

AVOCENT CORP  
Form 10-Q  
August 11, 2004

# U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

## FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the quarterly period ended July 2, 2004 or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the  
Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the period from        to        /

Commission file number: 000-30575

## AVOCENT CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**91-2032368**

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

**4991 Corporate Drive**

**Huntsville, Alabama**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

**35805**

(Zip Code)

**256-430-4000**

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

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Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended).

Yes  No

As of August 4, 2004, the number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's Common Stock was 49,249,763.

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AVOCENT CORPORATION

FORM 10-Q

July 2, 2004

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## Item 1. Financial Statements

**AVOCENT CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	For the three months ended		For the six months ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Net sales	\$ 87,796	\$ 70,612	\$ 173,881	\$ 141,774
Cost of sales	37,196	29,927	73,179	61,492
Gross profit	50,600	40,685	100,702	80,282
Research and development expenses	11,226	7,654	20,654	14,466
Acquired in-process research and development expense	21,720		28,210	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,037	18,124	42,372	34,783
Amortization of intangible assets	6,412	6,156	11,174	12,312
Total operating expenses	61,395	31,934	102,410	61,561
Income (loss) from operations	(10,795)	8,751	(1,708)	18,721
Net investment income	1,046	1,281	2,297	2,507
Net realized investment losses	(104)	(123)	(168)	(210)
Other expense, net	(98)	(114)	(148)	(419)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,951)	9,795	273	20,599
Provision for income taxes	3,441	2,450	5,122	5,087
Net income (loss)	\$ (13,392)	\$ 7,345	\$ (4,849)	\$ 15,512
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.33
Weighted average shares used in computing earnings per share:				
Basic	49,065	45,917	48,958	45,671
Diluted	49,065	47,361	48,958	47,026

See notes accompanying these condensed consolidated financial statements

**AVOCENT CORPORATION**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	July 2, 2004	December 31, 2003
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 78,294	\$ 76,492
Investments maturing within one year	141,176	146,900
Accounts receivable, net	48,688	45,011
Income taxes receivable	366	415
Other receivables, net	395	225
Inventories, net	22,025	21,324
Other current assets	3,224	4,251
Deferred tax assets	6,644	4,616
Total current assets	300,812	299,234
Investments	69,884	82,884
Property held for lease, net	1,428	1,526
Property and equipment, net	39,624	38,473
Goodwill	262,798	206,037
Other intangible assets, net	43,880	31,889
Other assets	950	720
Total assets	\$ 719,376	\$ 660,763
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,665	\$ 10,034
Accrued wages and commissions	8,355	9,120
Accrued liabilities	17,502	16,866
Income taxes payable	12,274	6,702
Total current liabilities	44,796	42,722
Deferred tax liabilities	9,950	10,884
Total liabilities	54,746	53,606
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of July 2, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000 shares authorized, 49,212 and 47,350 shares issued and outstanding as of July 2, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively	49	47
Additional paid-in capital	1,048,417	982,218
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(166)	227
Deferred compensation	(4,929)	(1,443)
Accumulated deficit	(378,741)	(373,892)
Total stockholders' equity	664,630	607,157
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 719,376	\$ 660,763

See notes accompanying these condensed consolidated financial statements.



## AVOCENT CORPORATION

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited, in thousands)

	For the six months ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss):	\$ (4,849)	\$ 15,512
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	2,993	2,350
Amortization of intangible assets	11,174	12,312
Stock-based compensation	2,864	3,225
Acquired in-process research and development expenses	28,210	
Amortization of premiums on investments	2,101	1,645
Net loss on sales of investments	168	210
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2,256	4,787
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of effects of acquisitions):		
Accounts receivable, net	(3,465)	(2,242)
Other receivables, net	(17)	608
Inventories, net	(555)	3,895
Other assets	1,636	123
Accounts payable	(3,840)	1,519
Accrued wages and commissions	(1,659)	(1,237)
Accrued liabilities	(60)	(49)
Income taxes, current and deferred	(4,415)	(4,002)
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,542	38,656
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of OSA, net of cash received (1)	(47,179)	
Purchase of Crystal Link, net of cash received (1)	(3,311)	
Purchases of property and equipment	(3,690)	(10,393)
Purchases of investments	(108,898)	(116,235)
Maturities and proceeds from sales of investments	124,836	70,687
Net cash used in investing activities	(38,242)	(55,941)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of debt assumed at the acquisition of Crystal Link	(1,798)	
Proceeds from employee stock option exercises	7,803	13,851
Proceeds from employee stock purchase plan	1,371	657
Net cash provided by financing activities	7,376	14,508
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		
	126	120
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,802	(2,657)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	76,492	61,699
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 78,294	\$ 59,042

(1) Supplemental disclosure In addition to the cash paid at the respective closings, we issued 106 shares of our common stock valued at \$3,500 to Crystal Link shareholders and 1,229 shares of our common stock valued at \$45,831

to OSA shareholders. The issuance of common stock was recorded as non-cash consideration for the acquisition.

See notes accompanying these condensed consolidated financial statements.



**AVOCENT CORPORATION**

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

(Unaudited, in thousands)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and reflect all adjustments consisting of normal recurring adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the three and six months ended July 2, 2004 and June 27, 2003. The results of operations for these periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future periods. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and assumptions.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, which is on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The balance sheet presented in the accompanying financial statements for December 31, 2003, was derived from the audited financial statements filed in our 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003.

We report our annual results based on years ending December 31. We report our quarterly results for the first three interim periods based on 13 week periods ending on Fridays and for the fourth interim period ending on December 31.

Our financial statements are consolidated and include the accounts of Avocent Corporation and our wholly owned subsidiaries. Significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Note 2. Inventories

Inventories consisted of the following at:

	<b>July 2, 2004</b>	<b>December 31, 2003</b>
Raw materials	\$ 4,788	\$ 4,155
Work-in-process	418	659
Finished goods	16,819	16,510

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Inventories, net	\$	22,025	\$	21,324
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Inventories above have been reduced by reserves for excess and obsolete inventories of \$3,620 and \$4,020 as of July 2, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively.

### Note 3. Stock Options and Deferred Compensation

**Deferred compensation** We recorded \$41,165 of deferred compensation related to Cybex employee stock options at the time of the merger of Apex and Cybex on July 1, 2000, \$2,752 of deferred compensation related to the Equinox employee stock options at the time of the acquisition on January 3, 2001 and \$6,350 of deferred compensation related to the OSA employee stock options at the time of the acquisition on April 6, 2004. The deferred compensation is being amortized over the vesting period of the options for which it was recorded. Amortization of deferred compensation totaled \$2,143 for the three months ended July 2, 2004 and \$1,610 for the three months ended and June 27, 2003. Amortization of deferred compensation totaled \$2,864 for the six months ended July 2, 2004 and \$3,225 for the six months ended June 27, 2003.

**Stock option exercises** Shares of our common stock issued as a result of option exercises totaled 436 shares during the six months ended July 2, 2004 and 973 shares during the six months ended June 27, 2003. Total proceeds received from these option exercises were \$7,803 for the six months ended July 2, 2004 and \$13,851 for the six months ended June 27, 2003. Common stock issued under our Employee Stock Purchase Plan totaled 89 shares during the six months ended July 2, 2004 and 51 shares during the six months ended June 27, 2003. Total proceeds received from the shares issued under the ESPP were \$1,371 for the six months ended July 2, 2004 and \$657 for the six months ended June 27, 2003.

