

AXIS TECHNOLOGIES GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
December 23, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 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 June 30, 2009

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-53350

AXIS TECHNOLOGIES GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

26-1326434
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

2055 So. Folsom Street, Lincoln, NE 68522
(Address of principal executive offices)

(402) 476-6006
(Issuer's telephone number)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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Non-accelerated filer

Smaller Reporting Company

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

The registrant has 64,446,779 shares of \$0.001 par value common stock outstanding as of November 20, 2009.

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Axis Technologies Group, Inc.

FORM 10-Q
For The Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2009

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Axis Technologies Group, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008 (Audited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 18,907	\$ 12,205
Accounts receivable	118,380	150,609
Inventory	259,310	337,566
Inventory deposits	96,397	58,497
Prepaid expenses	52,547	3,412
Total Current Assets	545,541	562,289
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT		
Property and equipment	18,188	18,188
Less: accumulated depreciation	(14,097)	(12,899)
Net Property and Equipment	4,091	5,289
OTHER ASSETS		
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$3,053 and \$2,627, respectively	13,984	14,410
Deferred financing costs, net	78,703	180,300
Total Other Assets	92,687	194,710
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 642,319	\$ 762,288

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

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Axis Technologies Group, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets (Conintued)

	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008 (Audited)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 106,256	\$ 145,108
Accrued expenses	96,684	92,053
Notes payable	300,000	-
Convertible note payable, net of discount totaling \$344,095 and \$788,288, respectively	813,312	600,601
Accrued salary - officers/stockholders	546,313	485,637
Total Current Liabilities	1,862,565	1,323,399
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 500,000,000 shares authorized, 64,446,779 and 62,267,767 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	64,447	62,268
Additional paid-in capital	3,621,007	3,202,261
Stock issuable	66,600	66,600
Accumulated deficit	(4,972,300)	(3,892,240)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(1,220,246)	(561,111)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 642,319	\$ 762,288

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

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Axis Technologies Group, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30,		For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Sales, net	\$200,402	\$163,083	\$327,453	\$285,792
Cost of goods sold	147,373	150,372	242,814	246,741
Gross profit	53,029	12,711	84,639	39,051
Operating expenses	209,280	218,180	410,908	364,348
Loss from operations	(156,251)	(205,469)	(326,269)	(325,297)
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	7	2,445	26	2,453
Interest expense	(440,994)	(212,778)	(753,817)	(215,698)
Total other income (expense)	(440,987)	(210,333)	(753,791)	(213,245)
Net loss before income taxes	(597,238)	(415,802)	(1,080,060)	(538,542)
Income tax provision	-	-	-	-
Net loss	\$(597,238)	\$(415,802)	\$(1,080,060)	\$(538,542)
Net loss per common share (basic and diluted)	\$(0.009)	\$(0.007)	\$(0.017)	\$(0.009)
Weighted average shares outstanding: basic and diluted	63,100,337	62,267,767	62,686,352	62,184,360

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

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Axis Technologies Group, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(1,080,060)	\$(538,542)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) operations:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,624	2,214
Share-based compensation	6,912	3,906
Issuance of common stock for services	47,500	18,600
Amortization of original issue discount	44,419	15,015
Amortization of debt issuance costs	101,597	34,743
Non-cash interest expense related to issuance of warrants and beneficial conversion features	534,805	135,135
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	32,229	(17,224)
Decrease in inventory and inventory deposits	40,356	33,552
(Increase) in prepaid expenses	(49,135)	(4,899)
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(38,852)	(17,253)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salary officers/stockholders	60,676	(959)
Increase in accrued expenses	4,631	184
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(293,298)	(335,528)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	-	(1,094)
Net cash (used in) investing activities	-	(1,094)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash proceeds from convertible notes payable, net of original issue discount of \$138,889 and transaction fees of \$32,000	-	1,218,000
Debt issuance costs	-	(203,572)
Net borrowings (repayments) on note payable	-	(195,074)
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable	300,000	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	300,000	819,354
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,702	482,732
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,205	14,528
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$18,907	\$497,260
Supplemental cash and non-cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	\$70,647	\$5,879

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Deferred financing costs paid with the issuance of common stock	\$-	\$85,800
Convertible debt discount recorded for warrant and beneficial conversion feature	\$-	\$1,250,000
Conversion of convertible note payable to common stock	\$231,482	\$-

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

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Axis Technologies Group, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE 1:
BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial information has been prepared by Axis Technologies Group, Inc. (the "Company") in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Accordingly, it does not include all of the information and notes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair statement of this financial information have been included. Financial results for the interim period presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year as a whole or any other interim period. This financial information should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes for the year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE 2:
NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization: Riverside Entertainment, Inc ("Riverside") was incorporated in the State of Delaware. On September 18, 2006, Riverside entered into a Share Exchange and Acquisition Agreement whereby it agreed to issue 45,000,000 shares of its common stock to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Axis Technologies, Inc. ("Axis"), a private corporation incorporated in 2003 in the State of Delaware. At the time of the share exchange transaction, Riverside was a non-reporting public company and had no current operations. Axis has developed and sells a daylight harvesting fluorescent lighting ballast that uses natural lighting to reduce electricity consumption. The Company's market for advertising and selling the product currently lies within North America.

