

OPTA CORP
Form 10-Q
May 20, 2005

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2005

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 000-24999

OPTA CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

52-1947160

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

1350 Bayshore Highway, Suite 740, Burlingame, CA 94010

(Address of principal executive offices, zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (650) 579-3610

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

(1) Yes No

(2) Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

The number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of May 16, 2005 was 50,037,538.

FORM 10-Q INDEX

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1 Financial Statements:**

OPTA CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands)

	March 31, 2005 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2004
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,947	\$ 3,037
Short-term investments	17,045	17,643
Accounts receivable, net	17,376	25,528
Inventories, net	18,458	18,004
Income tax receivable	909	909
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,086	2,270
Total current assets	<u>57,821</u>	<u>67,391</u>
Property and equipment, net	1,070	1,083
Tradenname	2,420	2,420
Other assets	232	226
Total assets	<u>\$ 61,543</u>	<u>\$ 71,120</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit	\$ 13,975	\$ 15,833
Notes and interest payable to related parties	10,873	10,795
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	22,150	14,262
Accounts payable to related parties	--	170
Accrued restructuring charges	--	796
Warranty reserve	490	490
Total current liabilities	<u>47,488</u>	<u>42,346</u>

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	March 31, 2005 (Unaudited)	June 30, 2004
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	6,438	8,425
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, Series A \$.001 par value, 100 authorized, 4 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2004	--	--
Common stock \$.001 par value, 100,000 authorized, 64,241 shares issued and 50,037 outstanding at March 31, 2005 and 64,241 shares issued and 50,724 outstanding at June 30, 2004	64	64
Additional paid-in capital	128,442	128,431
Less: treasury stock at cost, 14,204 shares at March 31, 2005 and 13,517 at June 30, 2004	(2,478)	(2,410)
Accumulated deficit	(118,243)	(105,611)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(168)	(125)
Total stockholders' equity	7,617	20,349
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 61,543	\$ 71,120

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

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OPTA CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net revenues:				
Products	\$ 18,980	\$ 31,932	\$ 108,521	\$ 89,168
Products - related party	--	--	--	163
Total net revenues	18,980	31,932	108,521	89,331
Cost of net revenues:				
Products	20,850	29,332	109,129	80,959
Products - related party	--	--	--	92
Total cost of net revenues	20,850	29,332	109,129	81,051
Gross profit (loss)	(1,870)	2,600	(608)	8,280
Operating expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	2,712	2,910	8,769	10,741
Research and development	621	394	1,923	2,435

OPTA CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED) (in thou

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	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
Impairment of assets	--	--	--	36
Total operating expenses	3,333	3,304	10,692	13,212
Loss from operations	(5,203)	(704)	(11,300)	(4,932)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	105	112	316	450
Interest expense	(570)	(216)	(1,901)	(676)
Equity in loss of joint venture	--	2,380	--	1,733
Other	--	5	859	1,243
Total other income (expense), net	(465)	2,281	(726)	2,750
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interest	(5,668)	1,577	(12,026)	(2,182)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	--	(9)	--	1
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest	(5,668)	1,586	(12,026)	(2,183)
Non-controlling interest in (income) loss of consolidated subsidiaries	(9)	(2,224)	(606)	(1,300)
Net loss	\$ (5,677)	\$ (638)	\$ (12,632)	\$ (3,483)
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted:	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted:	50,038	51,860	50,193	55,002

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

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OPTA CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)
(in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (12,632)	\$ (3,483)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Reserve for excess and obsolete inventory	3,346	1,885

OPTA CORPORATION CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED) (in thousands)

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	<u>Nine Months Ended March 31,</u>	
Gain on treasury stock obtained during settlement	(842)	(179)
Gain on sale of joint venture	--	(1,053)
Equity in loss of joint venture	--	647
Depreciation and amortization	378	352
Stock compensation expense (reversal) recorded by subsidiary	--	(104)
Impairment of assets	--	36
Non-controlling interest in income (loss) subsidiary	606	(1,080)
Non-cash recovery of bad debt	(1,946)	--
Non-cash reversal of restructuring over accrual	(78)	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	8,152	(16,779)
Accounts receivable from related parties, net	--	(63)
Inventories, net	(3,800)	(5,488)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	184	(1,197)
Income tax receivable	--	2,218
Other assets	(6)	(93)
Accrued restructuring charges	(718)	564
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,888	(677)
Accounts payable to related parties	--	97
Interest payable to related parties	78	148
Warranty reserve	--	(198)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash provided (used) by operating activities	610	(24,447)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(395)	(442)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	30	--
Payments received on notes receivable from related parties	--	1,592
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	1,523	--
Proceeds from sale of joint venture	--	3,762
Purchase of short-term investments	(981)	(2,283)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash provided by investing activities	177	2,629
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from advances on line of credit	117,178	73,319
Payments on line of credit	(119,036)	(59,634)
Purchase of treasury stock	--	(2,006)
Purchase of treasury stock by subsidiary	(19)	--
Proceeds from issuance of stock by subsidiary	--	1
Proceeds from notes payable	--	4,500
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	(1,877)	16,180
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,090)	(5,638)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,037	12,044
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,947	\$ 6,406
	<hr/>	<hr/>

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

OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Opta Corporation (formerly Lotus Pacific, Inc.) (Opta or Company) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. However, we believe the disclosures in these financial statements are adequate to ensure the information presented is not misleading. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004, which was filed with the SEC on February 18, 2005.

In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be reported for any other interim period or for the entire year ending June 30, 2005. The balance sheet at June 30, 2004 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements, as permitted by SEC rules and regulations for interim reporting. Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Such reclassifications had no effect on the results of operations.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Opta and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. Subsidiaries in which Opta owns at least 50% are consolidated, except for investments where control is deemed to be temporary, in which case the equity method of accounting is used. Equity investments in which Opta owns at least 20% of the voting securities are accounted for using the equity method, except for investments that the Company is not able to exercise significant influence over the investee, in which case, the cost method of accounting is used. The cost method of accounting is used for all investments in which Opta owns less than 20%.

As of March 31, 2005, our only significant operating subsidiary was Opta Systems, LLC a Delaware LLC (Opta Systems or GoVideo). GoVideo, established in 1984, designs and manufactures product lines in the consumer electronics industry, including MP3 Rave MP branded players, digital video disc (DVD) players, portable DVDs, DVD-Video Cassette Recorder (VCR) Combos, Dual-Deck VCRs, DVD Recorders, DVD Recorder + VCRs, and LCD TVs. GoVideo holds various patents covering Dual-Deck technology as well as other electronics products and systems. GoVideo was purchased as part of the Company s strategic direction of investing in companies which will benefit from the Company s strategic relationships with Asian consumer electronic manufacturers. We owned 100% of GoVideo during all periods presented.

As of March 31, 2005, we had one significant non-operating subsidiary, Correlant Communications, Inc. (formerly TurboNet Communications, Inc.) (Correlant). In March 1999, the Company acquired 94.5% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Correlant representing an 81% ownership interest. Correlant designed, developed and marketed telecommunications products to cable operators, network service providers, and communications network users in the United States and Asian countries. As a result of declining margins and demand for its products, Correlant s Board of Directors approved the wind down and cessation of Correlant s historical operations in the cable modem business effective December 23, 2003. Correlant, together with Opta, will continue to explore either acquiring or investing in other businesses to utilize its assets. As of March 31, 2005, we owned 73.6% of Correlant s outstanding common stock, which represented a 62.5% ownership interest.

