

EMERSON RADIO CORP  
Form 10-Q  
November 14, 2018

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2018

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 001-07731

EMERSON RADIO CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE  
(State or other jurisdiction of

22-3285224  
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

35 Waterview Blvd., Parsippany, NJ 07054  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(973) 428-2000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of common stock as of November 9, 2018: 21,465,406.

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## PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements.

## EMERSON RADIO CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net revenues:				
Net product sales	\$2,474	\$3,561	\$4,619	\$6,338
Licensing revenue	112	161	230	385
Net revenues	2,586	3,722	4,849	6,723
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	2,434	3,475	4,645	6,246
Other operating costs and expenses	8	17	20	24
Selling, general and administrative expenses	918	1,402	1,935	2,684
	3,360	4,894	6,600	8,954
Operating (loss)	(774 )	(1,172 )	(1,751 )	(2,231 )
Other income:				
Interest income, net	202	130	377	234
(Loss) before income taxes	(572 )	(1,042 )	(1,374 )	(1,997 )
Provision (benefit) for income tax expense	23	—	71	(65 )
Net (loss)	(595 )	(1,042 )	(1,445 )	(1,932 )
Basic (loss) per share	\$(0.03 )	\$(0.04 )	\$(0.06 )	\$(0.07 )
Diluted (loss) per share	\$(0.03 )	\$(0.04 )	\$(0.06 )	\$(0.07 )
Weighted average shares outstanding				
Basic	22,405	26,223	22,515	26,640
Diluted	22,405	26,223	22,515	26,640

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.



## EMERSON RADIO CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands except share data)

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$23,359	\$25,096
Short term investments	15,006	16,000
Accounts receivable, net	1,088	1,884
Royalty receivable	113	63
Due from affiliates	8	—
Inventory	3,190	3,164
Prepaid purchases	1,215	360
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	603	497
Total Current Assets	44,582	47,064
Property, plant, and equipment, net	9	14
Deferred tax assets, net	450	528
Other assets	158	151
Total Non-current Assets	617	693
Total Assets	\$45,199	\$47,757
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	717	803
Income tax payable, current portion	250	250
Deferred revenue	—	50
Total Current Liabilities	967	1,103
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Income tax payable	2,621	2,871
Total Non-current Liabilities	2,621	2,871
Total Liabilities	\$3,588	\$3,974
Shareholders' Equity:		
Series A Preferred shares — 10,000,000 shares authorized; 3,677 shares issued		
and outstanding; liquidation preference of \$3,677,000	3,310	3,310
Common shares — \$0.01 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized; 52,965,797	529	529
shares issued at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively; 22,309,977		
and 22,799,088 shares outstanding at September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018,		

respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	79,792	79,792
Accumulated deficit	(10,710)	(9,265 )
Treasury stock, at cost (30,655,820 and 30,166,709 shares at September 30, 2018		
and March 31, 2018, respectively)	(31,310)	(30,583)
Total Shareholders' Equity	41,611	43,783
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$45,199	\$47,757

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

## EMERSON RADIO CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited)

(In thousands)

	Six Months Ended September 30, 2018      2017 (In thousands)	
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net (loss)	\$(1,445 )	\$(1,932 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4	4
Deferred tax assets	78	(24 )
Asset allowances and reserves	(189 )	(57 )
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	985	(513 )
Royalty receivable	(50 )	36
Due from affiliates	(8 )	—
Inventory	(26 )	(2,579 )
Prepaid purchases	(855 )	384
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(106 )	664
Other assets	(7 )	—
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	(86 )	225
Deferred revenue	(50 )	—
Income taxes payable	(250 )	1
Net cash (used) by operating activities	(2,005 )	(3,791 )
<b>Cash Flows From Investing Activities:</b>		
Proceeds from sale of short term investments	16,079	24,903
Purchases of short term investments	(15,085)	(23,000)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	—	(4 )
Proceeds from disposals of property, plant and equipment	1	—
Net cash provided by investing activities	995	1,899
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activities:</b>		
Purchases of treasury stock	(727 )	(3,652 )
Net cash (used) by financing activities	(727 )	(3,652 )
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,737 )	(5,544 )
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	25,096	27,471
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$23,359	\$21,927
<b>Supplemental disclosures:</b>		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$—	\$5



Income taxes	\$253	\$4
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

EMERSON RADIO CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 — BACKGROUND AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Emerson Radio Corp. and its subsidiaries (“Emerson” or the “Company”). The Company designs, sources, imports and markets certain houseware and consumer electronic products, and licenses the Company’s trademarks for a variety of products.

The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements reflect all normal and recurring adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present a fair statement of the Company’s consolidated financial position as of September 30, 2018 and the results of operations for the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2018 and September 30, 2017. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary in order to make the financial statements not misleading have been included. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The preparation of the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes; actual results could materially differ from those estimates. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and accordingly do not include all of the disclosures normally made in the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 (“Fiscal 2018”), included in the Company’s annual report on Form 10-K, as amended, for fiscal 2018.

The results of operations for the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2018 are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be expected for any other interim periods or for the full year ending March 31, 2019 (“Fiscal 2019”).