Upon completion of the transaction on October 25, 2006, Axis became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Riverside and Riverside changed its name to Axis Technologies Group, Inc. (the "Company"). Since this transaction resulted in the existing shareholders of Axis acquiring control of Riverside, the share exchange transaction has been accounted for as an additional capitalization of Riverside (a reverse acquisition, with Axis being treated as the accounting acquirer for financial statement purposes.)

The operations of Axis are the only continuing operations of the Company. In accounting for this transaction, Axis was deemed to be the purchaser and parent company for financial reporting purposes. Accordingly, its net assets were included in the consolidated balance sheet at their historical value.

Principles of Consolidation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Axis Technology, Inc. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in the consolidation.

Management Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Customer Concentrations and Accounts Receivable: The accounts receivable arise in the normal course of business of providing services to customers. Accounts are written-off as they are deemed uncollectible based upon a periodic review of the accounts. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, we have estimated that accounts receivable is fully collectible, and thus, has not established an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable arise because the Company grants unsecured credit in the form of trade accounts receivable to its customers.

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At June 30, 2009, one customer accounted for 71% of sales and 81% of outstanding accounts receivable. At June 30, 2008, two customers accounted for 64% of sales and 72% of outstanding accounts receivable.

Supplier Concentrations and Inventory: The Company maintains its inventory, consisting primarily of finished goods, on a perpetual basis utilizing the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost or market. Management has not recorded an obsolescence reserve for inventory at June 30, 2009, and December 31, 2008, as all inventory is considered usable and market value is above cost.

The Company purchases 100% of its inventory from suppliers located in China.

Revenue Recognition: The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, transfer of title has occurred or services have been rendered, the selling price is fixed or determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and delivery has occurred per the contract terms.

Warranty and return costs are estimated and accrued based on historical rates. Management has determined that a warranty reserve of \$3,003 is required at June 30, 2009, and no warranty reserve was recorded at December 31, 2008.

Deferred Financing Costs: Deferred financing costs relate to the convertible debt instrument issued by the Company on April 25, 2008. The financing costs are being amortized using the effective interest method over the term of the debt instrument to April 2010.

Income Taxes: The Company provides for income taxes under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes ("SFAS No. 109") as clarified by FIN No. 48 which requires the use of an asset and liability approach in accounting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and the tax rates in effect when these differences are expected to reverse. SFAS No. 109 requires the reduction of deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of the available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. At June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company has recorded a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. The Company's 2006, 2007 and 2008 tax years are open for examination by the IRS.

FIN No. 48 requires the recognition of a financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority.

Effect of Recently Issued Accounting Standards: In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("FAS 168"). While FAS 168 is not intended to change accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, it will change the way the Company references these accounting principles in its Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes. FAS 168 is effective for interim or annual reporting periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of FAS 168 will change the Company's disclosures.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, "Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)" ("FAS 167"). This statement amends the timing, and considerations, of analyses performed to determine if the Company's variable interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity, as well as requires additional disclosures. FAS 167 is effective as of the first annual reporting period beginning after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within the first annual reporting period and thereafter. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 167.

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In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, "Subsequent Events" ("FAS 165"). FAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting and disclosures for events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued. Application of FAS 165 is required for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of FAS 165 changed the Company's disclosures.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 107-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" ("FSP 107-1"). FSP 107-1 amends Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, "Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," and requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim and annual reporting periods. FSP 107-1 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company's adoption of FSP 107-1 resulted in no additional disclosures.

NOTE 3:
LIQUIDITY/GOING CONCERN

The Company has incurred significant operating losses during its periods of operation. At June 30, 2009, the Company reports a negative working capital position of \$1,317,024 and an accumulated deficit of \$4,972,300. It is management's opinion that these facts raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern without additional financing through debt or equity.

In order to meet its working capital needs through the next twelve months, the Company plans to seek additional outside debt or equity financing to support the planned increase in revenues via new channels and products over the next year. However, the Company is uncertain such financing will be available on terms favorable to the Company if at all. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, we may have to curtail our operations and may be unable to fund expansion, develop or enhance products or respond to competitive pressures.