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OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 2 Liquidity and Going Concern

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The Company incurred a net loss of \$12,632,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2005. At March 31, 2005, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$118,243,000 and the Company's sole operating subsidiary, GoVideo, was, and still is, in default under certain debt covenant provisions of its line of credit. GoVideo is currently under a forbearance agreement with its lender which commenced March 1, 2005 and is due to expire on August 31, 2005. See note 10.

Additionally, in June 2003 GoVideo borrowed substantial funds from T.C.L. Industries Holdings (H.K.) Limited (TCL Industries), the majority stockholder of Opta, and Asia Focus Industrial Ltd., an entity affiliated with TCL Industries. The purpose of the loans was to fund inventory purchases and operating expenses. Both loans, which are subordinate to GoVideo's line of credit, became due during fiscal year 2004. GoVideo was unable to pay off the loans and extended the due date three times. The current due date for the loan with TCL Industries is July 24, 2005. The current due date for the loan with Asia Focus Industrial Ltd. is August 11, 2005. Both loans are collateralized by 100% of the Common and Preferred Series D stock of Correlant Communications owned by Opta. There can be no assurance that GoVideo will be able to pay the loans when they mature or that another extension can be successfully negotiated.

During fiscal 2004, Opta entered into a financing agreement with TCL Industries. Opta ultimately loaned the funds to GoVideo to fund inventory purchases and operating expenses. The financing agreement has been extended three times with a current maturity date of July 21, 2005. The loan is collateralized by 100% of the Common and Preferred Series D stock of Correlant Communications owned by Opta.

The above matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Although Opta expects to incur additional losses during the remainder of fiscal 2005, the Company believes that it will have sufficient resources to continue normal operations. The Company has taken steps to reorganize certain aspects of its business. GoVideo replaced its Chief Executive Officer with the Chief Operating Officer of Opta on an interim basis to further evaluate the ongoing operations of GoVideo. Additionally, GoVideo has undertaken cost reduction efforts, including reducing staff, realigning the roles and responsibilities of management and reducing other operating expenses in an attempt to return to profitability. If the Company is unable to return to profitability as a result of this realignment, additional steps including, but not limited to, further cost reductions and eliminating some of its current activities, may be necessary.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities or any other adjustment that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 151, *Inventory Costs* (SFAS 151), which revised Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) 43, relating to inventory costs. This revision is to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). SFAS 151 requires that these items be recognized as a current period charge regardless of whether they meet the criterion specified in ARB 43. In addition, this Statement requires the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS 151 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R) which is a revision of SFAS 123 and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25). Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of APB 25 and the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements. The effective date of SFAS 123R is the first reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirements using either a modified prospective method, or a modified retrospective method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R. Under the modified retrospective method, the requirements are the same as under the modified prospective method, but also permits entities to restate financial statements of previous periods based on proforma disclosures made in accordance with SFAS 123.

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OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company currently utilizes a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to Employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard also permits the use of a lattice model. The Company has not yet determined which model it will use to measure the fair value of employee stock options upon the adoption of SFAS 123R.

The Company currently expects to adopt SFAS 123R effective July 1, 2005. However, because the Company has not yet determined which of the aforementioned adoption methods it will use, the Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting SFAS 123R.

Note 4 Stock-Based Compensation

SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS 123) encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The Company elected to continue to account for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic value method prescribed in APB 25 and related Interpretations. Under APB 25 and the intrinsic value method, the exercise price of the Company's employee stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant or, in the case of the Company's employee stock purchase plans since the plans are non-compensatory, no compensation expense is recognized. In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure* (SFAS148). SFAS 148 amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results.

In accordance with SFAS 148, the following table illustrates the effect on the Company's net loss and loss per share as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to its stock-based employee compensation awards, and recognized expense over the applicable award vesting period (*in thousands, except per share amounts*):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net loss, as reported	\$ (5,677)	\$ (638)	\$ (12,632)	\$ (3,483)
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense (reversal) included in reported net loss	--	--	--	(76)
Less: Stock-based employee compensation (expense) reversal determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	--	(23)	--	180
Pro-forma net loss	\$ (5,677)	\$ (661)	\$ (12,632)	\$ (3,379)
Basic and diluted net loss per share, as reported	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.06)
Pro-forma basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.06)

The pro-forma effect for the years presented is not likely to be representative of the pro-forma effect on reported net income or loss in future years because these amounts reflect less than four years of vesting.

OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 5 Basic and Diluted Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. There were no employee stock options, common stock warrants outstanding or shares contingently issuable in connection with share exchange agreements as of March 31, 2005 or 2004.

Note 6 Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other gains (losses) affecting shareholders' equity that, under generally accepted accounting principles are excluded from net income (loss) in accordance with SFAS 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income* (SFAS 130). Other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities and foreign currency translation adjustments. The following table computes the Company's comprehensive loss (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net loss, as reported	\$ (5,677)	\$ (638)	\$ (12,632)	\$ (3,483)
Opta's portion of the change in Correlant's unrealized gain (loss) on short term investments	(53)	33	(43)	(5)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (5,730)	\$ (605)	\$ (12,675)	\$ (3,488)

Note 7 Restructuring Charges

During the second quarter of fiscal 2004, Correlant's board of directors approved the wind down and cessation of Correlant's historical operations in the cable modem and CMTS business. In connection with the shut down, Correlant recorded a restructuring charge of \$1,845,000 during fiscal 2004. The following table summarizes the activity in Correlant's reserves associated with its shut down of historical operations (*in thousands*):

	Separation costs for terminated employees and contractors	Facilities closing	Other	Total restructuring charges
Balance at June 30, 2003	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Fiscal 2004 restructuring charges	890	583	372	1,845
Cash payments	(628)	(49)	(372)	(1,049)
Balance at June 30, 2004	262	534	--	796
Cash payments	(262)	(456)	--	(718)
Reversal of over accrual	--	(78)	--	(78)
Balance at March 31, 2005	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --

Note 8 Litigation Settlement

On July 30, 2004, Correlant reached a settlement agreement with one of its stockholders and major vendors, TurboComm Technologies, Inc (TurboComm). Under the agreement, Correlant dismissed its lawsuit against TurboComm and in exchange TurboComm transferred 700,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock of Correlant and 300,000 shares of Series C Preferred Stock of Correlant owned by TurboComm to Correlant. Both parties mutually agreed to release and discharge any and all claims that each may have against the other party. This transaction resulted in a \$1,946,000 recovery of bad debt included in Selling, general and administrative expense, and a \$774,000 gain included in Other income (expense) on the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2005.

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OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

On August 31, 2004 Opta reached a settlement agreement with TurboComm. Under the agreement, TurboComm paid Opta \$20,000 and delivered 686,000 shares of Opta, constituting all shares owned by TurboComm. Both parties mutually agreed to release and discharge any and all claims that each may have against the other party. This transaction resulted in an \$88,000 gain included in Other income (expense) on the consolidated statement of operations for the nine months ended March 31, 2005.