## Note 4. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

We record, net of tax, unrealized gains and losses on our foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized holding gains or losses on our available-for-sale securities as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which is included as a separate component of stockholders equity. Comprehensive loss for the first six months of 2004 of \$5,242 consists of \$4,849 of net loss, \$519 of unrealized losses on investments (net of deferred income taxes) and \$126 of foreign currency translation gain (net of deferred income taxes). Comprehensive income for the first six months of 2003 of \$16,619 consists of \$15,512 of net income, \$987 of unrealized gains on investments (net of deferred income taxes) and \$120 of foreign currency translation gain (net of deferred income taxes). As of July 2, 2004 and December 31, 2003, total accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was (\$166) and \$227, respectively.

## Note 5. Earnings (loss) per Share

	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per-Share Amount
<b><u>For the three months ended July 2, 2004</u></b>			
<b>Basic EPS</b>			
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (13,392)	49,065	\$ (0.27)
<b>Effect of Dilutive Securities</b>			
Stock options		1,444	
<b>Diluted EPS</b>			
Net loss available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ (13,392)	49,065	\$ (0.27)
<b><u>For the three months ended June 27, 2003</u></b>			
<b>Basic EPS</b>			
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 7,345	45,917	\$ 0.16
<b>Effect of Dilutive Securities</b>			
Stock options		1,444	
<b>Diluted EPS</b>			
Net income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ 7,345	47,361	\$ 0.16
<b><u>For the six months ended July 2, 2004</u></b>			
<b>Basic EPS</b>			
Net loss available to common stockholders	\$ (4,849)	48,958	\$ (0.10)
<b>Effect of Dilutive Securities</b>			
Stock options		1,355	
<b>Diluted EPS</b>			
Net loss available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ (4,849)	48,958	\$ (0.10)
<b><u>For the six months ended June 27, 2003</u></b>			
<b>Basic EPS</b>			
Net income available to common stockholders	\$ 15,512	45,671	\$ 0.34
<b>Effect of Dilutive Securities</b>			
Stock options		1,355	
<b>Diluted EPS</b>			
Net income available to common stockholders and assumed conversions	\$ 15,512	47,026	\$ 0.33

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Anti-dilutive options to purchase common stock outstanding were excluded from the calculations above. For the three and six months ended July 2, 2004, options to purchase 7,907 shares of common stock were outstanding but were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share as inclusion of these options would have been anti-dilutive. Anti-dilutive options totaled 1,930 and 2,450 for the three and six months ended June 27, 2003, respectively.

## Note 6. Sales by Geographic Region

We have evaluated, and will periodically re-evaluate, our business in light of the segment reporting requirements prescribed by SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. We have determined that we should report our operations as a single operating segment. However, we supplementally report sales by geographic region, as well as by customer type. Following is a presentation of sales by geographic region and by customer type for the three and six months ended July 2, 2004 and June 27, 2003:

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Net sales:				
United States	\$ 52,860	\$ 44,170	\$ 104,050	\$ 86,491
Rest of the World	34,936	26,442	69,831	55,283
	\$ 87,796	\$ 70,612	\$ 173,881	\$ 141,774

	For the Three Months Ended		For the Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Net sales:				
Branded	\$ 49,990	\$ 38,883	\$ 100,699	\$ 76,872
OEM	37,806	31,729	73,182	64,902
	\$ 87,796	\$ 70,612	\$ 173,881	\$ 141,774

We sell our products internationally to customers in several countries. Sales to customers in the Netherlands, including the European distribution facility for one of our OEM customers, accounted for 11% of sales in the first six months of 2004. Sales to customers in the United Kingdom, including the European distribution facility for one of our OEM customers, accounted for 13% of sales in the first six months of 2003. No other country accounted for more than 10% of sales in the first six months of either 2004 or 2003.

**As of July 2, 2004, long-lived assets totaled \$347,730, which includes \$334,804 held in the U.S. and \$12,926 held outside of the U.S. As of December 31, 2003, long-lived assets totaled \$277,925, which includes \$267,048 held in the U.S. and \$10,877 held outside of the U.S.**

## Note 7. Forward Contracts

We use forward contracts to reduce our foreign currency exposure related to the net cash flows from our international operations. The majority of these contracts are short-term contracts (three months or less) and are marked-to-market each quarter and included in trade payables, with the offsetting gain or loss included in other income (expense) in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. As of July 2, 2004 and December 31, 2003, we had no open forward contracts.

Note 8. Acquisitions of OSA Technologies, Inc. and Crystal Link Technologies

**OSA Technologies, Inc.**

On April 6, 2004, we acquired the outstanding stock of OSA Technologies, Inc. (OSA). OSA is headquartered in San Jose, California and has additional offices in Shanghai, China and Taipei, Taiwan. OSA has developed embedded manageability firmware and software using Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) solutions. The acquisition of OSA will enhance our position in the embedded management market and OSA's embedded management solutions for the IPMI market complements our core KVM business and builds upon prior acquisitions. The results of OSA's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

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The acquisition was recorded under the purchase method of accounting, and the purchase price was allocated based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, purchased research and development costs allocated to patent-pending technology were capitalized and will be amortized over the respective estimated useful lives. The remaining amounts of purchased research and development were expensed upon the closing of the transaction. The goodwill recorded as result of the acquisition will not be amortized but will be included in our annual review of goodwill for impairment. Additionally, the goodwill recorded is not tax deductible. The excess of the fair value over the intrinsic value of the unvested OSA options and the fair value of the vested OSA options at the date of consummation have been included in the purchase consideration. A summary of the total purchase consideration, excluding cash received, is as follows:

Cash paid for outstanding shares	\$	51,685
Value of common stock issued for outstanding shares		45,831
Value of stock options assumed		2,526
Acquisition costs		1,113
<hr/>		
Total purchase consideration	\$	101,155

We funded the acquisition through available cash and by the issuance of 1,229 shares of Avocent common stock. The common stock, valued at approximately \$45,831, was recorded as non-cash consideration for the acquisition of OSA. On the closing of the OSA transaction, we acquired \$5,618 in cash held by OSA.

The purchase consideration was allocated, on a preliminary basis, to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as follows:

	<b>Purchase Price Allocation</b>	<b>Amortization Period</b>
Tangible assets	\$ 11,718	Various
In-process research and development	21,720	
Developed technology	12,380	3 years
Customer base	4,260	5 years
Trademarks	3,240	3 years
Non-compete agreements	960	3 years
Goodwill	57,131	
Deferred taxes	(8,544)	Various
Assumed liabilities	(1,710)	
<hr/>		
	\$ 101,155	

Additionally, we recorded \$6,350 of deferred compensation related to the unvested OSA employee stock options at the time of the acquisition on April 6, 2004. The deferred compensation is being amortized straight-line over the vesting period of the options for which it was recorded.

The fair value of all of the in-process research and development ( IPR&D ) received in the acquisition was determined using a form of the discounted cash flow method known as the multi-period excess earnings method. These amounts were deemed to be for particular research and development projects that have no alternative future uses and were therefore expensed rather than capitalized at the time of purchase.

OSA's in-process research and development activities consisted of an upgrade of its Firmware Suite to Version 2.0 and an embedded server management product. The status of these projects varied, however, it is anticipated that the products will be completed during 2005 and 2006. These projects were still in process at the end of the second quarter 2004.



The new generations of products under development are projected to sell through sales channels and to customers that are substantially the same as current and historical sales channels and customers. Pricing and margins will not differ significantly from historical pricing and margins. Revenue for the projects under development was projected through 2012, with 50% of OSA's forecasted revenue in 2006 coming from projects currently in development. Net income attributable to IPR&D was calculated by applying OSA's projected gross, operating and net profit margins to IPR&D revenue, while considering Avocent's historical results and industry prospects.