NOTE 4:
ACCRUED SALARY – OFFICERS/STOCKHOLDERS

Certain officers/stockholders of the Company have elected to forego a certain portion of their salary due to limited operating funds over the past several years. These amounts do not accrue interest and are due and payable to these officers/stockholders as funds become available in the future. The total balance owed as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is \$546,313 and \$485,637, respectively.

NOTE 5:
NOTES PAYABLE

On March 25, 2009, the Company entered into a debt instrument security agreement with Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. ("Gemini"), pursuant to which the Company issued a 10% Senior Secured note in the principal amount of \$150,000 (the "Note") for working capital monies. The note is past due and demand can be made for payment in full.

On May 20, 2009, the Company issued a promissory note with Mid-America Funding Company generating net cash proceeds of \$150,000 for working capital purposes. In connection with the note payable, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of its common stock to be held in escrow as collateral for the loan. Additionally, the Company assigned a customer purchase order totaling \$247,500 to the issuer as additional collateral on the note. The note bears interest at a monthly rate of 2% of the outstanding balance. The note is past due and demand can be made for payment in full.

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NOTE 6:

CONVERTIBLE NOTE PAYABLE

On April 25, 2008, the Company entered into a debt instrument security agreement with Gemini Master Fund LTD (“Gemini”), pursuant to which Gemini was issued a 10% Senior Secured Convertible Promissory Note in the principal amount of \$1,388,889 (the “Note”). The face amount of the Note of \$1,388,889 was reduced by an original issue discount of \$138,889 and other issuance costs of \$32,000 to arrive at net proceeds of \$1,218,000.

In connection with the Note, the Company also incurred additional financing costs of \$203,572 which were paid out of the net proceeds to third-party placement agents and issued 50,000 shares of common stock valued at \$0.31 per share to these same agents. The Company is obligated to issue to the placement agents for this transaction an additional 180,000 shares valued at \$0.37 per share totaling \$66,600 which have not been issued as of June 30, 2009. The share price of which was based on the five day average closing price of the Company’s common stock prior to the closing date of the Note.

The Note has a maturity date of April 25, 2010, and is secured by all assets of the Company. The Note accrues interest at a rate of 10% per annum, and such interest is payable on a quarterly basis commencing July 26, 2008, with the principal balance of the Note, together with any accrued and unpaid interest thereon, due in twelve monthly installments beginning May 1, 2009. The Company has the option to make the installment payments in cash or in common stock shares at a conversion price equal to the lesser of \$0.26 or 80% of the lowest closing bid price occurring 10 trading days immediately preceding the date at which the price is determined. The May and June 2009 installment payments were made through issuance of stock. This resulted in a beneficial conversion feature valued at \$135,031 being charged as non-cash interest expense for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009. The Note is convertible at the option of the holder at any time into shares of the Company's common stock at an initial conversion price of \$0.26 per share. The conversion price is subject to a weighted-average anti-dilution adjustment in the event the Company issues equity or equity-linked securities at a price below the then-applicable conversion price. The Note can be converted into a maximum of 4.9% of the Company’s outstanding common stock on the date of conversion.

Additionally, the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement issued in connection with the Note provides that until such time as Gemini no longer holds any of the securities or underlying securities purchased, the Company cannot issue shares of common stock, securities convertible into common stock, or debt obligations involving a variable rate transaction (meaning there is a conversion, exercise or exchange price that is contingent on trading prices or other factors) or a transaction where a purchaser of securities is granted the right to receive additional securities in the future on terms better than those presently being granted to the purchaser. Further, until such time as Gemini no longer holds any of the securities or underlying securities purchased, if the Company issues common stock or securities convertible into common stock on terms that Gemini deems to be more favorable than the terms received by Gemini, Gemini may require the Company to amend the Securities Purchase Agreement and related documents to give Gemini the benefit of the more favorable terms.

Under the terms of the Note and as additional consideration for the loan, the Company issued Gemini a five-year warrant to purchase up to 5,341,880 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.26 per share (the “Warrant”) which was deemed to have a fair value of \$861,778. The Company used the Black-Scholes-Merton pricing model as a method for determining the estimated fair value of the Warrant issued. The following assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of the Warrant:

§	risk free interest rate of 3.2%;
§	expected life of 2 years;
§	no expected dividends;
§	and volatility of 147%.

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The expected life of the Warrant was determined to be the full-term of the warrant. The risk-free interest rate is based on the Federal Reserve Board's constant maturities of U.S. Treasury bond obligations with terms comparable to the expected life of the Warrant valued. The Company's volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company's stock.