Whenever necessary, reclassifications are made to conform the prior year’s consolidated financial statements to the current year’s presentation.

Unless otherwise disclosed in the notes to these consolidated financial statements, the estimated fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying value.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The following Accounting Standards Updates (“ASUs”) were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board which relate to or could relate to the Company as concerns the Company’s normal ongoing operations or the industry in which the Company operates.

Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Issued May 2014)

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in order to ensure that revenue recognition requirements are the same under both US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). ASU 2014-09 removes inconsistencies and provides a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues. ASU 2014-09 was effective for reporting periods and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14 "Deferral of the Effective Date" to delay the implementation of ASU 2014-09 by one year, in response to feedback from preparers, practitioners and users of financial statements. Accordingly, ASU 2014-09 is now effective for reporting periods and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. The core principle of this new revenue recognition guidance is that a company will recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new guidance defines a five-step process to achieve this core principle. The new guidance also requires more detailed disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The new guidance provides for two transition methods, a full retrospective approach and a modified retrospective approach. The Company adopted the new revenue recognition guidance on April 1, 2018 utilizing a modified retrospective basis for contracts not completed at the adoption date, and determined there were no changes required to its reported revenues as a result of the adoption. The Company has enhanced its disclosures of revenue to comply with the new guidance.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-02 "Leases" (Issued February 2016)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 "Leases" to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASU 2016-02 creates a new Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842 "Leases" to replace the previous Topic 840 "Leases." ASU 2016-02 affects both lessees and lessors, although for the latter the provisions are similar to the previous model, but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model and also the new revenue recognition provisions contained in ASU 2014-09 (see above). ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the standard to determine if ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-13 "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses" (Issued June 2016)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses" to introduce new guidance for the accounting for credit losses on instruments within its scope. ASU 2016-13 requires among other things, the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable supportable forecasts. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. In addition, ASU 2016-13 amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

Revenue recognition: Sales to customers and related cost of sales are primarily recognized at the point in time when control of goods transfers to the customer. Under the Direct Import Program, title passes in the country of origin. Under the Domestic Program, title passes primarily at the time of shipment. Estimates for future expected returns are based upon historical return rates and netted against revenues.

Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods. Revenue is recorded net of customer discounts, promotional allowances, volume rebates and similar charges. When the Company offers the right to return product, historical experience is utilized to establish a liability for the estimate of expected returns. Sales and other tax amounts collected from customers for remittance to governmental authorities are excluded from revenue.

Management must make estimates of potential future product returns related to current period product revenue. Management analyzes historical returns, current economic trends and changes in customer demand for the Company's products when evaluating the adequacy of the reserve for sales returns. Management judgments and estimates must be made and used in connection with establishing the sales return reserves in any accounting period. Additional reserves may be required if actual sales returns increase above the historical return rates. Conversely, the sales return reserve could be decreased if the actual return rates are less than the historical return rates, which were used to establish the reserve.

The Company adopted ASC topic 606 effective April 1, 2018. Sales allowances, marketing support programs, promotions and other volume-based incentives which are provided to retailers and distributors are accounted for on an accrual basis as a reduction to net revenues in the period in which the related sales are recognized. Prior to the adoption of ASC topic 606, the Company followed the provisions of ASC topic 605 in prior periods. The adoption of ASC topic 606 did not have a material impact on revenue recognition as compared to revenue recognition provided under ASC topic 605.

If additional marketing support programs, promotions and other volume-based incentives are required to promote the Company's products subsequent to the initial sale, then additional reserves may be required and are accrued for when such support is offered.

## NOTE 2 — EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts). Weighted average shares includes the impact of shares held in treasury.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
<b>Numerator:</b>				
Net (loss)	\$(595 )	\$(1,042 )	\$(1,445 )	\$(1,932 )
<b>Denominator:</b>				
Denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share —				
weighted average shares	22,405	26,223	22,515	26,640
<b>Net (loss) per share:</b>				
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	\$(0.03 )	\$(0.04 )	\$(0.06 )	\$(0.07 )

## NOTE 3 — SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Outstanding capital stock at September 30, 2018 consisted of common stock and Series A preferred stock. The Series A preferred stock is non-voting, has no dividend preferences and has not been convertible since March 31, 2002; however, it retains a liquidation preference.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had no options, warrants or other potentially dilutive securities outstanding.

In December 2016, the Company publicly announced the approval by the Board of Directors of the repurchase of up to \$5 million of its common stock, that the repurchases may be effected from time to time at prevailing market prices, through open market or in privately negotiated transactions, which may include, in whole or in part, the establishment of a purchase program pursuant to the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, through block purchases or through accelerated or forward or similar stock purchases, and that the Company intends to run the repurchase program through the end of calendar 2017, unless the period is extended or shortened by the Board of Directors.