Revenue growth related to the in-process research and development is embodied in products to be launched during 2005. These products have estimated economic lives ranging from approximately six to nine years. The product life cycle is characterized by a gradual 2 to 3 year ramp up period, followed by a 1 to 2 year plateau, followed by a 3 to 4 year decline period. Operating margins are projected to be well above historical Avocent margins as these products are primarily software in nature. The discount rate used to value IPR&D was 24%.

### Crystal Link Technologies

**On January 6, 2004, we acquired the outstanding common shares of Crystal Link Technologies ( Crystal Link ) for approximately \$6,652 in cash and common stock, plus the assumption of liabilities and payment of certain acquisition costs. The purchase agreement calls for additional potential earn-out payments of up to \$5,000 based on future technical enhancements and achievement of certain sales goals. The results of Crystal Link's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition. Crystal Link, headquartered in Escondido, CA, has developed wireless technology for KVM switching and extension products, which is incorporated into our LongView Wireless product.**

The acquisition was recorded under the purchase method of accounting, and the purchase price was allocated based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, purchased research and development costs allocated to patent-pending technology were capitalized and will be amortized over the respective estimated useful lives. The remaining amounts of purchased research and development were expensed upon the closing of the transaction. The valuation resulted in an excess of acquired nets assets over cost, or negative goodwill in the amount of \$143. As prescribed under FAS 141, *Business Combinations*, the negative goodwill was recorded as a contingent liability due to the potential future earn-outs. Goodwill will likely be recorded if the additional earn-outs mentioned previously are achieved. If the earn-outs are not achieved, the negative goodwill will be allocated across all acquired assets, including acquired research and development expense. In the event goodwill is recorded due to the earn-out payments, then goodwill will not be amortized but will be included in our annual review of goodwill for impairment. A summary of the total purchase consideration is as follows:

Cash paid for outstanding shares	\$	3,152
Value of common stock issued for outstanding shares		3,500
Acquisition costs		163
<b>Total purchase consideration</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>6,815</b>

The purchase consideration was allocated, on a preliminary basis, to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as follows:

Purchase Price Allocation	Amortization Period
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Tangible assets	\$	295	Various
In-process research and development		6,490	
Developed technology		520	3 years
Non-compete agreements		500	3 years
International marketing rights		1,250	3 years
Contingent consideration liability		(143)	
Assumed liabilities		(2,097)	
	\$	6,815	

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The acquisition was funded through available cash and by the issuance of 107 shares of Avocent common stock. The common stock, valued at approximately \$3,500, was recorded as non-cash consideration for the acquisition of Crystal Link. On the closing of the Crystal Link transaction, we acquired \$4 in cash held by Crystal Link.

The fair value of all of the in-process research and development ( IPR&D ) received in the acquisition was determined using a form of the discounted cash flow method known as the multi-period excess earnings method. These amounts were deemed to be for particular research and development projects that have no alternative future uses and were therefore expensed rather than capitalized at the time of purchase.

Crystal Link's in-process research and development activities consisted of a second generation of the KVM wireless extender with significant enhancements to the developed KVM wireless extender product and the development of a wireless KVM switch and an embedded KVM switch solution. The status of these projects varied from 10% complete to 60% complete. It is anticipated that each of these products will be completed during 2004, however, the projects were still in process at the end of the first quarter 2004.

The new generations of products under development are projected to sell through sales channels and to customers that are substantially the same as current and historical sales channels and customers. Pricing and margins will not differ significantly from historical pricing and margins. Revenue for the projects under development was projected through 2013, with 100% of Crystal Link's forecasted revenue in 2005 coming from projects currently in development. Net income attributable to IPR&D was calculated by applying Crystal Link's projected gross, operating and net profit margins to IPR&D revenue, while considering Avocent's historical results and industry prospects.

Revenue growth related to the in-process research and development is embodied in products to be launched in late 2004. These products have estimated economic lives ranging from approximately seven to ten years. The product life cycle is characterized by a gradual 3 to 4 year ramp up period, followed by a 1 to 2 year plateau, followed by a 3 to 4 year decline period. Operating margins are projected to be below overall historical Avocent margins in the early years, but will improve for these products over their lives as the products mature, as costs are designed out of the products, and as sales volumes increase. The discount rate used to value IPR&D was 20%.

**Pro Forma Financial Information** - The following unaudited pro forma summary combines the results of operations of Avocent, Soronti (acquired in November of 2003), Crystal Link and OSA as if the acquisitions had occurred at the beginning of each period presented. Certain adjustments have been made to reflect the impact of the purchase transactions. These pro forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of what would have occurred had the acquisitions been made at the beginning of 2003, or of results which may occur in the future.

	Three Months Ended,				Six Months Ended,			
	July 2, 2004		June 27, 2003		July 2, 2004		June 27, 2003	
Net sales	\$	87,796	\$	70,752	\$	174,466	\$	142,257
Net income	\$	12,157	\$	3,043	\$	16,792	\$	7,114
Income per basic share	\$	0.25	\$	0.07	\$	0.34	\$	0.15
Income per diluted share	\$	0.24	\$	0.06	\$	0.33	\$	0.16



## Note 9. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Acquired other intangible assets subject to amortization were as follows:

	July 2, 2004		December 31, 2003	
	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization
Developed technology	\$ 79,140	\$ 53,495	\$ 66,240	\$ 45,824
Patents and trademarks	21,187	11,795	17,657	9,566
Customer base and certification	5,873	1,199	1,613	717
Non-compete agreements	4,733	2,163	3,273	1,455
Other	1,814	215	768	100
	\$ 112,747	\$ 68,867	\$ 89,551	\$ 57,662

For the three months ended July 2, 2004 and June 27, 2003, amortization expense for other intangible assets was \$6,412 and \$6,156, respectively. For the six months ended July 2, 2004 and June 27, 2003, amortization expense for other intangible assets was \$11,174 and \$12,312, respectively. The approximate estimated annual amortization for other intangibles is as follows:

Years ending December 31:	
2004	\$ 23,440
2005	\$ 18,240
2006	\$ 9,740
2007	\$ 2,520
2008	\$ 850
Thereafter	\$ 210

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, we will test goodwill at least annually for impairment. Unless conditions warrant earlier review, we perform the annual impairment test in the fourth quarter of each year.

We recorded approximately \$57,131 of goodwill as result of the OSA acquisition in the second quarter of 2004 (see Note 8 for a discussion of goodwill and for a discussion of contingent consideration).

## Note 10. Product Warranties

The activity within the liability for warranty returns for the six months ended July 2, 2004:

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2004

Balance, December 31, 2004	\$	2,652
Accruals for product warranties issued during the period		223
Settlements made during the period		(223)
Other		(46)
Balance, July 2, 2004	\$	2,606

Deferred revenue related to our extended warranty program was \$1,280 for the six months ended July 2, 2004. We recorded earned revenue from the amortization of deferred revenue related to extended warranties of \$249 for the six months ended July 2, 2004. In addition, we recorded new extended warranties of \$483 during the six months ended July 2, 2004.

Note 11. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes was approximately \$5,122 for the six months ended July 2, 2004, compared to \$5,087 for the six months ended June 27, 2003. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily attributable to the impact of \$21,720 of acquired in-process research and development expense, which is not deductible for tax purposes, and \$1,422 of additional deferred compensation expense (related to assumed incentive stock options which have no tax benefit to the company) recorded during the second quarter as a result of the acquisition of OSA. This amount was offset by the tax impact of a higher mix of pre-tax income contributed by our Shannon operations that is taxed at a lower rate.