Note 9 Line of Credit

On November 1, 2004, GoVideo entered a forbearance agreement (Agreement) with its line of credit lender. See Agreement details discussed at Note 20 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the SEC on February 18, 2005. GoVideo was unable to cure the existing defaults under the terms of the Agreement, which expired February 28, 2005, and was forced to extend the forbearance agreement (Amended Agreement) until August 31, 2005. In the Amended Agreement, GoVideo agreed to the following significant conditions:

- To pay all the lender's costs and expenses associated with the existing default;
- To pay \$100,000, in installments, for forbearance and other accommodations provided by the lender under the Amended Agreement;
- To pay no more than \$100,000 toward any subordinate indebtedness; and o To not incur capital expenditures in excess of \$150,000.

The Agreement also called for the following modifications:

- A reduction of the maximum line to \$20,000,000;
- A change to the minimum net income (loss) per month requirement for the period of February 1, 2005 through August 31, 2005;
- and
- A reduction in the borrowing base as determined by specific inventory and receivable balances.

The reduction of the maximum line to \$20,000,000 could limit GoVideo s ability to expand. However, this most likely will not impact GoVideo as the current operating plan does not contemplate further growth until the current operating levels return to profitability.

Note 10 Segment and Geographic Information

SFAS 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information* (SFAS 131), establishes standards for reporting information about operating segments. Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise about which separate financial information is available and is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group. Our chief operating decision maker is the Chief Executive Officer. We are organized geographically and by line of business. While the Chief Executive Officer evaluates results in a number of different ways, the primary basis for which the allocation of resources and financial results are assessed is product type. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 we operated in one segment through our subsidiary GoVideo, which was the distribution of

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innovative, high performance consumer electronic products. During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004, we operated in an additional segment through our subsidiary Correlant, which was the development, manufacture and distribution of products used for broadband Internet access, including data-over-cable equipment and digital subscriber line (DSL) access and networking devices and development.

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OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table presents a summary of the Company's businesses and operating segments (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		As of or for the Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Broadband Internet access products:				
Net revenues	\$ --	\$ 87	\$ --	\$ 604
Cost of net revenues	--	18	--	259
Gross profit	--	69	--	345
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (69)	\$ (683)	\$ 1,510	\$ (4,273)
Total assets			\$ 18,006	\$ 19,774
Consumer electronics:				
Net revenues	18,980	31,845	108,521	88,727
Cost of net revenues	20,850	29,314	109,129	80,792
Gross profit	(1,870)	2,531	(608)	7,935
Income (loss) from operations	\$ (4,616)	\$ 592	\$ (11,246)	\$ 1,310
Total assets			\$ 42,589	\$ 40,812
Total operating segments:				
Net revenues	\$ 18,980	\$ 31,932	\$ 108,521	\$ 89,331
Cost of net revenues	20,850	29,332	109,129	81,051
Gross profit (loss)	(1,870)	2,600	(608)	8,280
Income (loss) from operations attributable to operating Segments	\$ (4,685)	\$ (91)	\$ (9,736)	\$ (2,963)
Total assets attributable to operating segments			\$ 60,595	\$ 60,587

Disclosed in the table below is the reconciliation of the loss from operations attributable to operating segments to loss from continuing operations before income taxes and non-controlling interest and total assets attributable to operating segments to total assets (*in thousands*):

Three Months Ended March 31,	As of or for the Nine Months Ended March 31,
---	---

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	2005	2004	2005	2004
Income (loss) from operations attributable to operating segments	\$ (4,685)	\$ (91)	\$ (9,736)	\$ (2,963)
Corporate general and administrative expenses	518	615	1,564	1,969
Total other income (expense), net	(465)	2,283	(726)	2,750
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interest	\$ (5,668)	\$ 1,577	\$ (12,026)	\$ (2,182)
Total assets attributable to operating segments			\$ 60,595	\$ 60,587
Total assets attributable to non-reporting segments			948	3,676
Total assets			\$ 61,543	\$ 64,263

Geographic Information

During the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we recorded net revenues throughout the U.S., Asia and Europe as determined by the final destination of the product.

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OPTA CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following table summarizes total net revenues attributable to significant countries (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Nine Months Ended March 31,	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Asia	\$ 283	\$ 47	\$ 519	\$ 378
U.S.	18,697	32,799	108,002	89,780
Europe and other	--	40	--	127
	\$ 18,980	\$ 32,886	\$ 108,521	\$ 90,285

Presented below is information regarding identifiable assets from continuing operations, classified by operations located in the U.S. and Asia (*in thousands*):

	March 31,	
	2005	2004
U.S.	\$ 61,090	\$ 63,889

March 31,

Asia	453	374
	\$ 61,543	\$ 64,263

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

You should read the following discussion in conjunction with Opta Corporation's (Opta) unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes included herein. The results described below are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period. Certain statements in this discussion and analysis, including statements regarding our strategy, financial performance and revenue sources, are forward-looking statements based on current expectations and entail various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Readers are referred to Opta's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004 as filed with the SEC on February 18, 2005 and to the section entitled *Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results* contained herein which identify important risk factors that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements.

We begin Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) with an executive overview and description of Opta's business. The next discussion relates to our results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004.

After the results of operations, we analyze the changes in our cash flows, and discuss our financial commitments in the section entitled *Liquidity and Capital Resources*. We then address current *Significant Trends* in the consumer electronics industry and our *Business Outlook* from March 31, 2005. We conclude this MD&A with (I) a discussion of the *Critical Accounting Estimates* we believe are important to understanding the assumptions and judgments incorporated in our reported financial results; and (II) *Recently Issued Accounting Standards* and the impact they had or will have on our results of operations.

Executive Overview and Description of Business

Opta, a Delaware corporation, is a holding company and we conduct our business through our subsidiaries. We presently develop, manage, and operate emerging consumer electronics and communications companies, focusing on developing next generation consumer electronics and communication products. We provide our subsidiaries with capital and strategic and infrastructure services. Currently, GoVideo is our sole operating subsidiary. GoVideo's strategy is to develop, market, and distribute innovative, high performance consumer electronic products that incorporate advanced technology, ease of use, and superior industrial design. Main products include consumer electronic products such as the MP3 Rave MP branded players, digital video disc (DVD)-Video Cassette Recorder Combos (DVR), Dual-Deck VCRs, DVD Recorders and the DVD Recorder + VCR. GoVideo's current marketing strategy is to sell products with the support of independent sales representatives specific to certain geographic territories throughout the United States who also represent many other brand name consumer electronic products. GoVideo currently sells its product lines directly to retailers nationwide including numerous national and regional chains, catalog accounts, specialty stores, warehouse clubs and home shopping channels.

Our business strategy in the consumer electronic segment is to leverage our significant experience in the consumer electronics market, increase the GoVideo brand recognition by introducing products in Asia, and continue our product development to bring to our customers compelling new products with superior quality and ease-of-use.