In September 2017, the Company's Board of Directors approved an additional \$5 million, bringing the total authorized stock repurchases under the program to \$10 million and extended the program to June 30, 2018. In June 2018, the Company's Board of Directors extended the program to December 31, 2018. Under the program, repurchases will be funded from available working capital and any repurchased shares will be held in the treasury as authorized and issued shares available for general corporate purposes. During the three months ended September 30, 2018, 233,649 shares for \$346,898 were repurchased. As of September 30, 2018, the Company had repurchased 4,819,855 shares for \$7,086,082 under this program. The remaining balance of the program is \$2,913,918 as of September 30, 2018.

Subsequent to September 30, 2018, the Company purchased an additional 844,571 shares for \$1,259,908. As of November 9, 2018 the remaining balance of the program is \$1,654,010.

NOTE 4 — INVENTORY

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method. As of September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, inventories consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 30, 2018	March 31, 2018
Finished goods	\$ 3,190	\$ 3,164

NOTE 5 — INCOME TAXES

At September 30, 2018, the Company had \$1.6 million of U.S. federal net operating loss (“NOL”) carry forwards. These losses do not expire but are limited to utilization of 80% of taxable income in any one year. At September 30, 2018 the Company had approximately \$8.6 million of U.S. state net operating loss carry forwards. The tax benefits related to these state net operating loss carry forwards and future deductible temporary differences are recorded to the extent management believes it is more likely than not

that such benefits will be realized. The income of foreign subsidiaries before taxes was \$99,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2018 as compared to a loss before taxes of \$133,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2017, respectively.

The Company analyzed the future reasonability of recognizing its deferred tax assets at September 30, 2018. As a result, the Company concluded that a valuation allowance of approximately \$896,000 would be recorded against the assets.

Although the Company generated a net operating loss, it recorded income tax expense of approximately \$23,000 during the three months ended September 30, 2018, resulting from the change in its deferred tax asset balance. During the three months ended September 30, 2017, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of nil. For the six months ended September 30, 2018 the Company recorded income tax expense of \$71,000 as compared to an income tax benefit of \$65,000 for the six months ended September 30, 2017.

The Company is subject to examination and assessment by tax authorities in numerous jurisdictions. As of September 30, 2018, the Company's open tax years for examination for U.S. federal tax are 2014-2017, and for U.S. states' tax are 2013-2017. Based on the outcome of tax examinations or due to the expiration of statutes of limitations, it is reasonably possible that the unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertain tax positions taken in previously filed returns may be different from the liabilities that have been recorded for these unrecognized tax benefits. As a result, the Company may be subject to additional tax expense.

In December 2017, President Trump signed into law H.R.1, commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act ("TCJA"), which makes significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Subsequent to enactment of the TCJA in December 2017, the Securities and Exchange Commission staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") to provide guidance regarding accounting for the TCJA's impact. SAB 118 requires companies to recognize those tax items for which accounting can be completed. For items whose accounting has not been completed, companies must recognize provisional amounts to the extent they are reasonably estimable, with subsequent adjustments over a measurement period as more information is available and calculations are finalized.

The TCJA lowered the Company's US statutory federal tax rate from 34% to 21% effective January 1, 2018.

While the Company has recognized the provisional tax effect of the transition tax on deemed repatriation and the revaluation of deferred tax assets and liabilities in its financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018, the ultimate tax impact could differ from these provisional amounts. The Company will continue to analyze the impact of the TCJA, including any additional regulatory guidance issued by the U.S. tax authorities, and expects to complete its accounting in 2019.

Prior to March 2018, the Company had asserted under ASC 740-30 that all of the unremitted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries were indefinitely invested. The Company evaluated this assertion each period based on a number of factors, including the operating plans, budgets, and forecasts for both the Company and its foreign subsidiaries; the long-term and short-term financial requirements in the U.S. and in each foreign jurisdiction; and the tax consequences of any decision to repatriate earnings of foreign subsidiaries to the U.S.

Because of the transition tax on deemed repatriation required by the TCJA, the Company has been subject to tax in 2018 on the entire amount of its previously undistributed earnings from foreign subsidiaries. Beginning in 2019, the TCJA will generally provide a 100% deduction for U.S. federal tax purposes of dividends received by the Company from its foreign subsidiaries. However, the Company is currently evaluating the potential foreign and U.S. state tax liabilities that would result from future repatriations, if any, and how the TCJA will affect the Company's existing accounting position with regard to the indefinite reinvestment of undistributed foreign earnings. The Company expects



to complete this evaluation and determine the impact which the legislation may have on its indefinite reinvestment assertion within the measurement period provided by SAB 118.

The TCJA establishes new tax rules designed to tax U.S. companies on global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) earned by foreign subsidiaries. Because of the complexity of the new GILTI tax rules, the Company is continuing to evaluate this provision of the TCJA. Therefore, the Company has not made any adjustments related to potential GILTI tax in its September 30, 2018 financial statements.

#### NOTE 6 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

From time to time, Emerson engages in business transactions with its controlling shareholder, Nimble Holdings Company Limited (“Nimble”), formerly known as The Grande Holdings Limited (“Grande”), and one or more of Nimble’s direct and indirect subsidiaries. Set forth below is a summary of such transactions.