Note 12. Patent Dispute

In May 2001, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Raritan Computer Inc. The Raritan complaint sought injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees and costs under three of our patents. After a seven day bench trial in New York in January of 2002, U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack found that there was no infringement of these patents by Raritan and ordered that judgment be entered in favor of Raritan.

In April 2003, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued its ruling on our appeal in this patent litigation. The Court of Appeals ruled in our favor by vacating the non-infringement decision of the District Court for the Southern District of New York and remanding the case for further proceedings consistent with the Court of Appeals' opinion.

In September 2003, Raritan petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review the Court of Appeals decision. The Supreme Court declined to review Raritan's petition in December 2003, and the case is now back before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

In October 2003, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against ClearCube Technology, Inc. The ClearCube complaint seeks injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees, and costs under two of our patents. ClearCube filed counterclaims alleging non-infringement, unenforceability, invalidity, and misuse of the Avocent patents.

Note 13. Stock Based Compensation

**We apply Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations in accounting for our stock plans. Had compensation cost for our stock-based compensation plans been determined based on the fair value at the grant dates for awards under those plans consistent with the method prescribed in SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, our net income and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below.**





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	Three Months ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Net income (loss) as reported	\$ (13,392)	\$ 7,345	\$ (4,849)	\$ 15,512
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net income, net of related tax effects	2,098	1,496	2,774	2,997
Deduct: Total stock based employee compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	10,873	8,318	18,041	15,857
Net income (loss) pro forma	\$ (22,167)	\$ 523	\$ (20,115)	\$ 2,652
Basic earnings (loss) per share as reported	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.34
Basic earnings (loss) per share pro forma	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.06
Diluted earnings (loss) per share as reported	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.33
Diluted earnings (loss) per share pro forma	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.06

The pro forma amounts reflected above are not representative of the effects on reported net income (loss) in future years because, in general, the options granted typically do not vest for several years and additional awards are made each year. The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Dividend yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected life (years)	1.0 - 4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Expected volatility	42.0%	60.0%	42.0	55.0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.23 3.54%	2.38%	1.23 2.79%	2.38 2.69%

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

*THE INFORMATION IN THIS ITEM 2 MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, STATEMENTS RELATING TO OUR FUTURE BUSINESS PROSPECTS AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN GENERAL, STATEMENTS REGARDING OUR ENGINEERING AND DESIGN ACTIVITIES, PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT, AND NEW PRODUCT INTRODUCTIONS, STATEMENTS RELATING TO FUTURE PRODUCT DEMAND AND OUR FUTURE SALES, EARNINGS, GROSS PROFIT, INCOME, AND EXPENSES, STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL SALES, STATEMENTS REGARDING THE INTEGRATION OF OUR ACQUISITIONS, ACQUISITION ACCOUNTING, ACQUISITION AND TRANSACTION COSTS AND ADJUSTMENTS, STATEMENTS ABOUT THE RATIO OF SALES AMONG OUR DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS, STATEMENTS REGARDING FUTURE INVENTORY LEVELS, AND STATEMENTS ABOUT THE TIMING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND BENEFITS OF OUR NEW ERP SYSTEM AND STATEMENTS RELATING TO ANTICIPATED CAPITAL NEEDS AND USES.*

*THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES THAT COULD CAUSE OUR ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE ANTICIPATED IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. FACTORS THAT MIGHT CAUSE SUCH A DIFFERENCE INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO, THE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, RISKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FUTURE PRODUCT DEMAND, SALES, AND EXPENSES, RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH PRODUCT DESIGN EFFORTS, RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH RELIANCE ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF COMPONENT SUPPLIERS AND SINGLE SOURCE COMPONENTS, THE LOSS OF ONE OF OUR OEM CUSTOMERS, A REDUCTION OR FLUCTUATIONS IN SALES OF OUR OEM OR BRANDED PRODUCTS, INTENSE COMPETITION AND NEW PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES FROM EXISTING AND NEW COMPETITORS, RISKS RELATED TO PROTECTING OUR INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES, RISKS RELATED TO ACQUISITIONS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT INTEGRATION, AND OTHER RISKS DETAILED IN OUR ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K, WHICH WAS FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ON MARCH 12, 2004.*

**Overview**

Avocent Corporation was formed as a result of the merger transaction in July 2000 between Apex Inc. and Cybex Computer Products Corporation, which was accounted for as an acquisition of Cybex by Apex. Our acquisitions include Equinox Systems Inc. in January 2001, 2C Computing, Inc. in August 2002, Soronti, Inc. in November 2003, and Crystal Link Technologies in January 2004. In April 2004 we closed the acquisition of OSA Technologies, Inc. OSA is a leading provider of embedded manageability firmware and software that meets the Intelligent Platform Management Interface ( IPMI ) specifications.

We design, manufacture, sell, and license analog and digital KVM (keyboard, video and mouse) switching systems, serial connectivity devices, extension, wireless extension, and remote access products, IPMI firmware and software, and related technologies for the computer industry. Data center managers and network administrators have increasingly complex and growing server populations, and our analog, digital, and serial switching solutions, as well as our IPMI, extension and remote access products and technologies, help them manage multiple servers and serially controlled devices from a single local or remote console consisting of a keyboard, video monitor, and mouse. Specifically, our products can provide significant cost reductions including lower initial investment, reduced utility costs, and space savings, as well as more efficient technical support capabilities.

We provide plug and play switching systems for many network administration, management, and storage problems faced by corporate customers, data centers, and server farms. Our switching solutions include products and technologies sold or licensed under the Avocent, Apex, Cybex, Equinox brands, including our *AMX™*, *AutoView*, *DS Series*, *SwitchViewOutLook®*, *LongView™*, and *XP®4000 Series* products. Our switching systems and solutions help facilities managers and network administrators access multiple servers and serially controlled devices from one or more centralized or remote consoles, consolidate hardware requirements, and provide direct hardwired connections between the switch and the attached servers to facilitate access to those servers, even when the network is down. Our Equinox branded products add high-performance, reliable, and affordable server-based products for serial and dial-up access applications. The Equinox *SuperSerial* product line provides serial communications for security, commercial point-of-sale, process control, industrial automation, data collection, remote access, fax servers, Internet access, and custom applications. Our Digital Desktops product line includes the *Cstation* product. Initial applications for *Cstation* include financial trading floors where space is at a premium, industrial plant control environments that benefit from remote computers due to harsh or unsecured environments, and government installations that require high security afforded through the remote location of the computer and hard disk. In late 2003, we introduced *LongView™ Wireless*, which allows for wireless control of monitors, keyboards, mice, and audio devices on a computer up to 100 feet away. We offer our KVM, Equinox, and LongView solutions through external appliances and embedded solutions within products sold by others.

The combination of OSA's technology and expertise with our current embedded KVM solutions builds on our strategy of providing a common management interface to enable automation of the monitoring, configuration, and provisioning of server room devices. We believe these embedded technologies will extend Avocent's growth opportunities beyond our traditional KVM products.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from sales to a limited number of OEMs who purchase our switching systems on a private-label or branded basis for integration and sale with their own products, sales through our reseller and distributor network, and sales to a limited number of direct customers. Sales to our OEM customers accounted for 42% of sales in the first six months of 2004 and 46% of sales in the first six months of 2003. Sales to our branded customers accounted for 58% of sales in the first six months of 2004 and 54% of sales in the first six months of 2003. We do not have contracts with many of our OEM and branded customers, and in general, they are obligated to purchase products from us only pursuant to binding purchase orders. The loss of, or material decline in orders from, our OEM or certain branded customers would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Our top five customers include both OEM and branded customers, and accounted for 64% of sales in the first six months of 2004 and 56% of sales in the first six months of 2003.