The fair value of the Warrant was recorded as a discount to the Note and will be amortized to interest expense over the term of the Note using the effective interest method. Due to the Company not having an effective Form 10 registration statement by February 25, 2009, the Warrant provides for a cashless exercise in which the holder will be entitled to the number of shares equal to the difference between the volume weighted average price as defined in the Note agreement, and the exercise price of the Warrant multiplied by the number of shares issuable upon exercise of the Warrant divided by the volume weighted average price. The Warrant also provides for a weighted-average anti-dilution adjustment to the exercise price in the event the Company issues equity or equity-linked securities at a price below the then-applicable exercise price.

The Company may be obligated to issue an additional five-year warrant at an exercise price of \$0.26 per share to a placement agent if all or a portion of the shares in the underlying Warrant attached to the Note are exercised by the holder. For every 100 shares exercised by the holder, the placement agent will receive a warrant to purchase 7 additional shares up to a maximum of 373,932 shares. The fair value for these conditional warrants will be recorded by the Company if and when the original Warrant is exercised by the holder.

The application of the provisions of EITF 98-5, Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjustable Conversion Ratios, and EITF 00-27, Application of Issue 98-5 to Certain Convertible Instruments, resulted in the proceeds of the loan being allocated based on the relative fair value of the loan and warrants as of the commitment date. Then the Company calculated the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature embedded in the Note. As the amount of the beneficial conversion feature exceeded the fair value allocated to the loan, the amount of the beneficial conversion feature to be recorded was limited to the proceeds allocated to the loan. Accordingly, the beneficial conversion feature was calculated to be \$388,222 and was recorded as an additional discount on the Note and will be recognized over the term of the Note using the effective interest method following the guidance in EITF 00-27, Issue 6.

The following summarizes the convertible note balance as of June 30, 2009:

Original gross proceeds received in 2008	\$1,388,889
Less: original issue discount at time of issuance of notes	(138,889)
Net proceeds prior to paying transaction costs	1,250,000
Less: value assigned to beneficial conversion feature and warrants	(1,250,000)
Add: amortization of original issue discount, beneficial conversion feature and warrants	1,044,794
Less: amounts converted to common stock	(231,482)
Balance at June 30, 2009 (face value of \$1,157,407)	\$813,312

The effective interest rate of the Note was 88% as of June 30, 2009. The note is past due and demand can be made for payment in full.

NOTE 7:

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

On June 24, 2009, the Company issued 964,506 shares of common stock for the conversion of \$115,741 in principal on the Gemini Convertible Note at a conversion price of \$0.12 per share per the terms of the agreement.

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On May 4, 2009, the Company issued 964,506 shares of common stock for the conversion of \$115,741 in principal on the Gemini Convertible Note at a conversion price of \$0.12 per share per the terms of the agreement.

On May 1, 2009, the Company issued 250,000 shares of its common stock at a fair value of \$0.19 per share to a consultant for prepaid marketing services with a total value of \$47,500.

Restricted Stock: For the three month period ended March 31, 2008, the Company awarded 60,000 shares of time-based restricted stock (non-vested) shares to certain employees of the Company. As a condition of the award, the employees must be employed with the Company in order to continue to vest in their shares over an 18-month period. The fair value of the non-vested shares is equal to the fair market value on the date of grant which was estimated to be \$0.31 and will be amortized ratably over the vesting period.

The Company recorded \$2,060 and \$6,912 of compensation expense in the consolidated statements of operations related to vested shares (restricted stock) for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2009. For the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008, the Company recorded \$3,090 and \$3,906 of related compensation expense.

A summary of the status of non-vested restricted shares and remaining unearned compensation as of June 30, 2009, is set forth below:

	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Fair Value	Unrecognized Compensation	Weighted Average Recognition Period (Months)
Outstanding, December 31, 2008	27,261	\$0.31	\$ 8,448	
Granted	-	-	-	
Vested	(22,299)	0.31	(6,912)	
Outstanding, June 30, 2009	4,962	\$0.31	\$ 1,536	2.2

NOTE 8:

BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The Company computes earnings per share in accordance with FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 128, Earnings Per Share ("SFAS 128"). SFAS 128 requires companies to compute earnings per share under two different methods, basic and diluted, and present per share data for all periods in which statements of operations are presented. Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of common stock and common stock equivalents outstanding.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share for the quarters ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Basic earnings per share calculation:				
Net loss to common shareholders	\$(597,238)	\$(415,802)	\$(1,080,060)	\$(538,542)
Weighted average of common shares outstanding	63,100,337	62,267,767	62,686,352	62,184,360
Basic net loss per share	\$(0.009)	\$(0.007)	\$(0.017)	\$(0.009)

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Diluted earnings per share calculation:

Net loss to common shareholders	\$(597,238)	\$(415,802)	\$(1,080,060)	\$(538,542)
Weighted average of common shares outstanding	63,100,337	62,267,767	62,686,352	62,184,360
Stock warrants, and convertible debt (1)	-	-	-	-
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	63,100,337	62,267,767	62,686,352	62,184,360
Diluted net loss per share	\$(0.009)	\$(0.007)	\$(0.017)	\$(0.009)

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(1)The computation of diluted net loss per share as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, does not differ from the basic computation because potentially dilutive conversion shares related to the convertible debt promissory note of 9,645,058 and 5,341,000, respectively, would be anti-dilutive. Additionally, potentially dilutive issuable securities of warrants, totaling 5,341,000 were anti-dilutive as of June 30, 2009 and 2008.

