

8X8 INC /DE/  
Form 10-Q  
November 09, 2006

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

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FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2006

OR

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 000-21783

[8X8, INC.](#)

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

**Delaware**

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

**77-0142404**

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

3151 Jay Street  
Santa Clara, CA 95054

(Address of Principal Executive Offices including Zip Code)

(408) 727-1885

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).  YES  NO

The number of shares of the Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of November 1, 2006 was 61,409,291.

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8X8, INC.  
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Part I -- FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## 8X8, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(In thousands, unaudited)

	September 30, 2006	March 31, 2006
	-----	-----
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents .....	\$ 5,253	\$ 6,259
Short-term investments .....	8,237	12,726
Accounts receivable, net .....	1,092	776
Inventory .....	3,641	1,738
Deferred cost of goods sold .....	1,159	1,542
Other current assets .....	894	774
	-----	-----
Total current assets .....	20,276	23,815
Long-term investments .....	998	3,972
Property and equipment, net .....	3,151	3,071
Other assets .....	260	262
	-----	-----
	\$ 24,685	\$ 31,120
	=====	=====
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable .....	\$ 5,627	\$ 4,907
Accrued compensation .....	739	937
Accrued warranty .....	303	301
Deferred revenue .....	2,000	2,493
Other accrued liabilities .....	2,824	2,319
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities .....	11,493	10,957
	-----	-----
Other liabilities.....	176	70
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note 7)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock .....	61	61
Additional paid-in capital .....	216,440	215,072
Accumulated other comprehensive loss .....	(11)	(35)
Accumulated deficit .....	(203,474)	(195,005)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity .....	13,016	20,093
	-----	-----
	\$ 24,685	\$ 31,120
	=====	=====

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



## 8X8, INC.

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Service revenues .....	\$ 11,332	\$ 5,719	\$ 21,209	\$ 10,715
Product revenues .....	1,916	1,344	4,310	2,353
Total revenues .....	13,248	7,063	25,519	13,068
Operating expenses:				
Cost of service revenues .....	5,015	2,795	9,777	4,864
Cost of product revenues .....	1,354	2,537	4,282	4,642
Research and development .....	1,293	1,446	2,653	2,770
Selling, general and administrative .....	8,498	6,042	17,703	11,907
Total operating expenses .....	16,160	12,820	34,415	24,183
Loss from operations .....	(2,912)	(5,757)	(8,896)	(11,115)
Other income, net .....	184	189	427	411
Net loss .....	\$ (2,728)	\$ (5,568)	\$ (8,469)	\$ (10,704)
Net loss per share:				
Basic and diluted.....	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.20)
Weighted average number of shares:				
Basic and diluted.....	61,329	53,871	61,233	53,847

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

## 8X8, INC.

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(In thousands, unaudited)

	<b>Six Months Ended September 30,</b>	
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss .....	\$ (8,469)	\$ (10,704)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization .....	641	313
Stock compensation .....	1,211	25
Other .....	146	(64)
Changes in assets and liabilities.....	(1,284)	(859)
Net cash used in operating activities .....	(7,755)	(11,289)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment .....	(864)	(842)
Purchase of short-term investments .....	--	(6,733)
Sale of short-term investments .....	--	350
Maturities of short-term investments .....	7,450	1,000
Sale of property and equipment .....	16	--
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities .....	6,602	(6,225)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Capital lease payments .....	(10)	(8)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock plans...	157	98
Net cash used in financing activities .....	147	90
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents .....	(1,006)	(17,424)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period .....	6,259	22,515
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period .....	\$ 5,253	\$ 5,091
Supplemental disclosure:		
Assets acquired under capital lease.....	\$ 10	\$ 108

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

8X8, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

THE COMPANY

8x8, Inc. ("8x8" or the "Company") develops and markets communication technology and services for Internet protocol, or IP, telephony and video applications. The Company was incorporated in California in February 1987, and in December 1996 was reincorporated in Delaware.

The Company offers the Packet8 broadband voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, and video communications service, Packet8 Virtual Office service and videophone equipment and services. The Packet8 voice and video communications service ("Packet8") enables broadband Internet users to add digital voice and video communications services to their high-speed Internet connection. Customers can choose a direct-dial phone number from any of the rate centers offered by the service, and then use an 8x8-supplied terminal adapter to connect any telephone to a broadband Internet connection and make or receive calls from a regular telephone number. All Packet8 telephone accounts come with voice mail, caller ID, call waiting, call waiting caller ID, call forwarding, hold, line-alternate, 3-way conferencing, web access to account controls, and online billing. In addition, 8x8 offers a videophone for use with the Packet8 service, a business telephone for use with the Packet8 Virtual Office service, and several home telephones and telephone adapter boxes for use with the residential service.

Substantially all of the Company's revenues are generated from the sale, license and provisioning of VoIP products, services and technology. Prior to fiscal 2004, the Company was focused on its VoIP semiconductor business (through its subsidiary Netergy Microelectronics, Inc.) and hosted iPBX solutions business (through its subsidiary Centile, Inc.). In late fiscal 2003, the Company began to devote more of its resources to the promotion, distribution and development of the Packet8 service than to its existing semiconductor business or hosted iPBX solutions business. The Company completed several transactions during fiscal 2004 to license and sell technology and assets of these former businesses, including the sale of its hosted iPBX research and development center in France, the sale and license of its next generation video semiconductor development effort, and the license of technology and manufacturing rights for its VoIP semiconductor products to other semiconductor companies. In addition, during January 2004, the Company announced the end of life of its VoIP semiconductor products, and began accepting last time buy orders from customers. The Company continues to own the voice and video technology related to the semiconductor and iPBX businesses, and utilizes this technology in the Packet8 service offering, and continues to sell or license this technology to third parties.

The Company's fiscal year ends on March 31 of each calendar year. Each reference to a fiscal year in these notes to the consolidated financial statements refers to the fiscal year ending March 31 of the calendar year indicated (for example, fiscal 2007 refers to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007).

LIQUIDITY

The Company has sustained net losses and negative cash flows from operations since fiscal 1999 that have been funded primarily through the issuance of equity securities and borrowings. Management believes that current cash and cash equivalents and cash flows generated from operations will be sufficient to finance the Company's operations



through at least the next 12 months. However, the Company continually evaluates its cash needs and anticipates seeking additional equity or debt financing in order to achieve the Company's overall business objectives. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available, or, if available, at a price that is acceptable to the Company. Failure to generate sufficient revenues, raise additional capital or reduce certain discretionary spending could have an adverse impact on the Company's ability to achieve its longer term business objectives.

## 2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared on substantially the same basis as our annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. In the opinion of management, these financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair statement of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. 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 condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet dated as of March 31, 2006 was derived from audited consolidated financial statements, but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2006 and notes thereto included in the Company's fiscal 2006 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods included in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period or the entire fiscal year.

### Investments

The Company's investments are comprised of U.S. government debt agencies, corporate debt, auction rate securities and bank issues. All short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale.