We sell products to dealers, end-users, and OEMs in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Asia as well as in other foreign markets. Sales within the United States accounted for approximately 60% of sales in the first six months of 2004 and 61% of sales in the first six months of 2003. Sales outside of the United States accounted for 40% of sales in the first six months of 2004 and 39% of sales in the first six months of 2003. Sales to customers in the Netherlands, including the European distribution facility for one of our OEM customers, accounted for 11% of our sales in the first six months of 2004. Sales to customers in the United Kingdom, including the European distribution facility for one of our OEM customers, accounted for 13% of our sales in the first six months of 2003. No other country accounted for more than 10% of sales in the first six months of either 2004 or 2003.

With continued industry-wide initiatives to reduce all channel inventories and to shorten lead times, trends with our major customers are, generally, to reduce the number of weeks of forward-committed firm orders. This trend continues to affect our business with certain distributors, OEMs, and other server manufacturers, and we believe that it will continue to make our future sales difficult to predict and inventory levels more difficult to manage.

We continue to experience significant price competition in the market for all of our products, and we expect that pricing pressures will continue in the future. In addition, general economic conditions continue to be unpredictable, and we expect our revenue growth rate to fluctuate in relation to economic conditions and IT related spending trends. Depending on future general economic conditions and other factors, our revenue could decline in the future.

We implemented a new enterprise resource planning system in the fourth quarter of 2003 at our United States locations, and we implemented the system at our international locations during July 2004. We have capitalized the development and implementation costs of the new system to date and have begun depreciating the costs for the system used in the United States. As of July 2, 2004, \$10.7 million had been capitalized for the new system for all our locations. Approximately \$6.9 million had been placed in service for locations in the United States as of July 2, 2004, and the remaining \$3.8 million was placed in service for our locations outside the United States during July 2004. We will begin depreciating the capitalized costs for the international system in the third quarter of 2004. We expect the new system to provide many benefits, including more detailed information to improve the ways we manage inventory, customer relationships, and operating expenses on a more timely basis.

Many of our executive officers and directors are vested in significant amounts of options to purchase shares of our common stock and continue to vest in additional shares on a regular basis. These officers and directors have informed us that they have sold, and may sell additional, shares of our common stock to provide liquidity and diversify their portfolios.



## Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated selected statement of operations data expressed as a percentage of net sales:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003	July 2, 2004	June 27, 2003
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	42.4	42.4	42.1	43.5
Gross profit	57.6	57.6	57.9	56.6
Operating expenses:				
Research and development expenses	12.8	10.8	11.9	10.1
Acquired in-process research and development expense	24.7		16.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25.1	25.7	24.4	24.5
Amortization of intangible assets	7.3	8.7	6.4	8.7
Total operating expenses	69.9	45.2	58.9	43.4
Income (loss) from operations	(12.3)	12.4	(1.0)	13.2
Net investment income	1.2	1.8	1.3	1.8
Net realized investment losses	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Other expense, net	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(11.3)	13.9	0.1	14.5
Provision for income taxes	3.9	3.5	2.9	3.6
Net income (loss)	(15.2)%	10.4%	(2.8)%	10.9%

*Net sales.* Our net sales consist of sales of keyboard, video, and mouse console switching systems, digital connectivity solutions, serial connectivity devices, wireless extension products, and extension and remote access solutions. Net sales increased 24% to \$87.8 million for the second quarter of 2004 from \$70.6 million for the second quarter of 2003. The increase in sales resulted from the strength of our U.S. branded sales in the second quarter of 2004 as compared to the second quarter of 2003. Additionally, branded sales in Asia were almost \$2.5 million in the second quarter of 2004, the highest quarterly sales that we have recorded to date for this region. Overall, branded sales grew 29% from \$38.9 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$50.0 million in the second quarter of 2004. As a percentage of sales, branded revenue accounted for 57% of sales in the second quarter of 2004 and 55% of revenue in the second quarter of 2003. An increase in sales from our OEM customers in Europe and Asia also contributed to our sales growth. OEM sales grew 19% from \$31.7 million in the second quarter of 2003 to \$37.8 million in the second quarter of 2004. OEM sales were 43% of sales for the second quarter of 2004, compared to 45% of sales for the second quarter of 2003. Sales of our digital products continued to increase and represented 47% of our revenue in the second quarter of 2004 as compared to 36% of our revenue in the second quarter of 2003. Additionally, sales of our products introduced within the last twelve months contributed almost \$10.5 million to revenue in the second quarter of 2004. These new products include our AMX, AVR, and the latest SwitchView product introductions.

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We experienced an increase in sales both within the United States and internationally. Sales within the United States increased 20% to \$52.9 million in the second quarter of 2004 from \$44.2 million in the second quarter of 2003. International sales increased 32%, to \$34.9 million in the second quarter of 2004 from \$26.4 million in the second quarter of 2003. Sales within the United States were 60% of sales for the second quarter of 2004 and 63% of sales for the second quarter of 2003. International sales were 40% of sales for the second quarter of 2004 and 37% of sales for the second quarter of 2003.

Net sales increased 23% to \$173.9 million for the first six months of 2004 from \$141.8 million for the first six months of 2003. As with the second quarter, the increase in sales resulted from new product introductions and from increased sales of our digital products. The strength in sales on a year-to-date basis was evident both in U.S. and international sales. Sales within the United States increased by approximately 20% to \$104.1 million in the first six months of 2004 from \$86.5 million in the first six months of 2003. International sales increased approximately 26% to \$69.8 million in the first six months of 2004 from \$55.3 million in the first six months of 2003. Additionally, sales to our branded customers increased 31% to \$100.7 million in the first six months of 2004 from \$76.9 million in the first six months of 2003, while sales to our OEM customers increased 12% to \$73.2 million in the first six months of the 2004 from \$64.9 million in the first six months of 2003.

Revenue for the second quarter of 2004 was at the high end of our guidance, and our outlook for the remainder of 2004 remains positive. We have seen mixed economic indicators during the past quarter, but believe the overall tone of our business remains positive.

Product introductions currently planned for the remainder of the year, combined with expected revenue contributions from our recent acquisitions, should allow us to continue our positive revenue growth trend for 2004. While certain product families that will generate revenue from our embedded products have been delayed at certain of our customers due to delays from another supplier of critical components for those customers, we expect revenue from our embedded products to contribute to sales growth in the second half of 2004. We expect revenues to grow between 18% and 22% for 2004 as compared to 2003. For the third quarter of 2004, we expect revenue to be in the \$89 to \$93 million range.

*Gross profit.* Gross profit may be affected by a variety of factors, including: the ratio of sales among our distribution channels, as OEM sales have lower gross margins than our branded sales; absorption of fixed costs as sales levels fluctuate; product mix, raw materials, and labor costs; new product introductions by us and by our competitors; and the level of our outsourcing of manufacturing and assembly services. Gross profit remained constant at 57.6% in the second quarter of 2004 as compared to the second quarter of 2003. Although gross margins remained constant, there were several offsetting factors that affected our margins in the second quarter of 2004. The primary reason margins in the second quarter of 2004 remained strong relates to the increase in mix of branded sales as compared to OEM sales, especially in the digital and the SwitchView product lines. Additionally, our AMX product line grew from 3.4% of sales in the second quarter of 2003 to 6.2% of sales in the second quarter of 2004. These product lines have higher than average margins. Our engineering and operations teams continue to work to lower product costs through product redesign to eliminate costly components and through negotiations with our contract manufacturers to reduce costs in our supply chain. However, we recorded additional reserves of approximately \$900,000 in the second quarter of 2004 to cover estimated exposure related to excess and obsolete inventory. We continually monitor our reserve balance for adequacy based on a variety of factors and record adjustments to reserves as needed. Gross margin increased to 57.9% for the first six months of 2004 from 56.6% for the first six months of 2003, primarily as a result of the higher mix of branded sales in the first quarter of 2004 when compared to the first quarter of 2003.