NOTE 9:
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated for disclosure subsequent events that have occurred up to December 23, 2009, the date of issuance of the financial statements.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and related notes that appear elsewhere in this Form 10-Q filing and in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes that appear in our Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2009.

Forward Looking Statements and Information

This document contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and are based on the beliefs and assumptions of management and information currently available to management. The use of words such as "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "estimates," "should," "likely" or similar expressions, indicates a forward-looking statement.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance. They involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Future results may differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements. Many of the factors that will determine these results are beyond our ability to control or predict. Stockholders are cautioned not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which speak only to the date made.

Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts. These statements are subject to uncertainties and risks including, but not limited to, product and service demands and acceptance, changes in technology, economic conditions, the impact of competition and pricing, and government regulation and approvals. The Company cautions that assumptions, expectations, projections, intentions, or beliefs about future events may, and often do, vary from actual results and the differences can be material. Some of the key factors which could cause actual results to vary from those the Company expects include changes in product prices, the timing of planned capital expenditures, availability of acquisitions, operational factors, the condition of the capital markets generally, as well as our ability to access them, and uncertainties regarding environmental regulations or litigation and other legal or regulatory developments affecting our business.

Our expectations, beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and are believed to have a reasonable basis, including without limitation, our examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. There can be no assurance, however, that our expectations, beliefs or projections will result, be achieved, or be accomplished. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no duty to update these forward-looking statements.

Overview

Axis Technologies Group, Inc. is in the business of developing and marketing energy-saving electronic components for the commercial lighting sector. Our primary products are self-contained electronic, dimming and daylight harvesting fluorescent ballasts. A "ballast" is an electronic component that regulates voltage in lighting. We develop, test, and patent unique technology to create energy efficient products that meet federal energy code standards and encourage Green initiatives for high-profile companies. Extensive testing is conducted to ensure product reliability and energy-saving properties. We have obtained and own the patent rights for our ballasts' unique control system and have trademarked our slogan "The Future of Fluorescent Lighting". Underwriters Laboratory ("UL"), the lighting industry's certification authority, has approved our products for use in the United States and Canada.

Our current and primary product is the patented T8 Axis Daylight Harvesting Dimming Ballast (the “Axis Ballast”). This ballast uses simple technology that transforms the standard ballast, into a dynamic energy saving system that can reduce lighting energy costs by up to 70% over a magnetic ballast utilizing T12 lamps and up to 42% over traditional electronic ballasts. The Axis Ballast utilizes an individual photo sensor to automatically adjust the amount of electrical current flowing to the light fixture and then dims or increases lighting in conjunction with the amount of available sunlight. Based on our knowledge, the Axis Ballast is the only ballast on the market that has automatic dimming controls integrated into each ballast. We believe this feature reduces the costs of acquisition and installation over that of competing dimming systems, which require that first, a dimming ballast must be acquired along with a separate control system, and a separate photocell; then all components must be “hard-wired” together and “commissioned” or “balanced” in order to operate properly. The Company believes that this extra equipment and labor for competing systems can increase the cost of acquisition and installation over that of the T8 ballast system. We have recently completed a redesign of our T8 ballast which is awaiting UL approval.

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We have under development a high-output T5HO ballast that capitalizes on the features of our current T8 Axis Ballast. When development is complete, this product will be submitted to UL for testing and approval. T5 fluorescent lamps are used mainly in “high-bay” fixtures which are installed in warehouses, gymnasiums, etc., in conjunction with skylights. These high-output T5 lamps in conjunction with an Axis dimming ballast would be an energy-saving choice for these applications.

Also under development is our next generation ballast, which utilizes PLC (power line carrier), or a wirelessly addressable, load shedding ballast, and offers power companies the ability to reduce the lighting load (load shedding) for their customers during peak demand periods. Most utility companies charge their customers a surcharge or “peak demand” charge during those times of day when the load on the power plants are at the highest. Usually this means the power companies must start up higher cost generators, and/or buy power from the electrical grid at even higher rates. This ballast allows the consumer or the power company to reduce the output of the ballast. The consumer who installs this ballast can agree to participate in the power company’s Peak Demand Reduction Program which can offer reduced electric rates. Certain utility companies have expressed interest in working with Axis to complete the development of the load shedding ballasts in order to provide for the installation of the ballasts in their customers' facilities; however, we have entered into no formal agreements with any such utility companies to date.