Two of the major challenges facing Opta are managing liquidity and rapid product price declines. Liquidity has been, and will continue to be, an issue for us as we have grown our subsidiary, GoVideo, out of bankruptcy. Our majority shareholder, TCL Industries Holdings (H.K.) Limited (TCL Industries), has been instrumental in assisting GoVideo obtain credit from vendors, which has helped us work through some liquidity issues. We plan to continue to utilize the relationship with our majority shareholder by sourcing more products from them. This will be a challenging and important part of GoVideo's strategy to manage liquidity.

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The consumer electronics industry is constantly facing new trends and challenges, the most prominent of which is severe price competition. We expect competition to intensify in the future. The rapid price declines experienced during fiscal 2005 strained our operations and financial resources. Therefore, another challenge facing GoVideo during periods of rapidly declining product sales price, is managing inventory while balancing the need to meet the demands of our customers quickly. Our strategy to combat the price competition is to continue to focus on the development of lower-cost consumer electronics, continue the evaluation of potential new products and work with our contract manufacturers to reduce the purchase price of our products.

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Results of Operations

The following table summarizes certain aspects of our results of operations for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004 (*in thousands*):

	Three Months Ended March 31,				Nine Months Ended March 31,			
	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change	2005	2004	\$ Change	% Change
Revenues	\$ 18,980	\$ 31,932	\$ (12,952)	(41%)	\$ 108,521	\$ 89,331	\$ 19,190	21%
Gross profit (loss)	(1,870)	2,600	(4,470)	(172%)	(608)	8,280	(8,888)	(107%)
As a percentage of revenues	(10%)	8%			(1%)	9%		
Selling, general and administrative	2,712	2,910	(198)	(7%)	8,769	10,741	(1,972)	(18%)
Research and development	621	394	227	58%	1,923	2,435	(512)	(21%)
Other income (expense)	(465)	2,281	(2,746)	(120%)	(726)	2,750	(3,476)	(126%)

Revenues

In the consumer electronics industry, revenues generated during the first calendar quarter of any year are typically the weakest, due largely to the seasonally high purchases during the fourth calendar quarter. However, in addition to the typical decrease, revenues were down substantially during the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to revenues generated during the three months ended March 31, 2004 as a result of:

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- The continual pricing pressures that are traditional in the consumer electronics market;
- The inability to negotiate a competitive product purchase price from contract manufacturers; and
- Customers going straight to contract manufacturers to purchase products.

The decrease discussed above was somewhat offset by GoVideo's increased product offerings, primarily the MP3 Rave MP branded product (MP3) which was introduced during the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Net revenues attributable to the MP3 totaled \$2,097,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to no net revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2004.

The increase in overall revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2004, was primarily attributable to GoVideo's increased product offerings most notably the DVD Recorder + VCR, which was introduced during the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and the MP3 product discussed above. Net revenues attributable to the new DVD Recorder + VCR totaled \$27,643,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to \$11,900,000 for the nine months ended March 31, 2004. Net revenues attributable to the MP3 totaled \$22,558,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to no net revenue during the nine months ended March 31, 2004.

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The increase in overall revenues for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2004 discussed above, was somewhat offset by the decrease in other existing product sales, including the DVD recorder. Net revenues attributable to the DVD recorder decreased \$10,771,000 to \$47,235,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 from \$58,006,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2004.

Nearly 100% of our revenues were generated from domestic sales during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. We expect this trend to continue as long as GoVideo sales are our main source of revenues. *Gross Profit (loss) including Cost of Revenues*

The decrease in gross profit (loss) dollars and gross profit (loss) percentage for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004 was due to the following:

The liquidation of GoVideo's significantly overstocked and overpriced inventory of DVD recorders, DVD Recorders + VCRs and MP3 players. At certain times during both the three and the nine months ended March 31, 2005 GoVideo had committed outstanding orders as the prices of these products began to drop substantially. Although GoVideo was able to cancel and/or renegotiate some outstanding orders, it was not sufficient to mitigate the substantial price drop. As a result, GoVideo had to liquidate a substantial amount of inventory at negative gross profit.

\$890,000 reserve for noncancellable purchase commitments during the nine months ended March 31, 2005;

\$1,082,000 and \$1,696,000 net increase to the inventory valuation during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, respectively; and

The continual downward price pressure experienced by the overall consumer electronics market.

We anticipate continued pressure on the selling prices of GoVideo's different consumer electronics products for the foreseeable future.

Operating Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A). SG&A expense consists primarily of personnel costs for our sales, administrative and support staff, allowance for doubtful accounts, legal and accounting fees and advertising and product promotional expenses. The decrease in SG&A expenses for the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004 was due to the following:

The shut down of Correlant's historical operations which contributed \$69,000 and \$436,000 to SG&A during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005, respectively as compared to \$622,000 and \$3,015,000 during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004, respectively.

The one time recovery of bad debt associated with settling a legal dispute, during the nine months ended March 31, 2005, with one of Correlant's previous customers. The recovery totaled \$1,946,000.

The above decrease was slightly offset by the following:

Increased sales and marketing efforts expended to launch the new MP3 brand, Rave MP3, during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005;

Increased sales and marketing dollars offered to customers as an incentive to purchase GoVideo brand products as opposed to competitor's product that already exists in the market;

Increased headcount to support GoVideo's growing business needs as a result of the increased revenues; and

\$611,000 increase in GoVideo's bad debt related to past due customers during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to March 31, 2004.

Excluding the impact of the one time recovery of bad debt, we believe SG&A expenditures may decrease as GoVideo has taken steps to reorganize certain aspects of its business. GoVideo has undertaken cost reduction efforts, including reducing staff, realigning the roles and responsibilities of management and reducing other operating expenses in an attempt to return to profitability and become cash flow positive.

Research and development (R&D). R&D expenses consist primarily of personnel costs of employees engaged in research, design and development activities and, to a lesser extent, design prototype material expenditures and equipment and supplies required to develop new products and enhance existing products. The increase in R&D expense during the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2004 was attributable to the increased personnel costs to support GoVideo's expanded product offerings. The decrease in R&D expenses for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2004 was directly related to the shut down of Correlant's historical operations. Correlant incurred no R&D expenses during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to \$1,603,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2004. This decrease was somewhat offset by the increased R&D expense attributable to GoVideo's expanded product offerings as previously discussed.

We continue to invest in the future by funding product development and enhancement. However, research and development expenditures may decrease as a result of GoVideo's reorganization efforts discussed above.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense) consists of interest income, interest expense, foreign exchange gain (loss) and other non-operating items. We experienced net other expense during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 as a result of interest expense related to GoVideo's debt. GoVideo's interest expense increased during the three and nine months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three and nine months ended March 31, 2004 as a result of GoVideo's increased average debt principal. Additionally, interest expense was incurred at a higher default interest rate attributable to GoVideo's non-compliance with certain debt covenants. The interest expense was somewhat offset by settling a legal dispute with one of Correlant's previous customers as discussed above, resulting in a one time gain of \$774,000. Additionally, Opta settled a dispute with this same Correlant customer, a stockholder of Opta, which resulted in a one time gain of \$88,000. Both gains were realized during the three months ended September 30, 2004. Interest income remained fairly constant during all periods presented as a result of the slightly decreased cash and cash equivalents and short term investment balances offset by the slight increase in fixed income interest rates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company incurred a net loss of \$12,632,000 during the nine months ended March 31, 2005. At March 31, 2005, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$118,243,000 and the Company's sole operating subsidiary, GoVideo, was, and still is, in default under certain debt covenant provisions of its line of credit. GoVideo is currently under a forbearance agreement with its lender which commenced March 1, 2005 and is due to expire on August 31, 2005.