### Packet8 Service Revenue

Historically, the Company deferred revenue recognition of new subscriber revenue from its Packet8 service offerings for up to 30 days to ensure that the customer's 30-day trial period had expired and the customer did not cancel the service. By June 2006, the Company had established a sufficient history of subscriber conduct to make reasonable estimates of cancellations, and the Company has begun recognizing new subscriber revenue in the month the new order was shipped, net of an allowance for expected cancellations in the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The allowance for returns also is based on the Company's historical experience. As a result of this change in revenue recognition, the Company recognized an additional \$68,000 of new order service revenue, \$280,000 of new order product revenue and \$466,000 of new order cost of product during the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) consensus No. 00-21, "Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" requires that revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables be divided into separate units of accounting if the deliverables in the arrangement meet specific criteria. In addition, arrangement consideration must be allocated among the separate units of accounting based on their relative fair values, with certain limitations. The provisioning of the Packet8 service with the accompanying desktop terminal or videophone adapter constitutes a revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables. In accordance with the guidance of EITF No. 00-21, the Company allocates Packet8 revenues, including activation fees, among the desktop terminal adapter or videophone and subscriber services. Subsequent to the subscriber's initial purchase of the service, revenues allocated to the desktop terminal adapter or videophone are recognized as product revenues during the period of the sale less the allowance for estimated returns during the 30 day trial period. All other revenues are recognized when the related services are

provided. *Deferred Cost of Goods Sold*

Deferred cost of goods sold represents the cost of products sold for which the distributor has a right of return. The cost of the products sold is recognized contemporaneously with the recognition of revenue.

#### Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)"), which establishes standards for the accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services. SFAS 123(R) revised SFAS No. 123 "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS 123) and superseded Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. Under the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an expense over the employee's requisite service period (generally the vesting period of the equity grant), net of estimated forfeitures. The Company elected to adopt the modified prospective transition method as provided by SFAS No. 123(R) and, accordingly, financial statement amounts for the prior periods presented in this Form 10-Q have not been restated to reflect the fair value method of expensing share-based compensation.

Prior to April 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based awards in accordance with APB 25, whereby the difference between the exercise price and the fair market value on the date of grant, the intrinsic value, is recognized as compensation expense. Under the intrinsic value method of accounting, no compensation expense was generally recognized in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations since the exercise price of the Company's employee stock option grant generally equaled the fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. However, to the extent awards were granted either below fair market value or were modified which required a re-measurement of compensation costs, the Company recorded compensation expense.

Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 included both the unvested portion of stock-based awards granted prior to April 1, 2006 and stock-based awards granted subsequent to April 1, 2006. Stock options granted in periods prior to fiscal 2007 were measured based on SFAS No. 123 criteria, whereas stock options granted subsequent to April 1, 2006 were measured based on SFAS No. 123(R) criteria. In conjunction with the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), the Company changed its method of attributing the value of stock-based compensation to expense from the accelerated multiple-option approach to the straight-line single option method. Compensation expense for all share-based payment awards granted subsequent to April 1, 2006 is recognized using the straight-line single-option method. Stock-based compensation expense included in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 includes the impact of estimated forfeitures. SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The cumulative effect of changing from using the impact of estimated forfeitures to actual forfeitures was not material. For the periods prior to fiscal 2007, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

#### Stock Option Plans

The Company has several stock-based compensation plans (the "Plans") that are described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006. The Company, under the various equity plans, grants stock options for shares of common stock to employees, non-employees, directors and consultants. As of September 30, 2006, the 1992 Stock Plan, 1996 Stock Plan and 1996 Director Option Plan had expired and the 1999 Nonstatutory Stock Option Plan was cancelled by the Board, but there are still options outstanding under the Plans. Options generally vest over four years are granted at fair market value on the date of the grant and generally expire ten years from that date.

In May 2006, the Board approved the 2006 Stock Plan (the "2006 Plan"). The Company's stockholders subsequently adopted the 2006 Plan at the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders held September 18, 2006, and the 2006 Plan became effective in October 2006. The Company reserved 7,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for issuance under this plan. The 2006 Plan provides for granting incentive stock options to employees and nonstatutory stock options to employees, directors or consultants. The stock option price of incentive stock options granted may not be less than the fair market value on the effective date of the grant. Other types of options and awards under the 2006 Plan may be granted at any price approved by the administrator, which generally will be the compensation committee of the board of directors. Options generally vest over four years and expire ten years after grant. The 2006 Plan expires in May 2016.

### Option Activity

Option activity since March 31, 2006 is summarized as follows:

	Shares Available for Grant	Shares Subject to Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Balance at March 31, 2006.....	4,059,405	8,870,718	\$ 2.31
Changes in options available for grant..	1,000,000	--	--
Granted.....	(1,825,200)	1,825,200	1.44
Exercised.....	--	(146,151)	0.56
Return to plan.....	535,134	(1,434,716)	1.84
Termination of plans.....	(3,769,339)	--	--
Balance at September 30, 2006.....	--	9,115,051	\$ 2.24

The 1996 Plan has provided for an annual increase in the number of shares reserved for issuance under the 1996 Plan on the first day of the Company's fiscal year in an amount equal to 5% of the Company's common stock issued and outstanding at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year, subject to a maximum annual increase of 1,000,000 shares. The annual increase on the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2007 was 1,000,000 shares, but the plan subsequently expired.

During the period ended September 30, 2006, 3,769,339 shares available for future stock option grants were cancelled due to the expiration of these shares under the 1996 Stock Plan and the 1996 Director Option Plan.

The following table summarizes the stock options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2006:

	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
\$0.01 - \$1.48....	2,674,066	\$ 1.26	7.93	\$ 108,088	1,239,110	\$ 1.11	\$ 103,
\$1.54 - \$1.72....	1,863,127	\$ 1.68	7.88	--	936,668	\$ 1.69	
\$1.73 - \$1.87....	2,016,201	\$ 1.84	6.20	--	1,490,552	\$ 1.86	
\$1.88 - \$3.47....	1,906,681	\$ 2.82	6.42	--	1,263,156	\$ 2.96	

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\$3.59 - \$18.00...	654,976	\$	7.45	4.67	--	573,493	\$	7.89	
	-----					-----			-----
	9,115,051				\$	108,088	5,502,979		\$ 103,
	=====					=====	=====		=====

Stock-based Compensation Expense

As of September 30, 2006, there were \$3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation costs related to stock options. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.45 years.

To value option grants and other awards for actual and pro forma stock-based compensation, the Company has used the Black-Scholes option valuation model. When the measurement date is certain, the fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant. Fair value determined using Black-Scholes varies based on assumptions used for the expected stock price volatility, expected life, risk-free interest rates and future dividend payments. During the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, the Company used historical volatility of our stock over a period equal to the expected life of the options to estimate their fair value. The expected life assumption represents the weighted-average period stock-based awards are expected to remain outstanding. These expected life assumptions are established through the review of historical exercise behavior of stock-based award grants with similar vesting periods. The risk-free interest is based on the closing market bid yields on actively traded U.S. treasury securities in the over-the-counter market for the expected term equal to the expected term of the option. The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of future dividend payouts.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to compute reported and pro forma stock-based compensation to employees and directors for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 and pro forma stock-based compensation for the three months ended September 30, 2005:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six M S
	2006	2005 *	2006
Expected volatility.....	--	135%	
Expected dividend yield.....	--	--	
Risk-free interest rate.....	--	4.07%	4
Weighted average expected option term.....	--	3.47 years	3.33 ye
Weighted average fair value of options granted..... \$	--	\$ 1.45	\$ 0

\* The weighted average assumptions for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 were determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123.

In accordance with SFAS 123(R), the Company recorded \$548,000 and \$1,180,000 in compensation expense relative to stock options for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

Under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan, eligible employees can participate and purchase common stock semi-annually through payroll deductions at a price equal to 85% of the fair market value of the common stock at the beginning of each one year offering period or the end of a six month purchase period, whichever is lower. The contribution amount may not exceed ten percent of an employee's base compensation, including commissions but not including bonuses and overtime. The Company accounts for the Employee Stock Purchase Plan as a compensatory plan and recorded compensation expense of \$0 and \$31,000 for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 in

accordance with SFAS 123(R).

The adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) did not impact the Company's methodology to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The estimated fair value of stock purchase rights granted under the Employee Stock Purchase Plan were estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six M S
	2006	2005	2006
Expected volatility.....	107%	137%	
Expected dividend yield.....	--	--	
Risk-free interest rate.....	4.64%	3.65%	4
Weighted average expected option term.....	0.74	0.77	0
Weighted average fair value of options granted.....	\$ 0.66	\$ 1.20	\$ 0

As of September 30, 2006, there was \$60,000 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to employee stock purchases. These costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.5 years.

#### Impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)

The components of the Company's actual and pro forma stock-based compensation expense and the impact to the net loss per share are summarized below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six M S
	Actual 2006	Pro Forma 2005 (1)	Actual 2006
Employee stock options.....	\$ 548	\$ 731	\$ 1,
Employee stock purchase.....	--	45	
	\$ 548	\$ 776	\$ 1,
Impact to basic and diluted net loss per share.....	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.02	\$ 0

(1) Stock-based compensation for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 was calculated based on the pro forma application of SFAS No. 123, and was not included in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

SFAS No. 123(R) requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation costs to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow. The future realizability of tax benefits related to stock compensation is dependent upon the timing of employee exercises and future taxable income, among other factors. The Company did not realize any tax benefit from the stock compensation charge incurred during the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 as the Company believes that it is more likely than not that it will not realize the benefit from tax deductions related to equity compensation.

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As prescribed in SFAS No. 123(R), the following table summarizes the distribution of stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases under SFAS No. 123(R) among the Company's operating functions for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 which was recorded as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>	<b>Six Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>
Cost of service revenues .....	\$ 21	\$ 63
Cost of product revenues .....	5	11
Research and development .....	137	312
Selling, general and administrative .....	385	825
Total stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases, pre-tax.....	548	1,211
Tax benefit	--	--
Stock based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases, net of tax.....	\$ 548	\$ 1,211

Prior to April 1, 2006, the Company accounted for share-based compensation to employees in accordance with APB 25. The Company also followed the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123. The following table reflects the pro forma net loss and net loss per share for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30, 2005</b>	<b>Six Months Ended September 30, 2005</b>
Net loss, as reported (1) .....	\$ (5,568)	\$ (10,704)
Deduct: Total employee stock-based compensation expense determined pursuant to SFAS No.123 (2).....	(776)	(1,354)
Pro forma net loss (3) .....	\$ (6,344)	\$ (12,058)
Basic and diluted net loss per share:		
As reported .....	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.20)
Pro forma (3) .....	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.22)

(1) Net loss and net loss per share for the period ended September 30, 2005 did not include stock-based compensation for employee stock options and employee stock purchases under SFAS No. 123 because the Company did not adopt the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123.

(2) Stock-based compensation for the period ended September 30, 2005 is calculated based on the pro forma application of SFAS No. 123.

(3) Net loss and net loss per share for the period ended September 30, 2005 represents the pro forma information

based on SFAS No. 123.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a Replacement of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3" ("SFAS No. 154"). SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application for voluntary changes in accounting principle unless it is impracticable to do so or another methodology is required by the standard. Retrospective application refers to the application of a different accounting principle to previously issued financial statements as if that principle had always been used. SFAS No. 154's retrospective application requirement replaces APB No. 20's ("Accounting Changes") requirement to recognize most voluntary changes in accounting principle by including in net income (loss) of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This statement defines retrospective application as the application of a different accounting principle to prior accounting periods as if that principle had always been used or as the adjustment of previously issued financial statements to reflect a change in the reporting entity. SFAS No. 154 also redefines restatement as the revising of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. The requirements are effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and will only impact the consolidated financial statements in periods in which a change in accounting principle is made. The Company adopted this standard in the quarter ended June 30, 2006 and the adoption will only impact the Consolidated Financial Statements in period in which a change in accounting principle is made.

In March 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus on Issue No. 06-03 "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Government Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation)" ("EITF No. 06-03"). The Company is required to adopt the provisions of EITF No. 06-03 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. The Company currently reports revenue net of taxes collected and remitted to governmental authorities. The Company does not expect the adoption of the provisions of EITF No. 06-03 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 to have a material impact on its results of operations and financial condition.

In July 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. This Interpretation requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company expects to adopt FIN 48 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008, with the cumulative effect, if any, of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48 on its consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

### 3. BALANCE SHEET DETAIL

September 30, 2006	March 31, 2006
-----	-----

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Inventory (in thousands):

Work-in-process .....	\$	2,806	\$	1,192
Finished goods .....		835		546
		-----		-----
	\$	3,641	\$	1,738
		=====		=====

4. NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of vested, unrestricted common shares outstanding during the period (denominator). Due to net losses incurred for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, basic and diluted shares outstanding for each of the respective periods are the same. The following equity instruments were not included in the computations of net loss per share because the effect on the calculations would be anti-dilutive (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Common stock options .....	9,115	8,624	9,115	8,624
Warrants .....	8,417	6,292	8,417	6,292
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	17,532	14,916	17,532	14,916
	=====	=====	=====	=====

5. COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Comprehensive loss, as defined, includes all changes in equity (net assets) during a period from non-owner sources. The difference between the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss is due primarily to unrealized gains and losses on investments classified as available-for-sale. Comprehensive loss for the three months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Net loss, as reported.....	\$ (2,728)	\$ (5,568)	\$ (8,469)	\$ (10,704)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in securities..	21	(16)	24	(13)
Less: reclassification adjustment for gain (loss) included in net loss.....	--	--	--	(6)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Comprehensive loss.....	\$ (2,707)	\$ (5,584)	\$ (8,445)	\$ (10,723)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

6. SEGMENT REPORTING

SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," establishes annual and interim reporting standards for an enterprise's business segments and related disclosures about its products, services, geographic areas and major customers. Under SFAS No. 131, the method for determining what information to report is based upon the way management organizes the operating segments within the Company for making operating decisions and assessing financial performance. The Company has determined that it has only one reportable segment.



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The following net revenues for this segment are presented by groupings of similar products and services (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Packet8 and videophones/equipment.....	\$ 13,058	\$ 6,906	\$ 25,266	\$ 12,572
Semiconductors and related software.....	178	135	230	470
Hosted iPBX solutions.....	12	22	23	26
Total revenues .....	\$ 13,248	\$ 7,063	\$ 25,519	\$ 13,068

No customer represented greater than 10% of the Company's total revenues for the three or six months ended September 30, 2006 or 2005. The Company's revenue distribution by geographic region (based upon the destination of shipments) was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Americas (principally US).....	97%	100%	98%	98%
Europe.....	2%	--	1%	2%
Asia Pacific.....	1%	--	1%	--
	100%	100%	100%	100%

## 7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Guarantees

### Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Company indemnifies other parties, including customers, lessors and parties to other transactions with the Company, with respect to certain matters. The Company has agreed to hold the other party harmless against losses arising from a breach of representations or covenants or intellectual property infringement or other claims made against certain parties. These agreements may limit the time within which an indemnification claim can be made and the amount of the claim. In addition, the Company has entered into indemnification agreements with its officers and directors.

It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of the Company's exposure under these indemnification agreements due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances involved in each particular agreement. Historically, payments made by the Company under these agreements have not had a material impact on the Company's operating results, financial position or cash flows. Under some of these agreements, however, the Company's potential indemnification liability might not have a contractual limit.

### Product Warranties

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The Company accrues for the estimated costs that may be incurred under its product warranties upon revenue recognition. Changes in the Company's product warranty liability, which is included in cost of product revenues in the condensed consolidated statements of operations, during the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 were as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>	<b>Six Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>
	-----	-----
Balance at beginning of period.....	\$ 329	\$ 301
Accruals for warranties.....	86	203
Settlements.....	(73)	(162)
Changes in estimates.....	(39)	(39)
	-----	-----
Balance at end of period.....	\$ 303	\$ 303
	=====	=====

Standby letters of credit.