#### Controlling Shareholder

S&T International Distribution Limited (“S&T”), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Grande N.A.K.S. Ltd., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nimble, collectively have the shared power to vote and direct the disposition of 15,243,283 shares, or approximately 68.3%, of the Company’s outstanding common stock as of September 30, 2018. Accordingly, the Company is a “controlled company” as defined in Section 801(a) of the NYSE American Company Guide.

On September 26, 2017, Wealth Warrior Global Limited (“Wealth Warrior”) acquired approximately 65.9% of the outstanding share capital of Nimble from Sino Bright Enterprises Co., Ltd., a company related to the Company’s Chairman of the Board. Based upon disclosures filed by Wealth Warrior on a Schedule 13D on October 10, 2017, as subsequently amended, Wealth Warrior, together with its affiliates, collectively held 73.9% of the outstanding share capital of Nimble as of October 10, 2017. Accordingly, a change of control of the Company was deemed to have occurred as Wealth Warrior may be deemed to be a controlling person of Nimble, and as a result may be deemed to share the power to vote or direct the vote of (and to share the power to dispose or direct the disposition of) the shares of the Company held for the account of S&T.

#### Related Party Transactions

##### Ancillary expenses pertaining to rented office space in Hong Kong

During the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company was billed approximately \$300 and \$800 for utility and service charges from Lafe Strategic Services Limited (“LSSL”), which is a company related to the Company’s Chairman of the Board, in connection with the Company’s rented office space in Hong Kong. The Company owed nil to LSSL related to these charges at September 30, 2018.

##### Administrative service fees charged to related parties

During the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company billed approximately \$6,000 and \$12,000 for administrative fees to Phenomenon Agents Ltd (“PAL”), Sansui Acoustics Research Corporation (“SARC”) and TWD Industrial Co. Ltd. (“TICL”), which are subsidiaries of Nimble. The Company was owed nil from PAL, SARC and TICL related to these charges at September 30, 2018.

##### Security deposit and charges of rental and utility fees on new office space in Hong Kong

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, a 3 month security deposit of approximately \$39,600 was billed from Vigers Appraisal and Consulting Ltd (“VACL”), which is a company related to the Company’s Chairman of the Board. The Company was also billed from VACL approximately \$15,800 for advanced payment of rental and utility fees. As of September 30, 2018 the Company was owed approximately \$7,900 from VACL related to these charges. The rental terms have been agreed in advance by the Independent Directors of the Company.

#### NOTE 7 — SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

At September 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the Company held short term investments totaling \$15.0 million and \$16.0 million, respectively. These investments were comprised of bank certificates of deposit, which bear an interest rate of approximately 2.46% and will mature in December 2018.

#### NOTE 8 — CONCENTRATION RISK

##### Customer Concentration

For the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company's four largest customers accounted for approximately 88% and 87%, respectively, of the Company's net revenues. For the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, the Company's four largest customers accounted for approximately 90% and 85%, respectively, of the Company's net revenues. A significant decline in net sales to any of the Company's key customers would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

### Product Concentration

For the three and six ended September 30, 2018, the Company's gross product sales were comprised of two product types within two categories — housewares products and audio products, of which microwave ovens generated approximately 40% and 45%, respectively, of the Company's gross product sales. Audio products generated approximately 56% and 50%, respectively, of the Company's gross product sales.

For the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, the Company's gross product sales were comprised of the same two product types within two categories — housewares products and audio products, of which microwave ovens generated approximately 62% and 66%, respectively, of the Company's gross product sales. Audio products generated approximately 29% and 25%, respectively, of the Company's gross product sales.

### Concentrations of Credit Risk

As a percent of the Company's total trade accounts receivable, net of specific reserves, the Company's top 2 customers accounted for 46% and 33% as of September 30, 2018, respectively. As a percent of the Company's total trade accounts receivable, net of specific reserves, the Company's top 2 customers accounted for 64% and 21% as of March 31, 2018, respectively. The Company periodically performs credit evaluations of its customers but generally does not require collateral, and the Company provides for any anticipated credit losses in the financial statements based upon management's estimates and ongoing reviews of recorded allowances. Due to the high concentration of the Company's net trade accounts receivables among just two customers, any significant failure by one of these customers to pay the Company the amounts owing against these receivables would result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

### Supplier Concentration

During the three and six months ended September 30, 2018, the Company procured approximately 87% and 85% of its products for resale from its two largest factory suppliers, of which 67% and 61%, respectively, was supplied by its largest supplier. During the three and six months ended September 30, 2017, the Company procured approximately 81% and 91% of its products for resale from its two largest factory suppliers, of which 47% and 61%, respectively, was supplied by its largest supplier.

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

The following discussion of the Company's operations and financial condition should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report.

In the following discussions, most percentages and dollar amounts have been rounded to aid presentation. Accordingly, all amounts are approximations.