Additionally, in June 2003 GoVideo borrowed substantial funds from TCL Industries, the majority stockholder of Opta, and Asia Focus Industrial Ltd., an entity affiliated with TCL Industries. The purpose of the loans was to fund inventory purchases and operating expenses. Both loans, which are subordinate to GoVideo's line of credit, became due during fiscal year 2004. GoVideo was unable to pay off the loans and extended the due date three times. The current due date for the loan with TCL Industries is July 24, 2005. The current due date for the loan with Asia Focus Industrial Ltd. is August 11, 2005. Both loans are collateralized by 100% of the Common and Preferred Series D stock of Correlant Communications owned by Opta. There can be no assurance that GoVideo will be able to pay the loans when they mature or that another extension can be successfully negotiated.

During fiscal 2004, Opta entered into a financing agreement with TCL Industries. Opta ultimately loaned the funds to GoVideo to fund inventory purchases and operating expenses. The financing agreement has been extended three times with a new maturity date of July 21, 2005. The loan is collateralized by 100% of the Common and Preferred Series D stock of Correlant Communications owned by Opta.

The above matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Although Opta expects to incur additional losses during the remainder of fiscal 2005, the Company believes that it will have sufficient resources to continue normal operations. The Company has taken steps to reorganize certain aspects of its business. GoVideo replaced its Chief Executive Officer with the Chief Operating Officer of Opta on an interim basis to further evaluate the ongoing operations of GoVideo. Additionally, GoVideo has undertaken cost reduction efforts, including reducing staff, realigning the roles and responsibilities of management and reducing other operating expenses in an attempt to return to profitability. If the Company is unable to return to profitability as a result of this realignment, additional steps including, but not limited to, further cost reductions and eliminating some of its current activities, may be necessary.

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 compared to the nine months ended March 31, 2004 (in thousands):

March 31, 2005	March 31, 2004
<hr/>	<hr/>

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	<u>March 31, 2005</u>	<u>March 31, 2004</u>
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 610	\$ (24,447)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	177	2,629
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities	(1,877)	16,180

As of March 31, 2005, our principal source of liquidity included cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments of \$18,992,000. The net cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended March 31, 2005 was primarily due to the collection of customer accounts receivables and increased accounts payable as a result of managing GoVideo's liquidity, offset by the consolidated operating loss. We expect future cash provided (used) by operating activities to fluctuate, primarily as a result of fluctuations in our operating results, the timing of product shipments, accounts receivable collections, inventory management and the timing of vendor payments.

For the nine months ended March 31, 2005, our principal investing activities included the net sales of short-term investments and the net purchase of property and equipment.

Financing activities for the nine months ended March 31, 2005 consisted almost entirely of our subsidiary GoVideo receiving advances, and making payments on its available line of credit. The net decrease to GoVideo's line of credit was a result of paying down the principal as GoVideo received payments from customers.

Cash and Working Capital Requirements

At March 31, 2005, we had working capital of \$10,333,000 compared to \$25,045,000 at June 30, 2004. The majority of the decrease in working capital was attributable to (a) the decrease in GoVideo's accounts receivable due to lower revenues during the quarter ended March 31, 2005, (b) the increase in GoVideo's accounts payable as a result of managing GoVideo's liquidity issues, and (c) to our consolidated net loss.

In July 2003, GoVideo entered into a financing agreement last amended and restated in May 2004. The original maximum line of credit available was \$40,000,000 limited by a borrowing base determined by specific inventory and receivable balances, and provides for cash loans, letters of credit and acceptances. The financing agreement, as amended, states that the line of credit will mature July 21, 2007. Interest was originally charged at prime plus 1/2 percent. The line of credit is collateralized by all of GoVideo's assets and up to \$5,000,000 of the credit facility is guaranteed by Opta. Under the current credit facility, GoVideo is required to comply with certain financial covenants and conditions including minimum levels of net income. GoVideo was unable to comply with the financial covenants by not earning the required minimum net income. As a result, on June 1, 2004, interest began accruing at the default rate of prime plus 3 1/2%.

On November 1, 2004, GoVideo entered a forbearance agreement (Agreement) with its line of credit lender. See Agreement details discussed at Note 20 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 18, 2005. GoVideo was unable to cure the existing defaults under the terms of the original Agreement, which expired February 28, 2005, and was forced to extend the forbearance agreement (Amended Agreement) until August 31, 2005. In the Amended Agreement, GoVideo agreed to the following significant conditions:

- To pay all the lender's costs and expenses associated with existing default;
- To pay \$100,000, in installments, for forbearance and other accommodations provided by the lender under the Amended Agreement;
- To pay no more than \$100,000 toward any subordinate indebtedness; and o To not incur capital expenditures in excess of \$150,000.

The Agreement also called for the following modifications:

- A reduction of the maximum line to \$20,000,000;
- A change to the minimum net income (loss) per month requirement for the period of February 1, 2005 through August 31, 2005; and
- A reduction in the borrowing base as determined by specific inventory and receivable balances.

The reduction of the maximum line to \$20,000,000 could limit GoVideo's ability to expand. However, this most likely will not impact GoVideo as the current operating plan does not contemplate further growth until the current operating levels return to profitability.

As a result of GoVideo successfully extending its forbearance agreement through August 31, 2005, the current forecast shows the Company will have enough working capital to continue as a going concern for the 12 months following the date of this filing. However, GoVideo may need to extend its forbearance agreement beyond the current expiration date of August 31, 2005 if the Company does not successfully execute its current cost reduction efforts. If GoVideo requires an additional extension on its forbearance agreement, but is unable to obtain the extension, GoVideo will have to take steps towards liquidating significant assets in order to repay its lender. This will likely lead to significant losses on the liquidation of these assets. Additionally, should our capital requirements exceed cash available from operations we cannot assure that additional sources of financing would be available to us on commercially favorable terms, if at all.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations at March 31, 2005, and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flows in future periods (*in thousands*):

	Total	Less Than One Year	Greater Than One Year
Operating lease obligations	\$ 385	\$ 385	\$ --
Capital lease obligations	--	--	--
Inventory purchase obligations	10,833	10,833	--
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 11,218	\$ 11,218	\$ --

All our operating lease obligations are building leases.

The above inventory purchase obligations are entered as part of the normal course of business by our subsidiary GoVideo and are generally subject to renegotiation and cancellation at any time.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At March 31, 2005, we did not have any relationship with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, which other companies have established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K. Therefore, we are not materially exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

Significant Trends

The following is a description of the most significant recent trends in our consumer electronic business segment:

Traditional consumer electronics continues to be exposed to downward price pressure. We have responded, and will continue to respond to this negative trend through the introduction of new value-added products and models in home entertainment including MP3 players, DVD-related products and LCD displays and by increasing the number of unit sales. The difficulty of this trend is managing through price decreases as we outsource all manufacturing.