Power companies nation-wide are being pressured to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and reduce energy consumption. There are many states that have passed legislation that require lighting controls, and in some cases (California for example), have requirements that new construction projects and major lighting retrofits incorporate daylight harvesting. These regulations are specific to lighting, and there are many further regulations in place from cities and states, that require government buildings to save a certain amount of all forms of energy by specified dates. We believe that the Axis dimming ballast system can help greatly in achieving these energy-reduction goals.

Our target market is small to large commercial users of fluorescent lighting including office buildings, wholesale and retail buildings, hospitals, schools and government buildings. We have arrangements with sales representatives, electrical distributors, electrical contractors, retrofitters, ESCO’s (Energy Service Companies), and OEM’s (Original Equipment Manufacturers) to market, distribute and install the Company’s products. Through these arrangements, sales to contractors, distributors, ESCO’s and OEM’s are made through purchase orders submitted by them to the Company. However, we have not entered into any written agreements regarding on-going or future sales involving any of these parties.

Our revenues consist primarily of sales of our T8 fluorescent ballasts to electrical distributors and OEM’s for placement in commercial and governmental buildings. Our next generation ballast is expected to be sold primarily to utility companies in addition to our existing customer market.

Recent increases in energy costs have spurred many government agencies and private companies to work towards decreasing their energy consumption. This “green” movement has helped to increase the awareness of our product. Our company is dedicated to helping our nation reduce its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The second quarter sales figures were less than anticipated due mainly to delays in getting our redesigned T8 ballast to market. Axis has contracted with a new supplier from China to help in the development and manufacture of this updated ballast. The UL has taken longer than predicted to assess our newly designed ballast as it has several improvements over our previous design that necessitated additional testing. We ultimately received UL approval in June 2009.

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Results of Operation

Three-month period ended June 30, 2009 compared to three-month period ended June 30, 2008:

Consolidated net sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$200,402 and \$163,083, respectively, for an increase of \$37,319. This increase is due to increased product awareness as the Company continues to market its ballasts nationwide. Cost of goods sold for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$147,373 and \$150,372, respectively, a decrease of \$2,999. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in freight costs. After deducting costs of goods sold, including warehouse salaries and allocated overhead, we finished the quarter ended June 30, 2009 with \$53,029 in gross profit, compared to a gross profit of \$12,711 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$40,318. Gross profit as a percentage of sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 was 26.5%, compared to 7.8% for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, a 18.7% increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales. Our increased sales volume has allowed us to improve our overall gross profit by covering relatively fixed and unchanged overhead costs.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009, operating expenses totaled \$209,280 compared to \$218,180 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, a decrease of \$8,900. The operating expenses were considered comparable between periods.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009, interest expense was \$440,994 compared to \$212,778 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$228,216. This increase was the result of the Company issuing in April 2008, a convertible note payable that had significant transaction costs that are being amortized to interest expense and debt discounts related to an original issue discount, warrants issued and a beneficial conversion feature that are being accreted over the term of the debt to interest expense. Additionally, installment payments were made during the quarter through the issuance of discounted common stock resulting in \$135,031 of non-cash interest expense. Non-cash interest expense attributable to these transaction costs for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 totaled \$404,082 compared to \$184,898 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008. The details of this note are listed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

For the quarter ended June 30, 2009, the net loss was \$597,238 compared to a net loss of \$415,802 for the quarter ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$181,436. This increase in net loss is attributable to the differences, as described above.

Six-month period ended June 30, 2009 compared to three-month period ended June 30, 2008:

Consolidated net sales for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 totaled \$327,453 and \$285,792, respectively, for an increase of \$41,661. This increase is due to increased product awareness as the Company continues to market its ballasts nationwide. Cost of goods sold for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$242,814 and \$246,741, respectively, a decrease of \$3,927. The decrease is primarily due to a reduction in freight costs. After deducting costs of goods sold, including warehouse salaries and allocated overhead, we finished the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 with \$84,639 in gross profit, compared to a gross profit of \$39,051 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$45,588. Gross profit as a percentage of sales for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 was 25.8%, compared to 13.7% for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, a 12.1% increase in gross profit as a percentage of sales. Our increased sales volume has allowed us to improve our overall gross profit by covering relatively fixed and unchanged overhead costs.