Forward-Looking Information

This report contains forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to the Company's beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, assumptions, estimates, intentions, and future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may be beyond the Company's control, and which may cause the Company's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking statements. The reader can identify these forward-looking statements through the Company's use of words such as "may," "can," "anticipate," "assume," "should," "indicate," "would," "believe," "contemplate," "expect," "seek," "estimate," "continue," "plan," "project," "intend," "target," "potential," and other similar words and expressions of the future. These forward-looking statements may not be realized due to a variety of factors, including, without limitation:

- the Company's ability to generate sufficient revenue to achieve and maintain profitability;
- the Company's ability to obtain new customers and retain key existing customers, including the Company's ability to maintain purchase volumes of the Company's products by its key customers;
- the Company's ability to obtain new licensees and distribution relationships and maintain relationships with its existing licensees and distributors;
- the Company's ability to resist price increases from its suppliers or pass through such increases to its customers;
- changes in consumer spending for retail products, such as the Company's products, and in consumer practices, including sales over the Internet;
- the Company's ability to maintain effective internal controls or compliance by its personnel with such internal controls;
- the Company's ability to successfully manage its operating cash flows to fund its operations;
- the Company's ability to anticipate market trends, enhance existing products or achieve market acceptance of new products;
- the Company's dependence on a limited number of suppliers for its components and raw materials;
- the Company's dependence on third party manufacturers to manufacture and deliver its products;
- the ability of third party sales representatives to adequately promote, market and sell the Company's products;
- the Company's ability to maintain, protect and enhance its intellectual property;
- the effects of competition;
- the Company's ability to distribute its products in a timely fashion, including as a result of labor disputes;
- evolving cybersecurity threats to the Company's information technology systems or those of its customers or suppliers;
- changes in foreign laws and regulations and changes in the political and economic conditions in the foreign countries in which the Company operates;
- changes in accounting policies, rules and practices;

- changes in tax rules and regulations or interpretations including, but not limited to the recently enacted U.S. Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017;

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changes in U.S. and foreign trade regulations and tariffs and uncertainty regarding the same;  
 the level of the Company's stock repurchase activity;  
 limited access to financing or increased cost of financing;  
 the effects of currency fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and Chinese renminbi relative to the dollar and increases in costs of production in China; and  
 the other factors listed under "Risk Factors" in the Company's Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2018 and other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report or the date of the document incorporated by reference into this report. The Company has no obligation, and expressly disclaims any obligation, to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Management has expressed its expectations, beliefs and projections in good faith and it believes it has a reasonable basis for them. However, management cannot assure the reader that its expectations, beliefs or projections will be achieved or accomplished.

### Results of Operations

The following table summarizes certain financial information for the three and six month periods ended September 30, 2018 (fiscal 2019) and September 30, 2017 (fiscal 2018) (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Six Months Ended September 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net product sales	\$ 2,474	\$ 3,561	\$ 4,619	\$ 6,338
Licensing revenue	112	161	230	385
Net revenues	2,586	3,722	4,849	6,723
Cost of sales	2,434	3,475	4,645	6,246
Other operating costs and expenses	8	17	20	24
Selling, general and administrative expenses	918	1,402	1,935	2,684
Operating (loss)	(774 )	(1,172 )	(1,751 )	(2,231 )
Interest income, net	202	130	377	234
(Loss) before income taxes	(572 )	(1,042 )	(1,374 )	(1,997 )
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	23	-	71	(65 )
Net (loss)	\$(595 )	\$(1,042 )	\$(1,445 )	\$(1,932 )

Net product sales — Net product sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 were \$2.5 million as compared to \$3.6 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$1.1 million, or 30.5%. The Company's sales during the second quarters of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018 were highly concentrated among the Company's two largest customers — Wal-Mart and Amazon.com in fiscal 2019 and Wal-Mart and Fred Meyer in fiscal 2018, where gross product sales comprised approximately 66.5% and 74.7%, respectively, of the Company's total gross product sales.

For the six month period of fiscal 2019, net product sales were \$4.6 million as compared to \$6.3 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$1.7 million, or 27.1%. The Company's sales during the six month periods of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018 were highly concentrated among the Company's two largest customers — Wal-Mart and Amazon.com in fiscal 2019 and Wal-Mart and Fred Meyer in fiscal 2018, where gross product sales comprised

approximately 67.4% and 75.6%, respectively, of the Company's total gross product sales.

Net product sales may be periodically impacted by adjustments made to the Company's sales allowance and marketing support accrual to record unanticipated customer deductions from accounts receivable or to reduce the accrual by any amounts which were accrued in the past but not taken by customers through deductions from accounts receivable within a certain time period. In the aggregate, these adjustments had the effect of increasing net product sales and operating income by approximately \$4,000 and \$11,000 for the second quarters of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018, respectively, and approximately \$9,000 and \$23,000 for the six month periods of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018, respectively. Net product sales are comprised primarily of the sales of houseware and audio products which bear the Emerson® brand name. The major elements which contributed to the overall decrease in net product sales were as follows:

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- i) Houseware products: Net sales decreased \$1.4 million, or 57.3%, to \$1.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$2.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, principally driven by a decrease in year-over-year sales of microwave ovens, compact refrigerators and toaster ovens partially offset by an increase in wine products. The decrease in sales of microwave ovens was principally driven by a model discontinuation by one of the Company's key customers, which accounted for a decrease of approximately \$1.4 million in year-over-year sales. For the six month period of fiscal 2019, houseware net product sales were \$2.3 million, a decrease of \$2.5 million, or 52.4%, from \$4.8 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018, principally driven by a model discontinuation by one of the Company's key customers, which accounted for a decrease of approximately \$2.4 million in year-over-year sales.
- ii) Audio products: Net sales were \$1.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$1.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, an increase of \$0.3 million, or 33.3%, resulting from increased net sales of clock radios. For the six month period of fiscal 2019, audio product net sales were \$2.4 million, an increase of \$0.8 million or 48.8%, from \$1.6 million in the six month period of fiscal 2018 resulting from increased net sales of clock radios.