The Company has a standby letter of credit totaling \$250,000, which was issued to guarantee certain contractual obligations and is collateralized by cash deposits at the Company's primary bank. This letter of credit is recorded in the other assets line items in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Leases

At September 30, 2006, future minimum annual lease payments under noncancelable operating leases were as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March 31:	
Remaining 2007.....	\$ 241
2008.....	490
2009.....	493
2010.....	206
	-----
Total minimum payments.....	\$ 1,430
	=====

In April 2005 and June 2006, the Company entered into a series of noncancelable five and four year capital lease agreements, respectively, for office equipment bearing interest at various rates. At September 30, 2006, future minimum annual lease payments were as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March 31:	
Remaining 2007.....	\$ 14
2008.....	28
2009.....	28
2010.....	28
2011.....	2
	-----
Total minimum payments.....	100

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Less: Amount representing interest.....	(11)
	-----
	89
Less: Short-term portion of capital lease obligations..	(23)
	-----
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations..... \$	66
	=====

Capital leases included in office equipment were \$118,000 at September 30, 2006. Total accumulated depreciation was \$31,000 at September 30, 2006. Amortization expense for assets recorded under capital leases is included in depreciation expense.

### Minimum Third Party Network Service Provider Commitments

In July 2006, the Company entered into a minimum monthly commitment of \$400,000 effective June 1, 2006 for 24 months with one of its third party network service provider vendors.

### Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal claims and litigation that have arisen in the normal course of its operations. While the results of such claims and litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company currently believes that the final outcome of such matters will not have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, should the Company not prevail in any such litigation, it could have a materially adverse impact on the Company's operating results, cash flows or financial position.

### State and Municipal Taxes

In general, the Company does not collect or remit state or municipal taxes (such as sales and use, excise, utility user and ad valorem taxes), fees or surcharges ("Taxes") on the charges to the Company's customers for its services. The Company does collect and remit California sales tax, however. Beginning October 1, 2006, the Company also began collecting certain state and local E911 charges that are paid to and remitted through third party network service providers. The Company has received inquiries or demands from a few states and municipal taxing and 911 agencies seeking payment of Taxes that are applied to or collected from the customers of providers of traditional public switched telephone network services. The Company has consistently maintained that these Taxes do not apply to its service for a variety of reasons depending on the statute or rule that establishes such obligations. The Company has recorded an expense of \$416,000 and \$201,000 for six months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively as its best estimate of the probable tax exposure for retroactive assessments. The Company believes the estimated cumulative exposure for retroactive assessments is \$1,146,000 as of September 30, 2006, which is recorded in the other accrued liabilities line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

### Regulatory Matters

Although several regulatory proceedings are underway or are being contemplated by federal and state authorities, including the Federal Communications Commission, or FCC, and state regulatory agencies, VoIP communication services have remained largely unregulated in the United States when compared to traditional telephony services. To date, VoIP service providers have been treated as information service providers although the FCC has thus far avoided specifically ruling on this classification. Information service providers are largely exempt from most federal and state regulations governing traditional common carriers. The FCC is currently examining the status of VoIP service providers and the services they provide. The FCC initiated a notice of proposed rule-making (NPRM) in early 2004 to gather public comment on the appropriate regulatory environment for IP telephony. In November 2004, the FCC ruled that the VoIP service of a competitor and "similar" services are jurisdictionally interstate and not subject to state

certification, tariffing and most other state telecommunications regulations. The FCC ruling has been appealed by several states and the outcome of these appeals cannot be determined at this time. If the FCC or an appeals court were to determine that VoIP service providers, or the services they provide, are subject to traditional state or federal common carrier regulation, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operating results.

On June 21, 2006, the FCC expanded the base of Universal Service Fund (USF) contributions to interconnected VoIP providers. The FCC established a safe harbor percentage of 64.9% of total VoIP service revenue. The Company may calculate its contribution based on the safe harbor or by submitting a traffic study that is subsequently approved by the FCC. The Company submitted a traffic study to the FCC on July 18, 2006. The FCC has not yet approved the Company's study. For a period of at least two quarters beginning October 1, 2006, the Company will be required to contribute to the USF for its subscribers' retail revenues as well as through its underlying carriers' wholesale charges. Beginning October 1, 2006, the Company began charging its subscribers a USF surcharge fee equal to the USF contribution amounts it must contribute beginning October 1, 2006 based upon its subscribers' retail revenues. The impact of this price increase on our customers or the Company's inability to recoup its costs or liabilities in remitting USF contributions or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The FCC Order applying USF contributions to interconnected VoIP providers is currently under appeal and the FCC continues to evaluate alternative methods for assessing USF charges, including imposing an assessment on telephone numbers. The outcome of these proceedings can not be determined at this time.

On May 19, 2005, the FCC unanimously adopted an Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking ("NPRM") that requires VoIP providers that interconnect with the public switched telephone network ("PSTN"), or interconnected VoIP providers, to provide enhanced 911 ("E911") emergency services. On June 3, 2005, the FCC released the text of the First Report and Order and Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the VoIP E911 proceeding (the "VoIP E911 Order"). As a result of the VoIP E911 Order, interconnected VoIP providers are required to offer the 911 emergency calling capabilities similar to those available to subscribers of traditional switched phone lines. Furthermore, all interconnected VoIP providers must deliver 911 calls to the appropriate local public safety answering point, or PSAP, in accordance with the VoIP 911 Order. According to the VoIP E911 Order, where E911 functionality is available to wireline customers, an interconnected VoIP provider must route calls through the PSTN's legacy wireline selective router and transmit the call back number and location, where the PSAP is able to receive that information. On November 7, 2005, the FCC's Enforcement Bureau issued a Public Notice with respect to this requirement. The Public Notices stated that providers that have not complied with the E911 requirements are not required to discontinue the provision of service to existing customers, but that the FCC expects that such providers will cease marketing their services and accepting new subscribers where the provider cannot offer 911 capabilities consistent with the VoIP E911 Order.

In addition, the VoIP 911 Order required that existing and prospective customers be notified, prominently and in plain language, of the capabilities and limitations of VoIP service with respect to emergency calling and interconnected VoIP providers must obtain and maintain the affirmative acknowledgement from each customer that the customer has read and understood the notice and limitations. Interconnected VoIP providers must also distribute warning labels or stickers alerting customers and other users to the limitations. On September 27, 2005, the FCC's Enforcement Bureau released an order stating that the Enforcement Bureau will not pursue enforcement against VoIP providers that have received affirmative acknowledgement from at least 90% of their subscribers. The Company has received affirmative acknowledgement from substantially all of its customers and has substantially satisfied this requirement of the rule.

In accordance with the FCC's rules, the Company filed a VoIP E911 compliance report on November 28, 2005. As was detailed in the compliance report, the Company currently cannot offer E911 services that route directly to a local PSAP to all of its customers, as the direct interconnection to local PSAPs is not available in certain rate centers from which telephone numbers are provisioned for the Packet8 service. The Company is addressing this issue with its telecommunication interconnection partners. On November 28, 2005, the Company began routing certain nomadic 911 calls and 911 calls that cannot be directly connected to a local PSAP, along with location information, to a national emergency call center. The emergency dispatchers in this national call center utilize the location information

provided to route the call to the correct PSAP or first responder. The FCC may determine that the Company's nomadic E911 solution does not satisfy the requirements of the VoIP E911 order because, in some instances, the Company will not be able to connect Packet8 subscribers directly to a PSAP. In this case, the FCC could require the Company to disconnect a significant number of subscribers. The effect of such disconnections or any enforcement action initiated by the FCC or other state agency or task force against the Company could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. On January 1, 2006, the Company began charging its customers a monthly fee of \$1.99 for E911 services on all Packet8 phone numbers capable of placing outbound calls in order to recoup some of the expenses associated with providing nationwide, nomadic E911 service. The impact of this price increase on our customers or the Company's inability to recoup its costs or liabilities in providing E911 services or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In addition to the VoIP E911 Order, the FCC opened a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Proceeding on June 3, 2005 to consider whether it should impose additional E911 obligations on interconnected VoIP providers including consideration of a requirement that interconnected VoIP providers automatically determine the physical location of their customer rather than allowing customers to manually register their location. The outcome of this proceeding cannot be determined at this time. If the FCC were to impose additional E911 obligations upon the Company, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and operating results.