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For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, operating expenses totaled \$410,908 compared to \$364,348 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$46,560. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 compared to the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, professional fees increased by approximately \$61,000 and existing management employees salaries and wages increased by approximately \$26,000. These increases were offset by decreases in other various operating expenses.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, interest expense was \$753,817 compared to \$215,698 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$538,119. This increase was the result of the Company issuing in April 2008 a convertible note payable that had significant transaction costs that are being amortized to interest expense and debt discounts related to an original issue discount, warrants issued and a beneficial conversion feature that are being accreted over the term of the debt to interest expense. In addition, there was a beneficial conversion feature on debt payments made through issuance of stock in May and June of 2009 resulting in \$135,031 of non-cash interest expense. Non-cash interest expense for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 included \$680,821 compared to \$184,893 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, attributable to the amortization of the original issue discount, beneficial conversion feature, debt issuance costs and warrant discounts. The details of this note are listed in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, the net loss was \$1,080,060 compared to a net loss of \$538,542 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008, an increase of \$541,518. This increase in net loss is attributable to differences, as described above.

Assets, Liabilities and Employees; Research and Development

As of June 30, 2009, the Company has total current assets of \$545,541, which includes \$18,907 of cash, \$118,380 of accounts receivable, \$259,310 of inventory, \$96,397 of inventory deposits and \$52,547 of prepaid expenses. As of June 30, 2009, the Company also has \$18,188 of property and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$14,097, and total other assets of \$92,687, consisting primarily of debt financing costs.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company has total liabilities, consisting entirely of current liabilities, totaling \$1,862,565, including \$106,256 of accounts payable, \$96,684 of accrued expenses, \$813,312 of convertible note payable, \$300,000 of notes payable, and \$546,313 of accrued salary of officers/stockholders.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$1,317,024.

At June 30, 2009, our ballast inventory represented 40.4% of our total assets. Inventory is manufactured in China and is shipped to our warehouse in Lincoln, Nebraska. The time from ordering the product to receipt of the product can exceed 60 days. We are currently working to reduce this turnaround time to 45 days. We maintain our inventory at levels that are deemed reasonable based upon projected sales.

At this time, we do not anticipate purchasing or selling any significant equipment or other assets in the near term. Neither do we anticipate any imminent or significant changes in the number of our employees. We may, however, increase the number of independent sales representatives in the event that we expand into other markets or our current market significantly increases.

We expect that we will invest time, effort, and expense in the continued development and refinement of our current and next generation ballasts, through our relationships with lighting labs and the power companies.

Liquidity and Capital Resources; Anticipated Financing Needs

For the six-months ended June 30, 2009, we incurred a net operating loss aggregating \$1,080,060 which was the result of our efforts to secure funding to cover working capital needs, marketing and advertising efforts to increase product awareness, business development and other activities as discussed above.

Net cash of \$293,298 was used in operating activities during the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$335,528 in cash used in operating activities during the period ended June 30, 2008. Net cash used in operating activities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 is primarily attributable to the \$945,029 net loss, partially offset by \$44,419 of amortization of original issue discount, \$101,597 of amortization of debt issuance cost, \$534,805 of non-cash interest expense related to issuance of warrants and beneficial conversion features.

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We had no investing activities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 and \$1,094 for the six-month period ended June 30, 2008.

Net cash of \$300,000 was provided by financing activities during the six-month period ended June 30, 2009, compared to \$819,354 of cash provided by financing activities for the period ended June 30, 2008. Cash flows from financing activities for the six-month period ended June 30, 2009 consisted entirely of proceeds from notes payable totaling \$300,000.

More specifically, March 25, 2009, the Company received cash proceeds of \$150,000 on a 90 day 10% Senior Secured Note. Additionally, on May 20, 2009, the Company issued a note payable for \$150,000 in cash proceeds, which note bears interest at a monthly rate of 2% and is due upon demand or the fulfillment of a customer purchase order totaling \$247,000. In addition to this funding and future working capital generated through anticipated revenue increases from the sale of our current ballasts, we expect to seek additional capital funding of approximately \$2,000,000 for the final development and introduction of our next generation ballast, to pay off our convertible note with Gemini Master Fund, Ltd. (as described in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements), and for the purchase of an adequate supply of inventory. If we succeed in raising this money over the next three to six months, it should give us the liquidity and resources to fund operations for the foreseeable future.

Additional financing may not be available on terms favorable to us, especially in light of current debt and equity markets. If additional funds are raised by the issuance of our equity securities, such as through the issuance and/or exercise of common stock warrants, then existing stockholders will experience dilution of their ownership interest. If additional funds are raised by the issuance of debt or other types of (typically preferred) equity instruments, then we may be subject to certain limitations in our operations, and issuance of such securities may have rights senior to those of the then existing holders of our common stock. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, we may have to curtail our operations and may be unable to fund expansion, develop or enhance products or respond to competitive pressures.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based on its financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Management reviews its estimates on an on going basis. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While the Company's critical accounting policies are described in more detail in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, management believes the following accounting policies to be critical to the judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its financial statements:

Revenue Recognition: We recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, transfer of title has occurred, the selling price is fixed or determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured and delivery has occurred per the contract terms.