Business operations —Emerson will continue to expand the existing distribution channels and to develop and promote new products to regain shelf spaces with retailers in the USA. Emerson is also investing in products and marketing activities to expand its sales through internet and ecommerce channels. These efforts require investments in appropriate human resources, media marketing and development of products in various categories in addition to the traditional home appliances and audio products on which Emerson has historically focused. Emerson also is continuing its efforts to identify strategic courses of action related to its licensing activities, including seeking new licensing relationships.

Emerson's success is dependent on its ability to anticipate and respond to changing consumer demands and trends in a timely manner, as well as expanding into new markets and sourcing new products that are profitable to the Company. Geo-political factors may also affect demand for the Company's products, which are subject to customs requirements and to tariffs and quotas set by governments through mutual agreements and bilateral actions. The Company expects that the recently announced U.S. tariffs on certain imported goods from China, and the current U.S. administration's public support for additional tariffs on imported goods from China, and China's retaliatory tariffs on certain goods imported from the United States, as well as modifications to international trade policy, may affect its product costs going forward, which could require the Company to take pricing action to offset the increasing costs; however, at this time the Company is unable to quantify this possible effect on its costs. Although the Company is monitoring the trade environment and working to mitigate the possible effect of tariffs through pricing and sourcing strategies, the Company cannot be certain how its customers and competitors will react to the actions taken, and some costs may be passed through to the Company's customers as product price increases in the future. For more information on risks associated with the Company's operations, including tariffs, please see the risk factors within Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended March 31, 2018, as updated in Part II, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Emerson has taken active steps to manage and control its operating costs. The operating costs for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 were \$0.9 million as compared to \$1.4 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The operating costs for the six month period of fiscal 2019 were \$1.9 million as compared to \$2.7 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018.

Licensing revenue — Licensing revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 was \$0.1 million as compared to \$0.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$0.1 million or 30.4%. The year-over-year decrease can be attributed to the non-renewal of one of the Company's licensees which expired in December 2017.

Licensing revenue for the six month period of fiscal 2019 was \$0.2 million as compared to \$0.4 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$0.2 million or 40.3%. The year-over-year decrease can be attributed to the

non-renewal of one of the Company's licensees which expired in December 2017.

Net revenues — As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company's net revenues were \$2.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$3.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$1.1 million, or 30.5% and \$4.8 million for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$6.7 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$1.9 million or 27.9%.

Cost of sales — In absolute terms, cost of sales decreased \$1.1 million, or 30.0%, to \$2.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$3.5 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The decrease in absolute terms for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2018 was primarily related to decreased net product sales and by lower year-over-year gross cost of sales as a percentage of gross sales.

In absolute terms, cost of sales decreased \$1.6 million, or 25.6%, to \$4.6 million for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$6.2 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018. The decrease in absolute terms for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to the six month period of fiscal 2018 was primarily related to decreased net product sales and by lower year-over-year gross cost of sales as a percentage of gross sales.

The Company purchases the products it sells from a limited number of factory suppliers. For the second quarter of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018, the Company purchased 87% and 81%, respectively, from its two largest suppliers. For the six month period of fiscal 2019 and fiscal 2018, the Company purchased 85% and 92%, respectively, from its two largest suppliers.

Other operating costs and expenses — Other operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net product sales were 0.3% for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to 0.5% for the second quarter of fiscal 2018. In absolute terms, other operating costs and expenses decreased \$9,000, or 52.9%, to \$8,000 for the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$17,000 for the second quarter of fiscal 2018 as a result of lower warranty and returns processing costs.

Other operating costs and expenses as a percentage of net product sales were 0.4% for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to 0.4% for the six month period of fiscal 2018. In absolute terms, other operating costs and expenses decreased \$4,000, or 16.7%, to \$20,000 for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$24,000 for the six month period of fiscal 2018 as a result of lower warranty and returns processing costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (“S,G&A”) — S,G&A, in absolute terms, was \$0.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$1.4 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 34.5%. S,G&A, as a percentage of net revenues, was 35.5% in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to 37.7% in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. The decrease in S,G&A was due to reductions in compensation costs and legal fees.

S,G&A, in absolute terms, was \$1.9 million for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$2.7 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018, a decrease of \$0.8 million, or 27.9%. S,G&A, as a percentage of net revenues, was 39.9% for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to 39.9% for the six month period of fiscal 2018. The decrease in S,G&A was due to reductions in compensation costs, legal fees, IT and insurance costs.