On August 5, 2005, the FCC unanimously adopted an order responsive to a joint petition filed by the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Drug Enforcement Administration asking the FCC to declare that broadband Internet access services and VoIP services be covered by the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act, or CALEA. CALEA requires covered providers to assist law enforcement agencies in conducting lawfully authorized electronic surveillance. Under the FCC Order, VoIP providers will be required to comply with CALEA obligations by May 14, 2007. The Order also clarifies that providers may use third-party vendors to comply with these obligations. Our failure to achieve compliance with any future CALEA orders, rules, filings or standards, or any enforcement action initiated by the FCC or other agency, state or task force against us could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Several state regulatory authorities have contacted the Company regarding its Packet8 service. These inquiries have ranged from notification that the Packet8 service should be subject to local regulation, certification and fees to broad inquiries into the nature of the Packet8 services provided. The Company responds to the various state authorities as inquiries are received. Based on advice of counsel, the Company disputes the assertion, among others, that the Packet8 service should be subject to state regulation. While the Company does not believe that exposure to material amounts of fees or penalties exists, if 8x8 is subject to an enforcement action, the Company may become subject to liabilities and may incur expenses that adversely affect its financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

On March 7, 2006, the Attorney General of Missouri sent the Company an investigative demand for information related to its provisioning and marketing of E911 services since January 1, 2005. The Company submitted its response on March 31, 2006 and, to date, has received no response from the Attorney General.

In May 2005, the Company received a notice from the City of Chicago that it is being investigated for non-compliance with Chicago tax laws, as it is not collecting and remitting Chicago's Telecommunications Tax. In addition, the notice requested that the Company complete a questionnaire. The Company completed the questionnaire received and disputed the applicability of this tax to Packet8 services.

On April 7, 2005, the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) instituted a rulemaking to assess and revise the regulation of all telecommunications utilities in California except for small incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs). The primary goal of this proceeding is to develop a uniform regulatory framework for all telecommunications utilities, except small ILECs, to the extent that it is feasible and in the public interest to do so. While not specifically directed at VoIP, it is unclear at this time what impact this new rulemaking will have on the CPUCs classification or treatment of VoIP services. In late 2004 and early 2005, the Company received notices from

multiple municipalities in California that the Packet8 service is subject to utility user taxes, as defined in the respective municipal codes. The notices require that the Company begin collecting and remitting utility user taxes no later than January 1, 2005. The Company has responded to and disputed the municipalities' assertions.

In January 2005, the Company received a letter from the Municipal Association of South Carolina, or MASC, an association representing multiple municipalities in South Carolina. The MASC asserts that the Company is subject to a business license tax applied to telecommunications companies doing business within the participating municipalities' corporate limits. The Company has responded to the MASC regarding their assertion.

The effect of potential future VoIP telephony laws and regulations on the Company's operations, including, but not limited to, Packet8, cannot be determined.

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Any statements contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. For example, words such as "may," "will," "should," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue," "strategy," "believes," "anticipates," "plans," "expects," "intends," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors, including our good faith assumptions being incorrect, our business expenses being greater than anticipated due to competitive factors or unanticipated development or sales costs; revenues not resulting in the manner anticipated or our failure to generate customer or investor interest. The forward-looking statements may also be impacted by the additional risks faced by us as described in this Report, including those set forth under the section entitled "Factors that May Affect Future Results." All forward-looking statements included in this Report are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. In addition to those factors discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q, see the Risk Factors discussion in Item 1A of our 2006 Form 10-K and Part II, Item 1A of this Form 10-Q. The forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-Q are made only as of the date of this report, and we undertake no obligation to update the forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

### BUSINESS OVERVIEW

We develop and market telecommunication technology for Internet protocol, or IP, telephony and video applications. We offer the Packet8 broadband voice over Internet protocol, or VoIP, and video communications service, Packet8 Virtual Office service and videophone equipment and services (collectively, Packet8). We shipped our first VoIP product in 1998, launched our Packet8 service in November 2002, and launched the Packet8 Virtual Office business service offering in March 2004. Substantially all of our revenues are generated from the sale, license and provisioning of VoIP products, services and technologies.

Our fiscal year ends on March 31 of each calendar year. Each reference to a fiscal year in this report refers to the fiscal year ending March 31 of the calendar year indicated (for example, fiscal 2007 refers to the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007).

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES & ESTIMATES

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our critical accounting policies and estimates. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Our critical accounting policies and estimates are discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2006.

## RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

### Stock-Based Compensation Expense

On April 1, 2006, we adopted SFAS No. 123(R), which establishes standards for the accounting for equity instruments exchanged for employee services, on a modified prospective basis. The following table summarizes the distribution of stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases under SFAS No. 123(R) for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 which was recorded as follows (in thousands):

	<b>Three Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>	<b>Six Months Ended September 30, 2006</b>
Cost of service revenues .....	\$ 21	\$ 63
Cost of product revenues .....	5	11
Research and development .....	137	312
Selling, general and administrative .....	385	825
Total stock-based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases, pre-tax.....	548	1,211
Tax benefit	--	--
Stock based compensation expense related to employee stock options and employee stock purchases, net of tax.....	\$ 548	\$ 1,211

Stock options granted in periods prior to fiscal 2007 were measured based on SFAS No. 123 criteria, whereas stock options granted subsequent to April 1, 2006 were measured based on SFAS No. 123(R) criteria. In conjunction with the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R), we changed our method of attributing the value of stock-based compensation to expense from the accelerated multiple-option approach to the straight-line single option method. Compensation expense for all share-based payment awards granted subsequent to April 1, 2006 is recognized using the straight-line single-option method. Stock-based compensation expense included in the first six months of fiscal 2007 includes the impact of estimated forfeitures. SFAS No. 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. For the periods prior to fiscal 2007, we accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to compute reported and pro forma stock-based compensation to employees and directors for the three and six months ended September 30:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six M S
	2006	2005 *	2006
Expected volatility.....	--	135%	
Expected dividend yield.....	--	--	
Risk-free interest rate.....	--	4.07%	4
Weighted average expected option term.....	--	3.47 years	3.33 ye
Weighted average fair value of options granted..... \$	--	\$ 1.45	\$ 0

\* The weighted average assumptions for the three and six months ended September 30, 2005 were determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123.