Warranty and return costs are estimated and accrued based on historical rates.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Accounts receivable arise in the normal course of business by providing products to our customers. Accounts are written-off as they are deemed uncollectible based

upon a periodic review of the accounts. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, we have estimated that accounts receivable is fully collectible, and thus, has not established an allowance for doubtful accounts.

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Supplier Concentrations and Inventory: We maintain our inventory on a perpetual basis utilizing the first-in first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories have been valued at the lower of cost or market. We have not recorded an obsolescence reserve for inventory at June 30, 2009 and 2008 as all inventory is considered usable and market value is above cost.

Deferred Financing Costs: Costs and discounts related to the convertible note payable issued by the Company on April 25, 2008, are being amortized and accreted using the effective interest method over the term of the debt instrument to April 2010 (see Note 6 of the consolidated financial statements).

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, “The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles” (“FAS 168”). While FAS 168 is not intended to change accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, it will change the way the Company references these accounting principles in its Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes. FAS 168 is effective for interim or annual reporting periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of FAS 168 will change the Company’s disclosures.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“FAS 167”). This statement amends the timing, and considerations, of analyses performed to determine if the Company’s variable interests give it a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity, as well as requires additional disclosures. FAS 167 is effective as of the first annual reporting period beginning after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within the first annual reporting period and thereafter. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FAS 167.

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, “Subsequent Events” (“FAS 165”). FAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting and disclosures for events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued. Application of FAS 165 is required for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The adoption of FAS 165 changed the Company’s disclosures.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position No. FAS 107-1, “Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments” (“FSP 107-1”). FSP 107-1 amends Financial Accounting Standards No. 107, “Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments,” and requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim and annual reporting periods. FSP 107-1 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company’s adoption of FSP 107-1 resulted in no additional disclosures.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

None.

ITEM 4T. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management’s Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Under the supervision of, and the participation of, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, we have conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and

reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and is accumulated and communicated to our management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

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Based on this evaluation and taking into account that certain material weaknesses existed as of December 31, 2008, our Chief Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer have each concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective. As a result of this conclusion, the financial statements for the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q were prepared with particular attention to the material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting previously disclosed. Notwithstanding the material weaknesses in internal controls that continue to exist as of June 30, 2009, we have concluded that the financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q present fairly, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as required for interim financial statements.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Management has concluded that the material weaknesses in internal control as described in Item 9A(T) of the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, have not been remediated. Due to the small number of employees dealing with general administrative and financial matters and the expenses associated with increases to remediate the disclosure controls and procedures that have been identified, the Company continued to operate without changes to its internal controls over financial reporting for the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q while continuing to seek the expertise it needs to remediate the material weaknesses.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS ON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

On August 25, 2009, John Hanson resigned as a director of Axis Technologies Group, Inc. (the "Company"). On August 26, 2009, David Petersen also resigned as a director of the Company. There were no reasons given by Mr. Hanson or Petersen included with their resignations. There was no disagreement or dispute between Mr. Petersen and the Company regarding operations, policies, or practices which led to his resignation. However, with respect to Mr. Hanson, the Company believes Mr. Hanson had disagreements with the Company's management on operations, policies and practices of the Company including when and how often to hold shareholders meetings; therefore, we believe these disagreements led to his resignation. Mr. Hanson's and Mr. Petersen's resignations were effective immediately. The remaining directors did accept their resignations.

There were no additional items that occurred during the period of this report which would have been required to be reported in a Form 8-K which have not been reported.

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ITEM 6 . EXHIBITS

Exhibit

Number	Description
<u>31.1</u>	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Axis Technologies Group, Inc. required by Rule 13a-14(1) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
<u>31.2</u>	Certification of Principal Financial Officer of Axis Technologies Group, Inc. required by Rule 13a-14(1) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
<u>32.1</u>	Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Axis Technologies Group, Inc. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 1350 of 18 U.S.C. 63.
<u>32.2</u>	Certification of Principal Financial Officer of Axis Technologies Group, Inc. pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 1350 of 18 U.S.C. 63.

SIGNATURES

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

Axis Technologies Group, Inc.

Date: December 23, 2009

By: /s/ Kipton Hirschbach
Kipton Hirschbach
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ James Erickson
James Erickson
Chief Accounting Officer and
Principal Financial Officer