We expect gross margins to average between 56% and 58% in the remaining quarters of 2004. However, for the third quarter of 2004, we expect a higher mix of OEM sales, with the result that our margins may be flat to slightly down compared to the third quarter of 2004. For the year, we expect continued cost reductions from engineering redesigns, revenue from our embedded products, which have higher gross margins, and price reductions from our contract manufacturers to help offset the adverse impact from competitive and customer pressures.

*Research and development expenses.* Research and development expenses include compensation for engineers, support personnel, outside contracted services and materials costs, and are expensed as they are incurred. Research and development expenses were \$11.2 million, or 12.8% of net sales, in the second quarter of 2004 compared to \$7.7 million, or 10.8% of net sales, for the second quarter of 2003. The increase in the amount spent on research and development can be attributed to an increase in headcount, primarily as a result of the Soronti purchase in November 2003, the Crystal Link acquisition in early 2004, and the OSA acquisition early in the second quarter of 2004. Other factors related to the increase include adding additional test labs and increasing the amount spent for materials, certification, and testing of products as we accelerate the speed and number of our product introductions. We continue to invest heavily in new technologies such as embedded KVM, digital desktop extension, IPMI solutions, and wireless KVM solutions. Research and development expenses for the first six months of 2004 increased to \$20.7 million from \$14.5 million for the first six months of 2003 for the reasons listed above. As a percentage of net sales, year-to-date research and development expenses increased to 11.9% from 10.1%. We believe that the timely development of innovative products and enhancements to existing products is essential to maintaining our competitive position.



In the third quarter of 2004, we expect research and development expense to slightly increase sequentially but be flat as a percentage of sales. For the remainder of the year, we expect research and development expenses to continue to increase as a percentage of sales as we continue to add software content to our products.

*Acquired in-process research and development expense and other acquisition costs.* Acquisition related expenses in the second quarter of 2004 are comprised solely of the non-recurring write-off of \$21.7 million of in-process research and development expense related to the acquisition of OSA. Acquisition related expenses in the first six months of 2004 also include the non-recurring write-off of \$6.5 million of in-process research and development expense related to the acquisition of Crystal Link. There were no such charges in the first six months of 2003.

*Selling, general and administrative expenses.* Selling, general and administrative expenses include personnel costs for administration, finance, information systems, human resources, sales and marketing and general management, as well as some merger and acquisition related expenses, rent, utilities, legal and accounting expenses, bad debts, advertising, promotional material, trade show expenses and related travel costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$22.0 million, or 25.1% of net sales, for the second quarter of 2004 compared to \$18.1 million, or 25.7% of net sales, for the second quarter of 2003. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is primarily related to increased headcount as a result of the Soronti, Crystal Link, and OSA acquisitions. We also

continue to expand our international sales infrastructure. Other factors contributing to higher selling, general and administrative expenses were higher depreciation related to the SAP implementation, costs of compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and higher legal fees associated with protecting our intellectual property rights. Year-to-date selling, general, and administrative expenses increased to \$42.4 million, or 24.4% of net sales for 2004, from \$34.8 million, or 24.5% of year-to-date net sales in 2003, as a result of the factors mentioned above.

**We expect our selling, general and administrative expenses to be relatively flat in the third quarter of 2004 when compared sequentially to the second quarter of 2004. We expect patent litigation expense and Sarbanes-Oxley compliance and audit costs to increase slightly, in the third and fourth quarters of 2004. We expect these increases to be partially offset by lower trade show and insurance costs.**

*Amortization of intangible assets.* Amortization of \$6.4 million in the second quarter of 2004 is comprised of the amortization of the identifiable intangible assets created as a result of the merger transaction between Apex and Cybex and the acquisitions of Equinox, 2C, Soronti, Crystal Link, and OSA. Amortization of \$6.2 million in 2003 is comprised of the amortization of the identifiable intangible assets created as a result of the merger transaction between Apex and Cybex and the acquisitions of Equinox and 2C. The slight increase in amortization expense relates primarily to the additional amortization of intangibles from the Soronti, Crystal Link, and OSA acquisitions, which were offset by completing amortization during 2003 of several significant intangible assets recorded on the merger of Apex and Cybex and the acquisition of Equinox. Amortization expense decreased slightly from \$12.3 million in the first six months of 2003 to \$11.2 million in the first six months of 2004 as a result of the factors mentioned above. Amortization expense in the third and fourth quarters of 2004 is expected to remain flat when compared to the amount from the second quarter of 2004.

*Net investment income.* Net investment income decreased slightly to \$1.0 million in the second quarter of 2004 from \$1.3 million the second quarter of 2003. Although we had more cash and investments in 2004 than in 2003, the increase in available funds did not offset the decline in continued lower interest rates. In addition, in order to have funds available for the OSA acquisition, we maintained a higher level of liquid investments, which yielded a lower rate of return. Net investment income decreased from \$2.5 million in the first six months of 2003 to \$2.3 million in the first six months of 2004 as a result of the factors mentioned above.

*Net realized investment losses.* Net realized investment losses improved slightly from \$123,000 in the second quarter of 2003 to \$104,000 in second quarter of 2004. Net realized investment losses improved slightly for the first half of the year as well, from \$210,000 in the first six months of 2003 to \$168,000 in the first six months of 2004.

*Other expense, net.* Net other expense improved slightly from an expense of \$114,000 in the second quarter of 2003, to an expense of \$98,000 in the second quarter of 2004. For the first half of the year, net other expense improved from an expense of \$419,000 in the first six months of 2003 to an expense of \$148,000 in the first six months of 2004. The improvement related primarily to foreign exchange losses of \$294,000 recorded in the first quarter of 2003 as compared to approximately \$29,000 recorded in the first quarter of 2004.

*Provision for income taxes.* The provision for income taxes was approximately \$5.1 million for the six months ended July 2, 2004, compared to \$5.1 million for the six months ended June 27, 2003. The increase in the effective tax rate is primarily attributable to the impact of \$21.7 million of acquired in-process research and development expense, which is not deductible for tax purposes, and \$1.4 million of additional deferred compensation expense (related to assumed incentive stock options which have no tax benefit to the company) recorded during the second quarter as a result of the acquisition of OSA. This amount was offset by the tax impact of a higher mix of pre-tax income contributed by our Shannon operations that is taxed at a lower rate. Including these items, we expect our effective tax rate to be in the 40% to 42% range for the year ended December 31, 2004.

*Net income (loss).* Net loss for the second quarter of 2004 was \$13.4 million compared to net income of \$7.3 million for the second quarter of 2003, as a result of the above factors, including increases in selling, general and administrative charges, research and development expenses and the write-off of acquired research and development expense as a result of the OSA acquisition, offset somewhat by the increase in our revenues. As a percentage of sales, net loss for the second quarter of 2004 was 15.2%, compared to net income of 10.4% for the second quarter of 2003. For the first half of the year, the net loss was \$4.9 million, or 2.8%, in 2004 as compared to net income of \$15.5 million, or 10.9% of net sales, in 2003 as a result of the factors mentioned above.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of July 2, 2004, our principal sources of liquidity consisted of over \$289 million in cash, cash equivalents, and investments. We have no outstanding debt or available credit facilities as of this filing.