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a Replacement of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3." SFAS No. 154 requires retrospective application for voluntary changes in accounting principle unless it is impracticable to do so or another methodology is required by the standard. Retrospective application refers to the application of a different accounting principle to previously issued financial statements as if that principle had always been used. SFAS No. 154's retrospective application requirement replaces APB No. 20's ("Accounting Changes") requirement to recognize most voluntary changes in accounting principle by including in net income (loss) of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the new accounting principle. This Statement defines retrospective application as the application of a different accounting principle to prior accounting periods as if that principle had always been used or as the adjustment of previously issued financial statements to reflect a change in the reporting entity. SFAS No. 154 also redefines restatement as the revising of previously issued financial statements to reflect the correction of an error. The requirements are effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 and will only impact the consolidated financial statements in periods in which a change in accounting principle is made. We adopted SFAS No. 154 in the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

In March 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force reached a consensus on Issue No. 06-03 "How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Government Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation)" ("EITF No. 06-03"). We are required to adopt the provisions of EITF No. 06-03 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. We currently report revenue net of taxes collected and remitted to governmental authorities. We do not expect the adoption of the provisions of EITF No. 06-03 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 to have a material impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

In July 2006, FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes: an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. This Interpretation requires that we recognize in our financial statements the impact of a tax position if that position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. We expect to adopt FIN 48 in the first quarter of fiscal 2008, with the cumulative effect, if any, of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to our opening retained earnings. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48 on our condensed consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, but does not require any new fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have a material impact on



our consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

## KEY BUSINESS METRICS

We periodically review certain key business metrics, within the context of our articulated performance goals, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of our operational strategies, allocate resources and maximize the financial performance of our business. The key business metrics include the following:

**Churn:** Average monthly subscriber line churn for a particular period is calculated by dividing the number of lines that terminated during that period by the simple average number of lines during the period and dividing the result by the number of months in the period. The simple average number of lines during the period is the number of lines on the first day of the period, plus the number of lines on the last day of the period, divided by two. Terminations, as used in the calculation of churn statistics, do not include customers terminated during the period if termination occurred within the first 30 days after purchasing our service. Management reviews this metric to evaluate whether we are retaining our existing subscribers in accordance with our business plans. Churn approximated 3.7% for the second fiscal quarter of 2007 and 2.4% for the same period of fiscal 2006. The increase in churn was due to a change in our collection policies and procedures in the first fiscal quarter of 2007. We have reduced the number of months a subscriber may remain on our service without paying for the service. To date, we have not found that this change has reduced our ability to attract long-term subscribers, but it may do so in the future. If we are unable to compete effectively against our existing competitors as well as against potential new entrants into the VoIP telephone service business, in both retaining our existing subscribers and attracting new subscribers, our churn will likely increase and our business will be adversely affected.

**Subscriber acquisition cost:** Subscriber acquisition cost is defined as costs for advertising, marketing, promotions, commissions and equipment subsidies. Management reviews this metric to evaluate how effective our marketing programs are in acquiring new subscribers on an economical basis in the context of estimated subscriber lifetime value. Subscriber acquisition costs decreased to \$99 per customer for the second fiscal quarter of 2007 from \$130 per customer for the comparable period in fiscal 2006. Subscriber acquisition costs decreased for the second fiscal quarter of 2007 compared to the second fiscal quarter of fiscal 2006 due to a decrease in sales promotions offered to new subscribers.

Management believes it is useful to monitor these metrics together and not individually as it does not make business decisions based upon any single metric.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto.

	September 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2006	2005		
<b>Service revenues</b>				
<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>				
Three months ended.....	\$ 11,332	\$ 5,719	\$ 5,613	98.1%
Percentage of total revenues.....	85.5%	81.0%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 21,209	\$ 10,715	\$ 10,494	97.9%
Percentage of total revenues.....	83.1%	82.0%		

Revenues

## Service revenues

consist primarily of revenues attributable to the provision of our Packet8 service and royalties earned under our VoIP technology licenses. We expect that Packet8 service revenues will continue to comprise nearly all of our service revenues for the foreseeable future. The increase for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 was primarily due to a \$5.6 million increase in revenues attributable to our Packet8 service because of growth in the subscriber base. In addition, we began charging a monthly regulatory recovery fee of \$1.50 per line effective May 2005 and a monthly emergency 911 service cost recovery fee of \$1.99 per line effective in January 2006.

The increase for the first six months of fiscal 2007 as compared to the same period in the prior fiscal year resulted primarily from growth in the subscriber base for Packet8 service, for which revenues increased by \$10.4 million. We also benefited from a \$0.1 million increase in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 due to a change in our revenue recognition policy.

Product revenues	September 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2006	2005		
	(dollar amounts in thousands)			
Three months ended.....	\$ 1,916	\$ 1,344	\$ 572	42.6%
Percentage of total revenues.....	14.5%	19.0%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 4,310	\$ 2,353	\$ 1,957	83.2%
Percentage of total revenues.....	16.9%	18.0%		

## Product revenues

consist of revenues from sales of VoIP terminal adapters, telephones and videophones, primarily attributable to our Packet8 service. The increase for the second quarter and the first six months of fiscal 2007 resulted primarily from growth in the Packet8 subscriber base. We also benefited from \$0.3 million increase in revenue in the first quarter of fiscal 2007 due to a change in our revenue recognition policy. We completed our last shipment of VoIP semiconductors during the first quarter of fiscal 2006, and do not expect to record future revenues from sales of semiconductor products.

No customer represented greater than 10% of our total revenues for the three and six months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005. Our revenue distribution by geographic region (based upon the destination of shipments) was as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
Americas (principally US).....	97%	100%	98%	98%
Europe.....	2%	--	1%	2%
Asia Pacific.....	1%	--	1%	--
	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Cost of Service Revenues

	September 30,	Dollar	Percent
--	---------------	--------	---------

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<b>Cost of service revenues</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>Change</b>
----- <i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>				
Three months ended.....	\$ 5,015	\$ 2,795	\$ 2,220	79.4%
Percentage of service revenues.....	44.3%	48.9%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 9,777	\$ 4,864	\$ 4,913	101.0%
Percentage of total revenues.....	38.3%	37.2%		

The cost of service revenues consists of costs primarily associated with network operations and related personnel, telephony origination and termination services provided by third party carriers and technology license and royalty expenses. Cost of service revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2006 increased \$2.2 million over the comparable period in the prior fiscal year because of Packet8 network operations and third party carrier service charges due to the year over year growth in the Packet8 subscriber base.

The \$4.9 million increase in cost of service revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2007 was attributable to an increase in Packet8 network operations and third party carrier service charges due to the year over year growth in the Packet8 subscriber base.

Cost of Product Revenues

<b>Cost of product revenues</b>	<b>September 30,</b>		<b>Dollar Change</b>	<b>Percent Change</b>
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>		
----- <i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>				
Three months ended.....	\$ 1,354	\$ 2,537	\$ (1,183)	-46.6%
Percentage of product revenues.....	70.7%	188.8%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,642	\$ (360)	-7.8%
Percentage of total revenues.....	16.8%	35.5%		

The cost of product revenues consists of costs associated with systems, components, system and semiconductor manufacturing, assembly and testing performed by third-party vendors, estimated warranty obligations and direct and indirect costs associated with product purchasing, scheduling, quality assurance, shipping and handling. The decrease in the cost of product revenues for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 as compared to the same quarter in the prior fiscal year was primarily due to a \$1.2 million decrease attributable to a decline in the cost of equipment provided to Packet8 subscribers upon activation of their service and related manufacturing, personnel, handling, overhead and shipping costs.

The decrease in cost of product revenues for the first six months of fiscal 2007 as compared to the comparable period in the prior year was primarily attributable to a \$0.9 million decrease in equipment expenses due a reduction in the per unit cost of the equipment provided to Packet8 subscribers upon activation of their service. This reduction was partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in cost of product revenue as a result of the change in our revenue recognition policy during the first quarter of fiscal 2007.

We generally do not separately charge Packet8 subscribers for the terminal adapters used to provide our service when they subscribe on our website. We have also offered incentives to customers who purchase terminal adapters in our retail channels to offset the cost of the equipment purchased from a retailer, and generally these incentives are recorded as reductions of revenue. In accordance with FASB Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 00-21, a portion of Packet8 services revenues is allocated to product revenues, but these revenues are less than the cost of the terminal adapters at the time of purchase.