Interest income, net — Interest income, net, was \$202,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$130,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2018, an increase of \$72,000. The increase was primarily due to higher investments in interest bearing accounts and higher average interest rates earned on the Company’s short term investments.

Interest income, net, was \$377,000 for the six month period of fiscal 2019 as compared to \$234,000 for the six month period of fiscal 2018, an increase of \$143,000. The increase was primarily due to higher investments in interest bearing accounts and higher average interest rates earned on the Company’s short term investments.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes — In the second quarter of fiscal 2019, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$23,000 as compared to income tax expense of nil in the second quarter of fiscal 2018. Although the Company generated a net loss during the second quarter of fiscal 2018, it was unable to realize an income tax benefit due to a valuation allowance recorded against its deferred tax assets of approximately \$412,000.

For the six month period of fiscal 2019, the Company recorded an income tax expense of \$71,000 as compared to an income tax benefit of \$65,000 for the six month period of fiscal 2018. Although the Company generated a net loss during the six month period of fiscal 2018, it was unable to realize a larger income tax benefit due to a valuation allowance recorded against its deferred tax assets of approximately \$775,000.

Net (loss) — As a result of the foregoing factors, the Company realized a net loss of \$0.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2019 as compared to a net loss of \$1.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2018.

For the six month period of fiscal 2019, the Company realized a net loss of \$1.4 million as compared to a net loss of \$1.9 million for the six month period of fiscal 2018.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$23.4 million, as compared to approximately \$21.9 million at September 30, 2017. Working capital decreased to \$43.6 million at September 30, 2018 as compared to \$50.4 million at September 30, 2017. The increase in cash and cash equivalents of approximately \$1.4 million was due to a decrease in short term investments of \$8.2 million, an increase in long term income taxes payable of \$2.6 million, a decrease in accounts

receivable of \$0.7 million, a decrease in deferred tax assets of \$0.3 million, a decrease in inventory of \$0.2 million, a decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.2 million and an increase in short term income taxes payable of \$0.1 million partially offset by the net loss generated during the prior 12 months of \$6.4 million, an increase in treasury stock of \$3.4 million, an increase in prepaid purchases of \$0.8 million and a decrease in accounts payable and other current liabilities of \$0.3 million.

#### Cash Flows

Net cash used by operating activities was approximately \$2.0 million for the six months ended September 30, 2018, resulting from a \$1.4 million net loss generated during the period, an increase in prepaid purchases of \$0.9 million, a decrease in long term income taxes payable of \$0.3 million, a decrease in asset allowances and reserves of \$0.2 million, an increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.1 million, a decrease in accounts payable and other liabilities of \$0.1 million and a decrease in deferred revenue of \$0.1 million partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable of \$1.0 million and a decrease in deferred tax assets of \$0.1 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities was approximately \$1.0 million for the six months ended September 30, 2018 due to an decrease in short term certificates of deposit.

Net cash used by financing activities was approximately \$0.7 million for the six months ended September 30, 2018 due to repurchases of common stock pursuant to the Company's stock repurchase plan.

#### Sources and Uses of Funds

The Company's principal existing sources of cash are generated from operations. The Company believes that its existing cash balance and sources of cash will be sufficient to support existing operations over the next 12 months.

#### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2018, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The following Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") were issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board which relate to or could relate to the Company as concerns the Company's normal ongoing operations or the industry in which the Company operates.

#### Accounting Standards Update 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" (Issued May 2014)

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" in order to ensure that revenue recognition requirements are the same under both US GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). ASU 2014-09 removes inconsistencies and provides a more robust framework for addressing revenue issues. ASU 2014-09 was effective for reporting periods and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14 "Deferral of the Effective Date" to delay the implementation of ASU 2014-09 by one year, in response to feedback from preparers, practitioners and users of financial statements. Accordingly, ASU 2014-09 is now effective for reporting periods and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2017. The core principle of this new revenue recognition guidance is that a company will recognize revenue when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new guidance defines a five-step process

to achieve this core principle. The new guidance also requires more detailed disclosures to enable users of financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The new guidance provides for two transition methods, a full retrospective approach and a modified retrospective approach. The Company adopted the new revenue recognition guidance on April 1, 2018 utilizing a modified retrospective basis for contracts not completed at the adoption date, and determined there were no changes required to its reported revenues as a result of the adoption. The Company has enhanced its disclosures of revenue to comply with the new guidance.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-02 "Leases" (Issued February 2016)

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02 "Leases" to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. ASU

2016-02 creates a new Accounting Standards Codification Topic 842 "Leases" to replace the previous Topic 840 "Leases." ASU 2016-02 affects both lessees and lessors, although for the latter the provisions are similar to the previous model, but updated to align with certain changes to the lessee model and also the new revenue recognition provisions contained in ASU 2014-09 (see above). ASU 2016-02 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the standard to determine if ASU 2016-02 will have a material impact on its financial statements.