Generally, we are able to obtain competitive pricing in all product categories. However, managing the timing of future price decreases and obtaining forward pricing to protect our inventory as well as our customer's inventory has been challenging.

GoVideo, as well as the consumer electronics industry in general, has been subject to substantial price competition. In addition, consumer electronics companies in Asia, particularly those from Korea and China, pose a severe threat through price competition. We anticipate this trend to continue. And as a result, the Company realigned management's roles and responsibilities to have better control and more closely manage

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GoVideo's products which should allow for more efficient responses to market opportunities and threats.

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DVD players and recorders. As a result of the dramatic expansion of the DVD market, DVD players have become commodity products and suffer from significant price competition. The DVD Recorder + VCR has been one of our fastest growing product areas recently and we believe we are positioned to face the competition because of our strategic relationships with manufacturers, our expected reduction of manufacturing costs and our efforts to introduce new innovative, high-end and value-added products.

LCD displays. The large-screen display market for LCD displays has been expanding in recent years. As the market has increased so has the number of companies that compete with our products. Each company is increasing investment and expanding production. As the number of companies entering this market increases, it is expected that the unit price will continue to decrease due to intensifying competition. As a result of this trend, we have taken a cautious approach to this market and have limited our activity to only a few models until such time as we believe the volatility in this market can be safely managed.

MP3 Players. We continue to capitalize on the increased demand for digital consumer electronics by introducing our Rave MP3 players both domestically and internationally.

We will continue to invest in product development and the manufacturing process as we believe these are both critical to facilitate innovation of new and improved products and technologies. We will also continue to improve our distribution network reach our targeted customers more efficiently.

Business Outlook

Since we filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004 with the SEC on February 18, 2005, we have focused, and will continue to focus on current operations, namely GoVideo, in an attempt to become a profitable company with the ability to generate a positive cash flow from operations.

Our primary strategy for business operations has been to restructure our unprofitable businesses, acquire undervalued companies (such as GoVideo) and focus on growth. We aggressively sold, restructured or shutdown our businesses which were either not consistently generating cash from operations or which could have required future significant cash investments to become consistently cashflow positive. As a result of this effort, we currently have one subsidiary with operations (GoVideo) and one subsidiary with no operations (Correlant) but with significant cash and short term investments.

We purchased GoVideo out of bankruptcy and have grown GoVideo's revenues since the purchase date. Now that GoVideo has grown and has a larger market presence, our future focus will be to manage GoVideo's current operations in an attempt to generate a profit and positive cash flow. Looking into the future with respect to GoVideo, we expect to incur additional losses for the remainder of fiscal 2005. As previously discussed, GoVideo has taken steps to reorganize certain aspects of its business and has undertaken cost reduction efforts, including reducing staff, realigning the roles and responsibilities of management and reducing other operating expenses in an attempt to return to profitability. We will continue to focus on our current reorganization efforts. If GoVideo is unable to return to profitability as a result of the current realignment, additional steps including, but not limited to, further cost reductions and the elimination of some of GoVideo's current activities, may be necessary.

We successfully shut down Correlant's historical operations in the unprofitable cable modem business, which reduced the cash outflow and preserved Correlant's significant assets. Looking into the future with respect to Correlant, we expect to maintain the current level of assets during the remainder of fiscal 2005 as Correlant has no current operations. We will continue to seek market opportunities that can utilize Correlant's significant assets to complement and improve the returns on our current operations.

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Certain Factors That May Affect Future Results

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Forward Looking Statements. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains certain statements that are forward looking within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve risks and uncertainties. Any statements contained herein (including, without limitation, statements to the effect that the Company or management estimates, expects, anticipates, plans, believes, projects, continues, may, or will or statements concerning or variations thereof or comparable terminology or the negative thereof), that are not statements of historical fact should be construed as forward looking statements. All statements that address operating performance, events or developments that our management expects or anticipates to incur in the future, including statements relating to sales and earnings growth or statements expressing general optimism about future operating results, are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on our management's current views and assumptions regarding future events and operating performance. Many factors could cause actual results to differ materially from estimates contained in our management's forward-looking statements including the factors listed at pages 20-22. The differences may be caused by a variety of factors, including but not limited to adverse economic conditions, competitive pressures, inadequate capital, unexpected costs, lower revenues, net income and forecasts, the possibility of fluctuation and volatility of our operating results and financial condition, inability to carry out marketing and sales plans and loss of key executives, among other things. Because of these and other factors that may affect our operating results, past performance should not be considered an indicator of future performance and investors should not use historical results to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

GoVideo may need additional capital resources. We believe GoVideo's cash flow from operations, borrowings under its credit facility and related party debt are sufficient to fund existing operations for the foreseeable future. See **Liquidity and Capital Resources**. However, GoVideo may need additional capital to operate if:

- Market conditions change;
- Business plans or assumptions change;
- Material increases in working capital become necessary; or
- GoVideo's lender calls or accelerates the repayment of its line of credit due to noncompliance with debt covenants as previously discussed.

The Company has experienced a history of recurring operating losses and may not have liquidity necessary to execute its strategy and return to profitability. GoVideo is under a forbearance agreement with its lender on its line of credit due to financial covenant violations with respect to net losses incurred by GoVideo. The Company recently successfully negotiated an extension of the forbearance period from the current expiration date of February 28, 2005 to August 31, 2005. We believe this six month extension will allow the Company to execute its strategy of returning the Company to profitability. Should the Company be unable to execute its strategies to return to profitability or should the Company need, but be unable to obtain, an extension beyond August 31, 2005, the Company may not have the liquidity to continue as a going concern.

If GoVideo revenues continue to decrease for an extended period of time, we could experience further operating losses and could have to make additional reductions in operating expenses to meet our obligations. GoVideo revenues were down 42% during the three months ended March 31, 2005 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2004. Additionally, revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2005 were down 63% and 51% from the three months ended December 31, 2004 and the three months ended September 30, 2004, respectively. Given the challenging economic environment and the business challenges facing GoVideo, we are expecting lower revenues through the end of fiscal 2005. Should revenues continue to decrease for an extended period of time, we could experience further operating losses and could have to take additional steps including, but not limited to, further cost reductions and the elimination of current activities, to meet our obligations.

The restatement and reaudit of our financial statements, the additional delays in subsequent filings and the potential for review of our financial disclosure could materially impact our business and results of operations. Following the replacement of prior management, the new management began reviewing various transactions undertaken by old management prior to June 29, 2001. During its preliminary investigation, new management identified certain material transactions undertaken by prior management that impact reported financial and operating results with respect to its consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999. Due to the preliminary results, the Company dismissed the then existing independent accountants, hired new independent accountants and reaudited all periods under investigation. The Company completed the restatement of previously reported financial statements in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2002 filed with the SEC on April 16, 2004. Until this filing, we were unable to become current with respect to all SEC required filings.

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We received an SEC comment letter on March 8, 2005 with respect to our Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004, and subsequently addressed all SEC comments. In a letter dated March 29, 2005, the SEC stated it will make no further comments. In the future we may be required to take additional actions with respect to other filings.

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If we are required to take other actions in response to, arising out of, or relating to the restatement and reaudit of our financial statements or other late filings, such actions may require significant attention and resources of management and, regardless of the outcome, could materially impact our business and results of operations.