## Research and Development Expenses

Research and development	September 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2006	2005		
	(dollar amounts in thousands)			
Three months ended.....	\$ 1,293	\$ 1,446	\$ (153)	-10.6%
Percentage of total revenues.....	9.8%	20.5%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 2,653	\$ 2,770	\$ (117)	-4.2%
Percentage of total revenues.....	10.4%	21.2%		

Research and development expenses consist primarily of personnel, system prototype, software and equipment costs necessary for us to conduct our engineering and development efforts. The decrease in research and development expenses for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 as compared to the comparable period in the prior fiscal year was primarily attributable to a \$0.3 million decrease in personnel expenses, net of \$0.1 million increase in SFAS 123(R) stock option expense charges.

The decrease in research and development for the first six months of fiscal 2007 from the period in the prior fiscal year was primarily attributable to a \$0.4 million decrease in personnel expenses, net of \$0.3 million increase in SFAS 123(R) stock option expense charges.

## Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative	September 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2006	2005		
	(dollar amounts in thousands)			
Three months ended.....	\$ 8,498	\$ 6,042	\$ 2,456	40.6%
Percentage of total revenues.....	64.1%	85.5%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 17,703	\$ 11,907	\$ 5,796	48.7%
Percentage of total revenues.....	69.4%	91.1%		

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel and related overhead costs for sales, marketing, customer support, finance, human resources and general management. Such costs also include sales commissions, trade show, advertising and other marketing and promotional expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 increased over the same quarter in the prior fiscal year primarily because of a \$1.0 million increase in personnel costs to support the growth of our Packet8 service, especially in staffing customer service positions, a \$0.3 million increase in credit card processing fees, a \$0.2 million increase in sales and use tax expense, a \$0.1 million increase in sales agent and retailer commissions due to the expansion of our distribution channels for our Packet8 service and a \$0.1 million increase in telephone expenses. We also reported \$0.4 million in SFAS 123(R) stock option expense charges in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and such expenses were not required to be included in this line item in the prior fiscal year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the first six months of fiscal 2007 increased over the same period in the prior fiscal year primarily because of a \$1.5 million increase in personnel costs to support the growth in our Packet8 service, especially for staffing customer service positions, a \$1.0 million increase in sales agent and retailer commissions due to the expansion of our distribution channels for our Packet8 service, a \$0.8 million increase in advertising public relations and other marketing and promotional expenses, a \$0.6 million increase in credit card processing fees, a \$0.3 million increase in sales and use tax expenses, a \$0.2 million increase in telephone expenses,

and a \$0.1 million increase in accounting and tax related expenses. We also reported \$0.8 million in SFAS 123(R) stock option expense charges in the first six months of fiscal 2007 and such expenses were not required to be included in this line item in the prior fiscal year.

#### Other Income, Net

Other income, net	September 30,		Dollar Change	Percent Change
	2006	2005		
	<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>			
Three months ended.....	\$ 184	\$ 189	\$ (5)	-2.6%
Percentage of total revenues.....	1.4%	2.7%		
Six months ended.....	\$ 427	\$ 411	\$ 16	3.9%
Percentage of total revenues.....	1.7%	3.1%		

The decrease in other income for the second quarter of fiscal 2007 over the same period in fiscal 2006 was primarily due to lower average cash balances. In the second fiscal quarter of 2007, other income, net primarily consisted of interest and investment income earned on our cash, cash equivalents and investment balances.

#### Provision for Income Taxes

There were no tax provisions recorded during the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, due to year to date net losses incurred. No tax provisions have been recorded for any period presented, as we believe that, based on the history of our operating losses and other factors, the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to realize the benefit of our net operating losses. Accordingly, a full valuation reserve has been recorded against our net deferred tax assets.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

At September 30, 2006, we had \$5.3 million of cash and cash equivalents and \$9.2 million in investments in marketable securities for a combined total of \$14.5 million. By comparison, at September 30, 2005, we had \$5.1 million of cash and cash equivalents, \$0.3 million in restricted cash, and \$14.3 million in investments in marketable securities for a combined total of \$19.7 million. Our cash and cash equivalents balance decreased by \$1.0 million and the combined balance decreased by \$8.5 million during the first six months of fiscal 2007. The decrease in the combined balance was used to fund operations, as discussed below.

Cash used in operations of approximately \$7.8 million for the first six months of fiscal 2007 was primarily attributable to the net loss of \$8.5 million, adjusted for \$1.9 million of depreciation, amortization, and stock-based compensation expense. The unfavorable changes in operating assets and liabilities were primarily attributable to a \$1.9 million increase in inventory, a \$0.5 million decrease in deferred revenue, and a \$0.4 million increase in accounts receivable, which changes resulted from business growth and the change in our policy regarding recognition of revenue. These unfavorable changes were offset by a \$0.8 million increase in accounts payable, \$0.6 million increase in other accrued liabilities and a \$0.4 million decrease in deferred cost of goods sold. Cash used in operations of approximately \$11.3 million for the first six months of fiscal 2006 was primarily attributable to the net loss of \$10.7 million and net cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$0.9 million, adjusted for \$0.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense. The changes in operating assets and liabilities were primarily attributable to a \$0.9 million decrease in accounts payable and a \$0.8 million decrease in deferred revenue offset by a \$0.6 million decrease in inventory expenditures. Our negative operating cash flows primarily reflect our net losses resulting from the same factors affecting our revenues and expenses as described above.

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At September 30, 2006, we had open purchase orders of approximately \$2.1 million, primarily related to inventory purchases from our contract manufacturers. These purchase commitments are reflected in our consolidated financial statements once goods or services have been received or at such time when we are obligated to make payments related to these goods or services. At September 30, 2006, future minimum annual lease payments under noncancelable operating leases were as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March 31:	
Remaining 2007.....	\$ 241
2008.....	490
2009.....	493
2010.....	206
	-----
Total minimum payments.....	\$ 1,430
	=====

At September 30, 2006, we had a purchase obligation for services under a July 2006 contract with a leading third party network service provider that requires us to make minimum monthly payments of \$400,000 through May 31, 2008. The total remaining obligation under the contract is \$8 million.

We had no off-balance sheet arrangements at September 30, 2006 as defined in Regulation S-K Item 303(a)(4).

In April 2005 and June 2006, the Company entered into a series of noncancelable five and four year capital lease agreements, respectively, for office equipment bearing interest at various rates. At September 30, 2006, future minimum annual lease payments were as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March 31:	
Remaining 2007.....	\$ 14
2008.....	28
2009.....	28
2010.....	28
2011.....	2
	-----
Total minimum payments.....	100
Less: Amount representing interest.....	(11)
	-----
	89
Less: Short-term portion of capital lease obligations..	(23)
	-----
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations.....	\$ 66
	=====

Based upon our current expectations, we believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, together with cash expected to be generated from future operations, will be sufficient to satisfy our expected working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months.

Although we believe that our current cash and cash equivalents will satisfy our expected working capital and capital expenditure requirements through at least the next 12 months, our business may change in ways we do not currently anticipate, which could require us to raise additional funds to support our operations earlier than otherwise expected. Unless we achieve and maintain profitability, we will need to raise additional capital to support our business. We may not be able to obtain additional financing as needed on acceptable terms, or at all, which may require us to reduce our operating costs and other expenditures by making reductions in personnel and capital expenditures. Alternatively, or

in addition to such potential measures, we may elect to implement other cost reduction actions as we may determine are necessary and in our best interests. Any such actions undertaken might limit our opportunities to realize plans for revenue growth and we might not be able to reduce our costs in amounts sufficient to achieve break-even or profitable operations.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

#### Foreign Currency

Our financial market risk consists primarily of risks associated with international operations and related foreign currencies. We derive a portion of our revenues from customers in Europe and Asia. In order to reduce the risk from fluctuation in foreign exchange rates, the vast majority of our sales are denominated in U.S. dollars. In addition, almost all of our arrangements with our contract manufacturers are denominated in U.S. dollars. We have a foreign subsidiary in France and are exposed to market risk from changes in exchange rates. We have not entered into any currency hedging activities. To date, our exposure to exchange rate volatility has not been significant; however, there can be no assurance that there will not be a material impact in the future.