Accounting Standards Update 2016-13 "Financial Instruments – Credit Losses" (Issued June 2016)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses" to introduce new guidance for the accounting for credit losses on instruments within its scope. ASU 2016-13 requires among other things, the measurement of all expected credit losses for financial assets held at the reporting date based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable supportable forecasts. Many of the loss estimation techniques applied today will still be permitted, although the inputs to those techniques will change to reflect the full amount of expected credit losses. In addition, ASU 2016-13 amends the accounting for credit losses on available-for-sale debt securities and purchased financial assets with credit deterioration. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not expect these amendments to have a material impact on its financial statements.

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Not applicable.

### Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

#### (a) Disclosure controls and procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d — 15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Due to the inherent limitations of control systems, not all misstatements may be detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of a 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. Our controls and procedures can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the above objectives have been met.

The Company's management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the

Exchange Act), as of September 30, 2018, are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.



## PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

The Company is not currently a party to any legal proceedings other than litigation matters, in most cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to its business. Management cannot estimate with certainty the Company's ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to any such pending litigation matters. However, management believes, based on its examination of such matters, that the Company's ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors.

The Company's operations and financial results are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including those described in Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended March 31, 2018, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, and the trading price of the Company's common stock. Except as set forth below, there have been no material changes to our risk factors since the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2018.

Foreign regulations and changes in the political, social and economic conditions in the United States and the foreign countries in which the Company operates its business could affect the Company's revenues and earnings materially and adversely.

The Company has operations in China and derives a significant portion of its revenue from sales of products manufactured by third parties located in China. In addition, third parties located in China and other countries located in the same region produce and supply many of the components and raw materials used in the Company's products. Conducting an international business inherently involves a number of difficulties and risks that could materially and adversely affect the Company's ability to generate revenues and could subject the Company to increased costs. For example, the current U.S. administration has publicly supported trade proposals, including recently implemented tariffs on certain goods imported from China and other proposed tariffs, as well as modifications to international trade policy and other changes that may affect U.S. trade relations with other countries. In addition, the Office of the United States Trade Representative recently issued a list of additional products imported from China on which it is proposing to assess additional duties. China has retaliated to these actions by imposing tariffs on an equal measure of American goods. As all of the Company's products are currently manufactured by suppliers in China, any tariffs or other trade restrictions affecting the import of these products from China could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations going forward. The Company's dependency on its overseas suppliers could exacerbate these and other risks, and any tariffs on the categories of products the Company imports to the United States could negatively affect the Company's ability to compete against competitors who do not manufacture in China or otherwise are not subject to such tariffs. Among the other factors that may adversely affect the Company's revenues and increase its costs are:

- currency fluctuations which could cause an increase in the price of the components and raw materials used in the Company's products and a decrease in its profits;
- Chinese labor laws;
- labor shortages affecting the Company's facilities and its suppliers' manufacturing facilities located in China;
- the elimination or reduction of value-added tax refunds to Chinese factories that manufacture products for export;

the rise of inflation and substantial economic growth in China;

more stringent export restrictions in the countries in which the Company operates which could adversely affect its ability to deliver its products to its customers;

- tariffs and other trade barriers which could make it more expensive for the Company to obtain and deliver its products to its customers;

political instability and economic downturns in these countries which could adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain its products from its manufacturers or deliver its products to its customers in a timely fashion;

new restrictions on the sale of electronic products containing certain hazardous substances; and

the laws of China are likely to govern many of the Company's supplier agreements.

Any of the factors described above may materially and adversely affect the Company's revenues and/or increase its operating expenses.

## Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

The following table reports information regarding repurchases by the Company of its common stock during the three months ended September 30, 2018:

## Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities (1)

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased	Announced Plans or Programs	Under the Plans or Programs
July 1 through July 31, 2018	63,390	\$ 1.48	63,390	\$ 3,167,117
August 1 through August 31, 2018	126,138	\$ 1.49	126,138	\$ 2,979,110
September 1 through September 30, 2018	44,121	\$ 1.48	44,121	\$ 2,913,918
Total	233,649	\$ 1.49	233,649	\$ 2,913,918

<sup>(1)</sup>In December 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved the repurchase of up to \$5 million of the Company's common stock under a new stock repurchase plan. The repurchases may be effected from time to time at prevailing market prices, through open market or in privately negotiated transactions, which may include, in whole or in part, the establishment of a purchase program pursuant to the safe harbor provided by Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act, through block purchases or through accelerated or forward or similar stock purchases. Repurchased shares are held in treasury. In September 2017, the Company's Board of Directors approved an additional \$5 million, bringing the total authorized stock repurchases under the program to \$10 million. In June 2018, the Company's Board of Directors extended the program to December 31, 2018.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

(a) None

(b) None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosure.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None

Item 6. Exhibits.

- 31.1 Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*
- 31.2 Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*
- 32 Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.\*\*
- 101.1+ XBRL Instance Document.
- 101.2+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
- 101.3+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
- 101.4+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
- 101.5+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
- 101.6+ XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

\* filed herewith

\*\* furnished herewith

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SIGNATURES

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

EMERSON RADIO CORP.  
(Registrant)

Date: November 14, 2018 /s/ Duncan Hon  
Duncan Hon  
Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: November 14, 2018 /s/ Michael Binney  
Michael Binney  
Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)