If we become subject to such heightened scrutiny, this could adversely affect investor confidence, our ability to access the capital markets and cause the trading price for our securities to decline. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will not have to further restate earnings or further revise our reports for prior periods as a result of any SEC review. Any such restatement could further impact investor confidence, our ability to access the capital markets and the trading price of our securities.

We and our independent auditors have identified a number of material weaknesses related to our internal control over financial reporting, which could continue to impact our ability to report our results of operations and financial condition accurately and in a timely manner. The Company has had significant financial reporting issues to address since the restatement of its June 30, 2001, 2000 and 1999 financial statements. As a result, on January 19, 2005, the Company's external auditors informed the board of a reportable condition that constituted a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. While we are implementing steps to ensure the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, failure to restore the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting could continue to negatively impact our ability to report our financial condition and results of operations accurately and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

If the Company is unable to take the necessary corrective action to strengthen its disclosure controls, its ability to report its financial results on a timely and accurate basis may be adversely affected. Based upon the evaluation of our control weaknesses as discussed above, we concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures need to be strengthened and are not sufficiently effective. We have taken various steps to maintain the accuracy of our financial disclosures, and based on these measures and other significant work, management believes there are no material inaccuracies or omissions of material fact in our financial statements and other reports filed with the SEC. However, material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting could further adversely impact our current inability to report timely financial information. If the current inability to report timely is exacerbated by weak disclosure controls, this could result in further accounting restatements or other accounting related problems and we could face greater scrutiny from the SEC.

The Company faces tough competition. The Company's only operating subsidiary GoVideo plays a unique niche in a highly competitive industry: consumer electronics. GoVideo competes against many well established companies including many original equipment manufacturers (OEM) who have substantially greater financial and other resources than the Company. Additionally, the consumer electronics industry is empirically facing a trend of declining gross margin resulted from emerging global market and competition. Although GoVideo was profitable in fiscal 2003, it was not profitable during fiscal 2004 nor during the nine months ended March 31, 2005. The competitive nature of the industry may further negatively affect the Company's earnings if GoVideo is unable to quickly adapt to the technological and market changes of the industry.

GoVideo's customers have the ability to go straight to the contract manufacturer. GoVideo has no manufacturing capabilities. All products are purchased from contract manufacturers. Because of this, there is nothing stopping GoVideo's customers from purchasing products direct from these contract manufacturers.

We may not be able to produce sufficient quantities of our products as we obtain components from, and depend on, a limited number of key suppliers. All our TV and DVD player products contain one or more components that are available from a single supply source and other components that are available from limited sources. We depend on these sources to meet our production requirements. We do not have any long term supply contracts. Although we do not presently anticipate a disruption in this source of supply, if it is necessary for us to obtain these key components from an alternative supplier, it could take several months before receiving adequate supplies, and during this time we would be unable to satisfy our customers' demands. In such event, prolonged delays could result in the cancellation of orders and the loss of customers.

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GoVideo purchases products from countries in Asia, including China, South Korea and Taiwan, where there are risks associated with the potential change in social, political and regulatory and economic conditions. Significant changes in the social, political and regulatory and economic conditions could adversely affect GoVideo through increased costs, unavailability of goods or increased tariffs. As a result of trade disputes, the US has occasionally imposed tariffs, regulatory procedures and importation bans on certain products. Trade sanctions or regulatory procedures involving a country in which we conduct a substantial amount of business could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

GoVideo is responsible for product warranties and defects. Although GoVideo outsources all product manufacturing, it provides limited labor and parts warranties on certain of its products for a maximum of one year. Therefore, GoVideo is highly dependent upon the quality of its suppliers.

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Our new products may not be well accepted. Our future success depends on GoVideo's ability to continue to design and develop and win acceptance of its products and services, which are offered in highly competitive markets characterized by continual product introductions, rapid development in technology, and subjective and changing consumer preferences.

The introduction or expected introduction of new products or technologies may depress sales of existing products and technologies. As GoVideo maintains a substantial investment in product inventory, the introduction of new products may force us to charge less for our existing inventory and cause such existing inventory to become obsolete. Such declining prices and inventory obsolescence could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

We are exposed to the risks associated with the decision to cease cable modem-related business by Correlant, our subsidiary. The Company is actively seeking a viable business model for Correlant to maximize our stockholders' interest. Even if a viable business model is found that will correspond with Correlant's available cash size, there is still no guarantee the model will succeed. We successfully reduced Correlant's cash burn rate by winding down Correlant's historical operations in the cable modem industry. However, since shutting down the operations, which was substantially completed March 2004, we have been unable to identify and secure a viable business plan that will utilize Correlant's assets.

Our stock price may not come back. The Company's stock was removed from OTC Bulletin Board as a result of the Company's failure to timely submit its Annual Report on Form 10-K for fiscal 2002, 2003 and 2004. Although we filed our Annual Reports on Form 10-K for fiscal 2002, 2003 and 2004 and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for September 30, 2004 on April 16, 2004, August 24, 2004, February 18, 2005 and April 8, 2005, respectively, we are not eligible to trade on the OTC Bulletin Board until we become current in all our required filings or until we file a Form 10 and clear all comments with the SEC. The current trading of the Company's stock is sporadic and minimal and there is no established public trading market for our common stock. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many technology companies, in particular, and that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of these companies. These factors, as well as general economic and political conditions, may materially adversely affect the market price of our common stock in the future. Additionally, volatility or a lack of positive performance in our stock price may adversely affect our ability to retain key employees.

Our executive officers and key personnel are critical to our business and the loss of their services could disrupt our operations and our customer relationships. Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continuing contributions of our key management, technical, marketing and sales employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in retaining our key employees or that we can attract and retain additional skilled personnel as required. The loss of the services of key personnel could significantly harm our results of operations and business.

Because of these and other factors affecting our operating results, past financial performance should not be considered an indicator of future performance, and investors should not use historical trends to anticipate results or trends in future periods.

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Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based on the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures.

We believe the following, among others, to be critical accounting policies. That is, they are both important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations, and they require critical management judgments and estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain. Although we believe our judgments and estimates are appropriate and correct, actual future results may differ from our estimates.

Revenue recognition. We recognize revenue upon passage of title of our product in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin 101, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements* (SAB 101), as amended by SAB 101A and 101B. At the time revenue is recognized, GoVideo records an allowance for estimated sales returns based on estimates derived from historical trends. Sales returns are recorded with net revenues. GoVideo also establishes an allowance for estimated payment term discounts expected to be taken by customers based on analysis of historical trends. Payment term discounts granted are recorded in net revenues.

Warranty Reserves. Go Video provides limited labor and parts warranties on certain of its products for a maximum of one year. Go Video records a warranty reserve based upon historical experience and an estimate of total exposure associated with products sold to consumers through retail outlets.

