8238, this

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certification will be treated as "accompanying" this Quarterly Report of Form 10-QSB and not "filed" as part of such report for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and this certification will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

### (b) Reports on Form 8-K

- On January 4, 2005 the registrant filed a Current Report on Form 8-K attaching a press release announcing the appointment of George R. Marks as President and General Manager of the Company's Bioconnect Division

- On January 7, 2005 the registrant filed a Current Report on Form 8-K announcing its fourth quarter financial results.

### SIGNATURES

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

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Dated: March 16, 2005

By:/s/ Howard F. Hill

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Howard F. Hill, President  
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: March 16, 2005

By:/s/ William T. Gochnauer

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William T. Gochnauer  
Acting Chief Financial Officer