Our operating activities generated cash of over \$32.5 million in the first six months of 2004, compared to approximately \$38.7 million in the six months of 2003. The reduction in positive cash flow is the result of increases in both inventories and accounts receivable. Inventories increased from \$21.3 million at December 31, 2003 to \$22.0 million at July 2, 2004. The increase in inventory was primarily the result of adding inventory in anticipation of new product introductions planned in the second half of 2004. Our inventory turns for the latest quarter were 6.7, slightly below our goal of 7. We will continue to monitor our inventory closely as we have over the last several years and work to increase our turns. We experienced an increase in receivables as a result of the timing and volume of sales in the second quarter of 2004. Additionally, our DSOs increased slightly to 50 days from 49 days for the same period last year. The DSOs are better than our goal of 60 days. A decline in accounts payable and in accrued compensation also affected cash flow from operations for the first six months of 2004.

We implemented a new enterprise resource planning system in the fourth quarter of 2003 at our United States locations, and in our international locations, except for OSA, during July 2004. We have capitalized the costs of the new system to date and have begun depreciating the costs for the portion of the system used in the United States. As of July 2, 2004, \$10.7 million had been capitalized for this new system and \$6.9 million had been placed in service for our locations in the United States. We expect the total cost of the new system to be \$12.0 to \$13.5 million.

In the ordinary course of our business, we may at any point in time have a significant amount of contractual commitments not yet recognized in our financial statements. These commitments relate primarily to our need to schedule the purchase of inventories in advance of the related forecasted sales to customers. We have longer lead times for the products we purchase from suppliers based in Asia than those for our U.S. based and European suppliers. Our actual contractual commitments are typically limited to products needed for one to three months of forecasted sales. The liabilities for these inventory purchases along with the related inventory assets are typically recognized upon our receipt of the products. We also have at any point in time a variety of short term contractual commitments for services such as advertising, marketing, accounting, legal, and research and development activities. The liabilities for these services and the related expenses are typically recognized upon our receipt of the related services. As of July 2, 2004, we had \$20.7 million of such commitments. None of our expected purchase commitments required payment beyond the next year.

We intend to use a portion of our cash and investments for strategic acquisitions of technologies and companies that will enhance and complement our existing technologies and help increase our sales.

## Investments

Our investments consist primarily of bank deposits, money market funds, corporate bonds, municipal bonds, commercial paper, mortgage backed securities guaranteed by U.S. government agencies, and common stock. We classify our debt and equity securities as available-for-sale securities and report them at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses excluded from earnings and reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. We periodically review our investment portfolio for investments considered to have sustained an other-than-temporary decline in value. Upon review of our investment portfolio as of July 2, 2004, no investments were considered to have sustained an other-than-temporary decline, and no impairment charge was recorded.

**Certain Transactions**

*Acquisition of Crystal Link Technologies*

On January 6, 2004, we acquired Crystal Link Technologies for an initial payment of cash and common stock of approximately \$6.7 million, plus assumed liabilities of approximately \$2.1 million and acquisition costs of approximately \$163,000. The purchase agreement calls for possible additional earn-out payments of up to \$5.0 million based on future technical enhancements and sales goals. Crystal Link, based in Escondido, California, has developed wireless technology for KVM switching and extension products, which is incorporated into our LongView Wireless product.

We recorded the acquisition under the purchase method of accounting, and allocated the purchase price based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, purchased research and development costs allocated to patent-pending technology were capitalized and will be amortized over the respective estimated useful

lives. The remaining amounts of purchased research and development were expensed upon the closing of the transaction. The valuation resulted in an excess of acquired net assets over cost, or negative goodwill of approximately \$143,000. As prescribed under FAS 141, *Business Combinations*, the negative goodwill was recorded as a contingent liability due to the potential future earn-outs. Goodwill will likely be recorded if the additional earn-outs mentioned previously are achieved. If the earn-outs are not achieved, the negative goodwill will be allocated across all acquired assets, including acquired research and development expense. In the event goodwill is recorded due to the earn-out payments, then goodwill will not be amortized but will be included in our annual review of goodwill for impairment.

#### *Acquisition of OSA Technologies, Inc.*

On April 6, 2004, we acquired OSA Technologies, Inc. (OSA) for cash and common stock of \$97.5 million, plus assumed liabilities of approximately \$1.7 million, employee stock options of approximately \$2.5 million and acquisition costs of approximately \$1.1 million. Additionally, we recorded \$6.4 million of deferred compensation related to the OSA employee stock options at the time of the acquisition on April 6, 2004. OSA is headquartered in San Jose, California and has additional offices in Shanghai, China and Taipei, Taiwan. OSA has developed embedded manageability firmware and software using Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) solutions. The results of OSA's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements since the date of acquisition.

The acquisition was recorded under the purchase method of accounting, and the purchase price was allocated based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, purchased research and development costs allocated to patent-pending technology were capitalized and will be amortized over the respective estimated useful lives. The remaining amounts of purchased research and development were expensed upon the closing of the transaction. The goodwill recorded as result of the acquisition will not be amortized but will be included in our annual review of goodwill for impairment. The excess of the fair value over the intrinsic value of the unvested OSA options and the fair value of the vested OSA options at the date of consummation have been included in the purchase consideration.

#### **Critical Accounting Policies**

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

We review customer contracts to determine if all of the requirements for revenue recognition have been met prior to recording revenues from sales transactions. We generally record sales revenue upon shipment of our products, net of any discounts, since we generally do not have significant post delivery obligations, the product price is fixed and determinable, collection of the resulting receivable is probable, and product returns are reasonably estimable. We generally ship products upon receipt of a purchase order from a customer. We record revenue in accordance with the applicable terms of each respective customer contract. Accordingly, revenue on products shipped FOB destination is recorded when the customer takes possession of the goods, and revenue on products shipped FOB shipping point is recorded when the goods leave our facilities. Shipping and handling fees are included in net sales,

and the related costs are included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

We accrue for sales returns as a reduction of sales and cost of sales based on our experience from historical customer returns, which we believe provides a reasonable estimate of future returns. Our sales agreements generally include a one-month unconditional return policy. We also allow additional rights of return to certain distributors, which generally extend the return period to 90 days. If actual future customer returns are less favorable than those projected by management, additional sales return costs may be incurred. The reserve is included as a reduction in the carrying value of accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

We record royalty revenue upon shipment by OEMs of the related products within which our technologies are embedded or upon release of our software which we license. Revenue from our maintenance and support agreements is deferred and recognized ratably over the term of the agreements.

Prior to extending credit to a new customer, we perform a detailed credit review of the customer and establish credit limits based on the results of our credit review. We review collection experience periodically to determine if the customer's payment terms and credit limits need to be revised. We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our 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 may be required. If circumstances change with regard to individual receivable balances that had previously been determined to be uncollectible (and for which a specific reserve had been established), a reduction in our allowance for doubtful accounts may be required.

We participate in cooperative advertising and market development programs with certain distributors and OEMs. We use these programs to reimburse distributors and OEMs for certain forms of advertising, and in general, allow distributors and OEMs credits up to a specified percentage of net purchases. Our costs associated with these programs are estimated and accrued at the time of sale, and are included in sales and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Payments of invoices submitted by our customers are deducted from the accrued liability.