Bad debt reserves. We conduct business and extend credit based on an evaluation of our customers' financial condition generally without requiring collateral. Exposure to losses on trade receivables is expected to vary by customer due to the financial condition of each customer. We monitor exposure to credit losses and maintain allowances for anticipated losses considered necessary under the circumstances. Delinquent notes and trade accounts receivable are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts once uncollectibility has been determined. The allowance is determined through an analysis of the aging of accounts receivable and assessments of risk based on historical trends and an evaluation of the impact of current and projected economic conditions. We evaluate the past-due status of our notes and related parties and trade receivables based on contractual terms of sale. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, this could result in an impairment of ability to make payments, and additional allowances may be required.

Related party transactions. We have significant related party transactions and agreements; many of which are complex. We believe such transactions have been accounted for at fair value. We utilized our best estimate of the value of these transactions and agreements. Had alternative assumptions been used, the values obtained may have been different.

Inventories. GoVideo's inventory consists of mostly finished goods, some of which are in transit from its contract manufacturer. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis. We write down our inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions.

Investments. Our investments consist primarily of corporate debt and government securities. Investments are stated at fair value based on quoted market prices obtained from an independent banker. Investments are classified as available-for-sale based on management's intended use. As of March 31, 2005 the cost of our investments approximated fair value.

Impairment of other long-lived assets. Other long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, are amortized or depreciated over their estimated useful lives. These assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances provide evidence that suggest that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, with impairment being based upon an evaluation of the identifiable undiscounted cash flows. If the asset has been impaired, the resulting charge reflects the excess of the asset's carrying cost over its fair value.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 151, *Inventory Costs* (SFAS 151), which revised Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) 43, relating to inventory costs. This revision is to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). SFAS 151 requires that these items be recognized as a current period charge regardless of whether they meet the criterion specified in ARB 43. In addition, this Statement requires the allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS 151 is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS 151 will have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS 123R) which is a revision of SFAS 123 and supersedes Accounting Principles Board (APB) 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* (APB 25). Among other items, SFAS 123R eliminates the use of APB 25 and the intrinsic value method of accounting, and requires companies to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments, based on the grant date fair value of those awards, in the financial statements. The effective date of SFAS 123R is the first reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R permits companies to adopt its requirements using either a modified prospective method, or a modified retrospective method. Under the modified prospective method, compensation cost is recognized in the financial statements beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after that date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all unvested awards granted prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R. Under the modified retrospective method, the requirements are the same as under the modified prospective method, but also permits entities to restate financial statements of previous periods based on proforma disclosures made in accordance with SFAS 123.

The Company currently utilizes a standard option pricing model (i.e., Black-Scholes) to measure the fair value of stock options granted to Employees. While SFAS 123R permits entities to continue to use such a model, the standard also permits the use of a lattice model. The

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Company has not yet determined which model it will use to measure the fair value of employee stock options upon the adoption of SFAS 123R.

The Company currently expects to adopt SFAS 123R effective July 1, 2005. However, because the Company has not yet determined which of the aforementioned adoption methods it will use, the Company has not yet determined the impact of adopting SFAS 123R.

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Item 3 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:

Interest Risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our investment portfolio. We do not use derivative financial instruments in our investment portfolio. We place our investments with high credit quality issuers and, by policy, limit the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer. We are averse to principal loss and ensure the safety and preservation of invested funds by limiting default risk, market risk, and reinvestment risk. We minimize our risk by investing in only the safest and highest credit quality securities and by constantly positioning our portfolio to respond appropriately to a significant reduction in a credit rating of any investment issuer or guarantor. Our portfolio includes only corporate debt and government securities.

Foreign Currency Risk. The majority of our transactions are denominated in the U.S. dollar. Therefore, we do not have any hedging or similar foreign currency contracts. To date, we have not experienced any material foreign currency exchange rate gains or losses associated with foreign currency transactions and do not expect any significant changes in foreign currency exposure in the near future.

Item 4 Controls and Procedures:

In connection with the audit of our financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2004, Hein & Associates LLP (Hein), our independent auditors, informed the Board of Directors on January 19, 2005 of a reportable condition that constituted a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), as previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004.

Although the communication from our independent auditors did not specifically mention a weakness with respect to disclosure controls and procedures, management, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer concluded, that the material weakness conditions described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004 also relate to our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2005. The interim and longer term steps described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004 are applicable to improving the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. We created a Disclosure Committee to ensure compliance with the disclosure controls and procedures and to evaluate the effectiveness of those controls and procedures on a regular basis. Subsequent to the formation of the Disclosure Committee, Opta adopted a Disclosure Committee Charter (Charter). The Company will provide a copy of our Charter, free of charge, upon written request sent to our principal executive office.

(b) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Exchange Act rules 13a-15 or 15d-15 that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting. However, as a result of receiving notification of a material weakness from Hein, we are currently in the process of taking a number of steps to improve the effectiveness of our internal control, as previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2004.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 Legal Proceedings:

From time to time we may be involved in various disputes and litigation matters arising in the normal course of business. As of May 16, 2005, we are not involved in any legal proceedings that are expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our results of operations of the period in which the ruling occurs. Our estimate of the potential impact on our financial position or overall results of operations for new legal proceedings could change in the future.

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Item 2 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities**

There were no sales of unregistered securities by the Company during the quarter ended March 31, 2005.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Date of Purchase	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased under the Plans or Programs
January 1 through January 31, 2005	None	-	None	None
February 1 through February 28, 2005	None	-	None	None
March 1 through March 31, 2005	None	-	None	None

The Company has not publicly announced any plans to purchase Opta stock. In the past, the Board of Directors reviewed and approved repurchases of its common stock on a case by case basis. In addition, the Company has no plans in the future to publicly announce any stock repurchase plans. The Board of Directors plans to continue to review potential repurchases of its common stock and will continue to approve the repurchase transactions on a case by case basis.

Item 3 Defaults Upon Senior**Securities Not**

Applicable

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

Not Applicable

Item 5 Other**Information**

Not Applicable

Item 6 Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	Method of Filing
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 10-K, filed February 18, 2005

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Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	Method of Filing
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10, filed October 27, 1998
3.3	Amendment to Bylaws	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K, filed July 2, 2001
10.1	2000 Equity Incentive Plan	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A to Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed April 4, 2000
10.2	Opta Executive Employment Agreement	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K, filed October 15, 2001
10.3	Sale agreement of TCL Digital dated December 20, 2003	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K, filed April 16, 2004
10.4	Current Lease - GoVideo Office Lease	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-K, filed April 16, 2004
10.5	Current Lease - Go Video Lease for Commercial Space	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K, filed April 16, 2004
10.6	Current Lease - Opta Corporation Executive Office Lease	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K, filed February 18, 2005

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Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit	Method of Filing
10.7	Debt agreement between GoVideo and T.C.L. Industries Holdings (H.K.) Limited, dated June 28, 2003, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Form 10-K, filed February 18, 2005
10.8	Debt agreement between GoVideo and Asia Focus Industrial Ltd., dated June 12, 2003, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Form 10-K, filed February 18, 2005
10.9	Debt agreement between Opta and T.C.L. Industries Holdings (H.K.) Limited, dated October 21, 2003, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Form 10-K, filed February 18, 2005
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 1350 Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

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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: May 20, 2005

OPTA CORPORATION
(Registrant)

BY: /S/ YAN, Vincent Yong

YAN, Vincent Yong
President, Chief Executive Officer, Director

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