#### Investments

We maintain an investment portfolio of various holdings, types and maturities. These marketable securities are generally classified as available for sale and, consequently, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value with unrealized gains or losses reported as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive loss. Part of this portfolio includes investments in bank issues, corporate bonds and commercial papers.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We have performed an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b). Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2006 to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, there was no material change in our internal control over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

#### Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal controls will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control

system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. In addition, over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide a reasonable level of assurance of reaching our desired control objectives.

## PART II -- OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

Descriptions of our legal proceedings are contained in Part I, Item 1, Financial Statements - Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - "Note 7".

### ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

We face many significant risks in our business, some of which are unknown to us and not presently foreseen. These risks could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations in the future. We have disclosed a number of material risks under Item 1A of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2006, which we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 14, 2006. The following discussion is of material changes to risk factors disclosed in that report.

We have a history of losses and we are uncertain as to our future profitability.

We recorded an operating loss of \$8.9 million for the six months ended September 30, 2006, and we ended the period with an accumulated deficit of \$203 million. In addition, we recorded operating losses of \$25 million and \$20 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. We expect that we will continue to incur operating losses for the foreseeable future, and such losses may be substantial. We will need to generate significant revenue growth to achieve an operating profit. Given our history of fluctuating revenues and operating losses, we cannot be certain that we will be able to achieve profitability on either a quarterly or annual basis in the future.

We may not be able to maintain our listing on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

Our common stock trades on the Nasdaq Capital Market, which has certain compliance requirements for continued listing of common stock. We have in the past been subject to delisting procedures due to a drop in the price of our common stock. If our minimum closing bid price per share falls below \$1.00 for a period of 30 consecutive trading days in the future, we may again be subject to delisting procedures. As of the close of business on October 31, 2006, our common stock had a closing bid price of approximately \$1.43 per share. We must also meet additional continued listing requirements contained in Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(2)(b), which requires that we have a minimum of \$2,500,000 in stockholders' equity or \$35,000,000 market value of listed securities or \$500,000 of net income from continuing operations for the most recently completed fiscal year (or two of the three most recently completed fiscal years). As of October 31, 2006, based on our closing price as of that day, the market value of our securities approximated \$88 million and we were in compliance with Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 4310(c)(2)(b). There can be no assurance that we will continue to meet the continued listing requirements.



Delisting could reduce the ability of our shareholders to purchase or sell shares as quickly and as inexpensively as they have done historically. For instance, failure to obtain listing on another market or exchange may make it more difficult for traders to sell our securities. Broker-dealers may be less willing or able to sell or make a market in our common stock. Not maintaining our Nasdaq Capital Market listing may:

- result in a decrease in the trading price of our common stock;
- lessen interest by institutions and individuals in investing in our common stock;
- make it more difficult to obtain analyst coverage; and
- make it more difficult for us to raise capital in the future.

There may be risks associated with our ability to comply with funding requirements of the Universal Service Fund, or USF, and similar state or federal funds, or that our customers will cancel service due to the impact of these price increases to their service.

On June 21, 2006, the FCC expanded the base of Universal Service Fund (USF) contributions to interconnected VoIP providers. The FCC established a safe harbor percentage of 64.9% of total VoIP service revenue. We may calculate the contribution based on the safe harbor or by submitting a traffic study that is subsequently approved by the FCC. We submitted the traffic study to the FCC on July 18, 2006. The FCC has not yet approved our study. For a period of at least two quarters beginning October 1, 2006, we will be required to contribute to the USF for the subscribers' retail revenues as well as through our underlying carriers' wholesale charges. Beginning October 1, 2006, we began charging our subscribers a USF surcharge fee equal to the USF contribution amounts we must contribute beginning October 1, 2006 based upon our subscribers' retail revenues. The impact of this price increase on our customers or our inability to recoup the costs or liabilities in remitting USF contributions or other factors could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The FCC Order applying USF contributions to interconnected VoIP providers is currently under appeal and the FCC continues to evaluate alternative methods for assessing USF charges, including imposing an assessment on telephone numbers. The outcome of these proceedings can not be determined at this time.

We may be liable for taxes on our past sales and services that we have not been collecting from our customers and collecting such taxes in the future might adversely affect our business.

In accordance with current industry practice, we do not collect state and federal telecommunications taxes or other telecommunications surcharges with respect to our Packet8 service. We have received inquiries or demands from a few states and municipal taxing and 911 agencies seeking payment of taxes that are applied to or collected from the customers of providers of traditional public switched telephone network services. We have consistently maintained that these taxes do not apply to our service for a variety of reasons depending on the statute or rule that establishes such obligations. Beginning October 1, 2006, we began collecting certain state and local E911 charges that are paid to and remitted through third party network service providers. We do collect and remit California sales tax, however. One or more states or foreign countries may seek to impose sales or other tax collection obligations on out-of-jurisdiction companies that provide telephone service. A successful assertion by one or more states or foreign countries that we should collect sales or other taxes on the sale of merchandise or services could result in substantial tax liabilities for past sales in excess of estimated exposure, decrease our ability to compete with traditional telephone companies, and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results. We have recorded an expense of \$416,000 and \$201,000 for six months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005, respectively as our best estimate of the probable tax exposure for retroactive assessments. We believe the estimated exposure for retroactive assessments is \$1,146,000 as of September 30, 2006, which is recorded in the other accrued liabilities line item in the consolidated balance sheets.

#### ITEM 5. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

The Company's 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders was held on September 18, 2006, at the Company's principal executive offices in Santa Clara, California. At the meeting, shares of the Company's common stock were present in

person and by proxy. The number of votes present in person or by proxy represented approximately 88% of eligible votes associated with outstanding votable securities.

The voting results are set forth below.

PROPOSAL 1. Each person elected as a director will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders or until such person's successor is elected and qualified. The following nominees for director, who constituted all of the directors of the Company, were elected at the meeting with the following vote totals:

<u>Name of Nominee</u>	<u>Votes Cast for</u>	<u>Votes Withheld</u>
Bryan R. Martin	50,304,962	3,234,258
Guy L. Hecker, Jr.	50,516,201	3,023,019
Christopher McNiffe	50,382,953	3,156,267
Joe Parkinson	50,241,189	3,298,031
Donn Wilson	50,428,978	3,110,242

PROPOSAL 2. Our stockholders approved the 8x8 2006 Stock Plan, which approved for the reservation of 7,000,000 shares of common stock issuable under the plan.

For

Against

Abstentions

Broker Non-Votes

10,781,573

3,382,104

221,937

39,143,606

PROPOSAL 3. The holders of a majority of the shares of common stock present at the meeting and entitled to vote on this proposal approved and ratified an amendment adopted by the Board to extend the term of the 1996 Employee Stock Purchase Plan to July 2016.

For

Against

Abstentions

Broker Non-Votes

11,668,803

2,535,693

192,618

39,142,106

## ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (PDF as a courtesy)

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (PDF as a courtesy)

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. (PDF as a courtesy)

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (PDF as a courtesy)

SIGNATURE

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.

Date: November 9, 2006

8X8, INC.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ DANIEL WEIRICH

Daniel Weirich

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

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