We carry our inventory at the lower of cost or market, with cost being determined using the first-in, first-out method. We use standard costs for material, labor, and manufacturing overhead to value our inventory. We review and revise our standard costs on a quarterly basis. Therefore, our inventory costs approximate actual costs at the end of each reporting period. We write down our inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory to the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual future demand or market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

We provide for the estimated cost of product warranties at the time revenue is recognized. While we engage in extensive product quality programs and processes, including actively monitoring and evaluating the quality of our component suppliers and contract manufacturers, our warranty obligation is affected by product failure rates, failure rates of purchased components integrated into our products, material usage, and other rework costs incurred in correcting a product failure. Should actual product failure rates, material usage, or other rework costs differ from our estimates, revisions to our estimated warranty liability may be required.

We hold investments in various publicly traded debt securities, including mortgaged-backed and other asset-backed securities. We record an investment impairment charge when we believe an investment has experienced a decline in value that is other than temporary. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of underlying investments could result in losses or an inability to recover the carrying value of the investments that may not be reflected in an investments current carrying value, thereby possibly requiring an impairment charge in the future. There were no other-than-temporary impairment charges recorded against investments in 2004 or 2003.

We also invest in privately held entities and generally record our investments in these entities at cost or we use the equity method if we have the ability to exercise significant influence over the entity. We review our investments in these entities periodically to determine if circumstances (both financial and non-financial) exist that indicate that we will not recover our initial investment. We record impairment charges on investments having a carrying value that is greater than the value that we would reasonably expect to receive in an arm's length sale of the investment. There were no impairment charges recorded against privately-held investments in 2004 or 2003.



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Effective January 1, 2002, we adopted SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and ceased amortizing goodwill. Our initial test for goodwill impairment as of January 1, 2002 determined that no adjustment for impairment was required. Additionally, our annual test for goodwill impairment, performed in the fourth quarter of 2003, determined that no adjustment for impairment was required. Our testing indicated that the implied fair value of our goodwill exceeded its carrying value; accordingly, in accordance with SFAS 142, no further impairment analysis was required. If economic conditions deteriorate and indicators of impairment become present, an adjustment to the carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets may be required.

We review long-lived assets for impairment under the guidance prescribed by SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. We recognize impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying values. An impairment loss would be recognized in the amount by which the recorded value of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, measured by the quoted market price of an asset or an estimate based on the best information available in the circumstances. There were no such losses recognized during 2004 or 2003.

We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. We provide for income taxes currently payable and, in addition, provide deferred income taxes for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements and for known contingencies. Temporary differences relate principally to the allowance for doubtful accounts, allowance for sales returns, liability for warranty claims, unrealized gain (loss) on investments, acquired intangible assets, accumulated depreciation, loss on write-down of investments, and inventory reserves. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

We undergo various tax authority audits in the ordinary course of business and reserve for known tax contingencies as they arise. If tax audit adjustments differ from the amounts we have provided, we record differences as changes in estimates in the period in which they become known.

### **Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks.**

Our primary market risk is the potential loss arising from increases in interest rates, which could have an adverse impact on the fair value of our investment securities. Our investment policy is to manage our investment portfolio to preserve principal and liquidity while maximizing the return on our investment portfolio through the investment of available funds. We diversify our investment portfolio by investing in a variety of highly-rated investment-grade securities and through the use of different investment managers. Our investment securities portfolio is primarily invested in securities with maturities (or interest rate resets) of two years or less with at least an investment grade rating to minimize interest rate and credit risk as well as to provide for an immediate source of funds. Market risk, calculated as the potential change in fair value in our investment portfolio resulting from a hypothetical 10% change in interest rates, was not material at July 2, 2004. We generally hold investment securities until maturity.

We also face foreign currency exchange rate risk to the extent that the value of certain foreign currencies relative to the U.S. dollar affects our financial results. Our international operations transact a portion of our business in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, predominantly the euro, and changes in exchange rates may positively or negatively affect our revenues, gross margins, operating expenses, and retained earnings since these transactions are reported by us in U.S. dollars. We occasionally purchase foreign currency forwards aimed at limiting the impact of currency fluctuations. These instruments provide only limited protection against currency exchange risks, and there can be no assurance that such an approach will be successful, especially if a significant and sudden decline occurs in the value of local currencies. As of July 2, 2004, we had no open forward contracts.

### **Item 4. Controls and Procedures.**

(a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* Based on their evaluation as of July 2, 2004, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

(b) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There were no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any corrective actions with

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regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses. We are in the process of implementing a new ERP system, which we expect, when fully implemented, will enhance our internal control over financial reporting through the automation and standardization of certain controls and processes and will support our anticipated future growth. We have reviewed the internal controls over financial reporting in place at OSA and expect to implement limited changes to align those with our internal controls at other locations.

**PART II OTHER INFORMATION**

**Item 1. Legal Proceedings.**

In May 2001, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against Raritan Computer Inc. The Raritan complaint sought injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees and costs under three of our patents. After a seven day bench trial in New York in January of 2002, U.S. District Judge Milton Pollack found that there was no infringement of these patents by Raritan and ordered that judgment be entered in favor of Raritan.

In April 2003, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued its ruling on our appeal in this patent litigation. The Court of Appeals ruled in our favor by vacating the non-infringement decision of the District Court for the Southern District of New York and remanding the case for further proceedings consistent with the Court of Appeals' opinion.

In September 2003, Raritan petitioned the United States Supreme Court for a Writ of Certiorari to review the Court of Appeals decision. The Supreme Court declined to review Raritan's petition in December 2003, and the case is now back before the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

In October 2003, we filed a complaint for patent infringement in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama against ClearCube Technology, Inc. The ClearCube complaint seeks injunctive relief, damages, attorneys' fees, and costs under two of our patents. ClearCube filed counterclaims alleging non-infringement, unenforceability, invalidity, and misuse of the Avocent patents.

**Item 2. Changes in Securities, Use of Proceeds and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

On January 6, 2004, we issued an aggregate of 106,838 shares of our common stock to the shareholders of Crystal Link in connection with our acquisition of Crystal Link. On April 6, 2004, we issued an aggregate of 1,229,057 shares of our common stock to the shareholders of OSA in connection with our acquisition of OSA. These sales of securities were exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to Regulation S or Rule 506 of Regulation D. The resale of these shares was filed on a registration statement on Form S-3 with the Securities and Exchange Commission which became effective in July 2004.

**Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.**

On June 10, 2004, we held our Annual Meeting of Stockholders. The matters voted on at the meeting and the results of these votes are as follows:

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1. Election of Class II Directors.

	<b>Votes for</b>	<b>Votes Withheld</b>
1. William H. McAleer	39,754,861	4,857,192
2. David P. Vieau	40,197,530	4,414,523
3. Doyle C. Weeks	40,878,726	3,733,327

2. Ratification of the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as our independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004.

<b>Votes For</b>	<b>Votes Against</b>	<b>Votes Abstained</b>
43,001,766	1,603,475	6,812

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

(a) Exhibits

**31.1** Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer

**31.2** Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 Section 302(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer

**32.1** Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On April 8, 2004, we filed a Report on Form 8-K with the SEC regarding the public dissemination of a press release announcing that Avocent had completed the acquisition of OSA Technologies Inc.

On April 22, 2004, we filed a Report on Form 8-K with the SEC regarding the public dissemination of a press release announcing the financial results for our first quarter ended April 2, 2004.

ITEMS 3 AND 5 ARE NOT APPLICABLE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

**SIGNATURES**

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

AVOCENT CORPORATION  
(Registrant)

Date: August 11, 2004

/s/ Douglas E. Pritchett  
Douglas E. Pritchett  
Senior Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial  
Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer)