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Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. **\$6,671,750**

Note. If a determination as to whether a particular person or entity is an affiliate cannot be made without involving unreasonable effort and expense, the aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates may be calculated on the basis of assumptions reasonable under the circumstances, provided that the assumptions are set forth in this Form

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Common Shares outstanding as of March 29, 2007

[8,001,607]

Photonic Products Group, Inc.

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Explanatory Note

This Amendment No. 1 of Form 10-K/A (Form 10-K/A) to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, initially filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on March 30, 2007 (Original Filing) revises part II, Item 9A Controls and Procedures to include Management's conclusion as to the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as required by Item 307 of Regulation S-K, which was previously omitted in the Original Filing. The original action under the heading Disclosure controls and procedures has been amended to read as follows:

The Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and current Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and that such information is accumulated and reported to management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2006.

Certifications pursuant to Section 302 and Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 have been updated and filed with this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A.

For the convenience of the reader, this Form 10-K/A sets forth the entire Form 10-K which was originally prepared and relates to the Company as of December 31, 2006. However, this Form 10-K/A only amends and restates the Items described above and attempt has been made to modify or update other disclosures presented in our Form 10-K. Accordingly, except for the foregoing amended information, this Form 10-K/A continues to speak as of March 30, 2006 (the original filing date of the Form 10-K), and does not reflect any events occurring after the filing of our Form 10-K and does not modify or update those disclosures affected by other subsequent events. Unless otherwise stated, the information in this Form 10-K/A, not affected by such current restatements, is unchanged and reflects the disclosures made at the time of the original filing.

PART 1

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the federal securities laws. The Company wishes to insure that any forward-looking statements are accompanied by meaningful cautionary statements in order to comply with the terms of the safe harbor provided by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The events described in the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report may not occur. Generally, these statements relate to business plans or strategies, projected or anticipated benefits or other consequences of the Company's plans or strategies, projected or anticipated benefits of acquisitions made by the Company, projections involving anticipated revenues, earnings, or other aspects of the Company's operating results. The words may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, project, plan, intend, estimate, and continue, and their opposites and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The Company cautions you that these statements are not guarantees of future performance or events and are subject to a number of uncertainties, risks, and other influences, many of which are beyond the Company's control, that may influence the accuracy of the statements and the projections upon which the statements are based. Factors which may affect the Company's results include, but are not limited to, the risks and uncertainties discussed in Items 1A, 7 and 7A. Any one or more of these uncertainties, risks, and other influences could materially affect the Company's results of operations and whether forward-looking statements made by the Company ultimately prove to be accurate. Readers are further cautioned that the Company's financial results can vary from quarter to quarter, and the financial results for any period may not necessarily be indicative of future results. The foregoing is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by the Company. The Company's actual results, performance and achievements could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward looking statements, whether from new information, future events, or otherwise.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto presented elsewhere herein. The discussion of results should not be construed to imply any conclusion that such results will necessarily continue in the future.

Item 1. Business

Photonic Products Group, Inc. (the Company or PPGI), incorporated in 1973, develops, manufactures and markets products and services for use in diverse Photonics industry sectors via its multiple business units. Prior to its name change in September, 2003, PPGI was named and did business solely as Inrad, Inc.

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The Company had announced in 2002 that it was implementing its plan to transform the Company from a single business unit into a portfolio of businesses serving the Photonics industry. Company management, the Board of Directors, and shareholders approved the name change in 2003, reinforcing the transformation of the Company's business model into that of a portfolio of business units whose branded products conform to the paradigm: Products Enabling Photonics™.

In November 2003, the Company concluded its first acquisition, that of the assets and certain liabilities of Laser Optics, Inc. of Bethel, CT. Laser Optics, Inc. was a custom optics and optical coating services provider, in business since 1966. PPGI integrated the Bethel team and their operations into the Company's Northvale, NJ operations in mid-2004, combining them with Inrad's custom optics and optical coating product lines under the Laser Optics name.

In October 2004 the Company completed its second acquisition of a complementary business with the purchase of 100% of the stock of MRC Precision Metal Optics, Inc. of Sarasota, FL. MRC Optics, now a wholly-owned subsidiary of PPGI, is a fully integrated precision metal optics and diamond-turned aspheric optics manufacturer, specializing in CNC and single point diamond machining, optical polishing, plating, beryllium machining, and opto-mechanical design and assembly services.

PPGI's business unit products continue, at present, to fall into two product categories: optical components (including standard and custom optical components and assemblies, crystals, and crystal components), and laser accessories (including wavelength conversion products and Pockel's cells (optical shutters, also known as Q-switches) that employ nonlinear crystals to perform the function of wavelength conversion). Currently, its optical components product lines and services are brought to market via three PPGI business units: INRAD, Laser Optics, and MRC Optics. Laser accessories are brought to market by INRAD.

In summary, the Company is at present an optical component, subassembly, and sub-system supplier to major original equipment manufacturers and researchers in the Photonics industry. PPGI expects that in the future its products may also include other product categories.

Administrative, engineering and manufacturing operations are housed at present in a 42,000 square foot building located in Northvale, New Jersey, about 15 miles northeast of New York City, and in a 25,000 square foot building located in Sarasota, FL. The headquarters of the Company are located within its Northvale, NJ facility.

Custom optic manufacturing is at present a major product area for PPGI. The Company specializes in high-end precision components. It develops, manufactures and delivers precision custom optics and thin film optical coating services via its Laser Optics and MRC Precision Optics branded business units. Glass, metal, and crystal substrates are processed using modern manufacturing

equipment and techniques to prepare and polish substrates, deposit optical thin films, and assemble sub-components, thereby producing optical components used in advanced Photonic systems of many kinds. The majority of custom optical components and optical coating services supplied are used in inspection and process control systems, in defense and aerospace electro-optical systems, in laser system applications, in industrial scanners, and in medical system applications.

The Company also currently develops, manufactures, and delivers synthetic optical crystals, optical crystal components, and laser accessories via its INRAD brand. It grows synthetic crystals with electro-optic (EO), non-linear and optical properties for use in both its standard products and custom products. The majority of crystals, crystal components and laser accessories supplied are used in laser systems, defense EO systems, and in R&D applications by researchers within corporations, universities, and national laboratories.

The Company has been implementing its plan to assemble a portfolio of businesses serving the Photonics industry, and is engaged from time to time in exploratory strategic merger and acquisition discussions. The Company is also engaged from time to time in discussions regarding the raising of capital to finance its growth. The Company's policy is to not comment on such exploratory discussions, due to their indefinite nature.

The following table summarizes the Company's product sales by product categories during the past three years:

Category	Years Ended December 31, 2006		2005		2004	
	Sales	%	Sales	%	Sales	%
Optical Components	\$12,761,000	92	\$12,279,000	89	\$7,877,000	85
Laser Accessories	1,160,000	8	1,506,000	11	1,345,000	15
TOTAL	\$13,921,000	100	\$13,785,000	100	\$9,222,000	100

Products Manufactured by the Company

Optical Components

a) Custom Optics and Optical Coating Services

Manufacturing of high-performance custom optics is at present a major product area for PPGI, and is addressed in the marketplace principally via its Laser Optics and its MRC Optics business units.

The Laser Optics business unit was formed in 2003 via the combination of INRAD's Northvale, NJ based custom optics and optical coating services operations and those of the former Laser Optics, Inc. of Bethel, CT. The Company had been active in the field since 1973, and Laser Optics, Inc. since 1966.

The new Laser Optics provides custom products. It specializes in the manufacture of optical components, optical coatings (ultra-violet wavelengths through infra-red wavelengths) and subassemblies for military, industrial, process control, photonic instrument, and medical end-use. Planar, prismatic and spherical components are fabricated from glasses of all kinds and crystals of most kinds, including fused silica, quartz, infra-red materials (including germanium, zinc selenide and zinc sulfide), calcite, magnesium fluoride and silicon. Component types include mirrors, lenses, prisms, waveplates, polarizing optics, monochrometers, x-ray mirrors, and cavity optics for lasers.

To meet performance requirements, most optical components and sub-assemblies require thin film coatings on their surfaces. Depending on the design, optical coatings can refract, reflect, or transmit specific wavelengths. Laser Optics optical coating specialties include high laser damage resistance, polarizing, high reflective, anti-reflective, infra-red, and coating to complex custom multi-wavelength requirements on a wide range of substrate materials. Laser Optics coats both components it manufactures and customer furnished components. Coating deposition process technologies employed included electron beam, thermal, and ion assist.

MRC Optics, established in 1983 is a fully integrated precision metal optics and optical assembly manufacturer. The Company provides high quality precision CNC and diamond machining, polishing, plating, beryllium machining, and opto-mechanical design, component manufacturing and assembly services. MRC has developed custom processes to support prototyping through high rate production of large and small metal mirrors, thermally stable optical mirrors, low RMS surface finish polished mirrors, diamond machined precision aspheric and plano mirrors, *reflective* porro prisms, and arc-second accuracy polygons and motor assemblies. Optical plating specialties include void-free gold and electroless nickel.

b)

Crystals and Crystal Components

PPGI produces and brings to market crystals and crystal components via its INRAD business unit. Certain synthetic crystals, because of their internal structure, have unique optical, non-linear, or electro-optical properties. Electro-optic and nonlinear crystal devices can alter the intensity, polarization or wavelength of a laser beam. Developing growth processes for high quality synthetic crystals and manufacturing and design processes for crystal components lies at the heart of the INRAD product line. Synthetic

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b)

crystals currently in production include Nickel Sulfate, Lithium Niobate, Beta Barium Borate, Alpha Barium Borate, KDP, deuterated KDP and Zinc Germanium Phosphide, among others.

The INRAD crystals and crystal components product lines also include crystalline filter materials, including patented materials, that have unique transmission and absorption characteristics that enable them to be used in critical applications in defense systems such as missile warning sensors. Other crystal components, both standard and custom, are used in laser applications research and in commercial laser systems to change the wavelength of laser light.

Laser Accessories

a) **Pockel s Cells**

INRAD has developed and manufactures a line of Q-switches, Pockel s Cells (optical shutters) and associated electronics, and has been active in this field since 1973. Pockel s cells are used in applications that require the fast switching of the polarization direction of a beam of light. These uses include Q-switching of laser cavities (i.e., to generate laser output pulses), coupling light into and out from regenerative amplifiers, and light intensity modulation. These devices are sold on an OEM basis to laser manufacturers and individually to researchers.

INRAD Pockel s cell products include the following:

- Single crystal and dual crystal KD*P Pockel s Cells
- PKC-21 and PKC-02
- 9 mm through 50 mm apertures
- Single crystal Lithium Niobate Pockel s Cells
- PLC-01
- 8.5 mm through 10.5 mm apertures
- Single crystal and dual crystal BBO Pockel s Cells
- PBC-03
- 2.5 mm x 2.5 mm through 2.5 mm x 7 mm sizes
- Electronic drivers
- Gimbal mounts

b) **Harmonic Generation Systems**

PPGI designs, manufactures, and brings to market a line of harmonic generation laser accessories via its INRAD business unit. Harmonic generation systems enable the users of lasers to convert the fundamental frequency of the laser to another frequency required for a specific end use. Harmonic generators are currently used in spectroscopy, semiconductor processing, medical lasers, optical data storage and scientific research.

Many commercial lasers have automatic tuning features, allowing them to produce a range of frequencies. The INRAD Autotracker, when used in conjunction with these lasers, automatically generates tunable ultraviolet light or infrared light for use in spectroscopic applications.

Products offered for such nano-second laser systems include the following:

- AT-III an Autotracker with servo controlled tuning
- 5-304 temperature-stabilized crystals
- Harmonic separators for ultra-violet (UV), infra-red (IR), and second frequency mixing (SFM)

The Company produces a Harmonic Generator, the 5-050, for use with ultra-fast lasers having pulse durations in the femtosecond and picosecond regime. This product is sold on an OEM basis to manufacturers of ultra fast lasers and to researchers in the scientific community.

c) **Laser Pulse Measurement Instruments**

The Company marketed, through December 31, 2005, a line of Autocorrelators that measure extremely short laser pulses. Autocorrelators are used for measuring laser pulses from ultrafast lasers, with pulse durations in the picosecond and femtosecond ranges. INRAD had pioneered the design, manufacture, and introduction of autocorrelators as accessories for the emerging field of ultrafast lasers back in 1979. In 2000, INRAD joined forces with Angewandte Physik & Elektronik, GmbH of Berlin, Germany, (A.P.E.) and became the source for supply of products manufactured by A.P.E. to customers in the Americas, Israel, and selected other

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markets. Effective January 1, 2006, the Company and A.P.E. ended their alliance in this field. The Company no longer offers Autocorrelators for sale in the marketplace.

Research and Development

Company-funded research expenditures during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were approximately 1% of net product sales. During these years, the Company narrowed its focus on internal research and development efforts on improving certain crystal growth processes, and on improving manufacturing process technologies for optical components. Technical resources were focused on supporting the integration of Laser Optics into Northvale operations and ramp-up of production rates within Northvale and Sarasota operations. As a result, internal R&D expenditures were at historically low levels in these years.

Markets

In 2006, 2005 and 2004 the Company's product sales were made to customers in the following market areas:

Market	2006		2005		2004				
Defense/Aerospace	\$	9,048,000	(65)%	\$	8,352,000	(60)%	\$	4,127,000	(45)%
Process control & metrology		2,862,000	(21)%		3,259,000	(24)%		1,817,000	(20)%
Laser systems (non-military)		1,001,000	(7)%		1,044,000	(8)%		1,753,000	(19)%
Universities & National laboratories		502,000	(3)%		522,000	(4)%		763,000	(8)%
Other		508,000	(4)%		608,000	(4)%		662,000	(8)%
Total	\$	13,921,000	(100)%	\$	13,785,000	(100)%	\$	9,222,000	(100)%

Major market sectors served by the Company include defense and aerospace, process control & metrology, laser systems (non-military), telecomm, universities and national laboratories, and various other markets not separately classified. The defense and aerospace area consists of sales to OEM defense electro-optical systems and subsystems manufacturers, manufacturers of non-military satellite-based electro-optical systems and subsystems, and direct sales to governments where the products have the same end-use. The process control and metrology area consists of customers who are OEM manufacturers of capital equipment used in manufacturing process implementation and control, optics-based metrology and quality assurance, and inventory and product control equipment. Examples of applications for such equipment include semiconductor (i.e., chip) fabrication and testing and inventory management and distribution control. The laser systems market area consists principally of customers who are OEM manufacturers of industrial, medical, and R&D lasers. Universities and National Laboratories consists of product sales to researchers at such institutions. The Other category represents sales to market areas that, while they may be the object of penetration plans by the Company, are not currently large enough to list individually (example: bio-medical), and as well sales through third parties for whom the end-use sector is not known.

The Company is a provider of optical components, both specialty crystal components and high precision custom optical components for customers in the aerospace and defense electro-optical systems sector. End-use applications include military laser systems, military electro-optical systems, satellite-based systems, and missile warning sensors and systems that protect aircraft. The dollar volume of shipments of product within this sector depends in large measure on the U.S. Defense Department budget and its priorities, that of foreign governments, the timing of their release of contracts to their prime equipment and systems contractors, and the timing of competitive awards from this customer community to the Company. In the post-9/11 era, government spending priorities for such systems have risen sharply and deployment of new systems has been accelerated, as has refurbishment of fielded systems. The Company's sales of products to this customer sector continued their upward trend, representing 65% of sales in 2006 and 60% of sales in 2005 and 45% of sales in 2004. In dollar terms, sales to customers in this sector increased by 8.3% in 2006 as compared with 2005. The defense and aerospace sector offers continued opportunities for the Company's capabilities in specialty crystal and precision optics.

Demand in the Process Control and Metrology market for the Company's products rebounded in 2004 from a protracted and deep cyclical downturn in capital spending for new tools and instruments in 2002 and 2003. Sales in 2006 represented 20% of total Company sales, down from 24% in 2005. In dollar terms, 2006 sales to this sector were down 12% from sales in 2005. The optical and x-ray inspection segment of the semiconductor industry offers continued opportunities for the Company's capabilities in precision optics, crystal products, and monochrometers.

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The Company serves the non-defense laser industry as an OEM supplier of standard and custom optical components and laser accessories. Sales in 2004 had been up 64% in dollar terms from the prior year on a surge of demand from both old and new customers for the Company's laser accessory products, but have since declined. Sales in 2006 represented 7% of total sales, and in 2005 represented 8%. In dollar terms, this represents a decline of 4% in sales in 2006, and was expected with the discontinuation of the INRAD/APE alliance and sales of autocorrelators on December 31, 2006. Sales to customers in this sector in dollar terms, net of autocorrelator sales, increased between 2005 and 2006.

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Sales to customers within the University and National Laboratories market sector represented 4% of total revenues in both 2006 and 2005. Sales to this sector have been in the \$500,000 to \$750,000 range historically, now representing a smaller percentage of total revenues. Sales to this sector in dollar terms net of autocorrelator sales increased between 2005 and 2006.

Export sales, primarily to customers in countries within Europe, the Near East and Japan, amounted to 10%, 14%, and 12% of product sales in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. No single foreign customer accounted for more than 10% of product sales in 2006, 2005, or 2004.

In 2006, three domestic customers accounted for 15%, 16%, and 11%, of sales. Each of these three customers are electro-optical systems divisions of major U.S. defense industry corporations who manufacture systems for the U.S. and allied foreign governments. In 2005, two U.S. customers accounted for 13% and 14%, respectively, of sales. These two customers, were two of the same three 2006 customers. In 2004, two U.S. customers each accounted for 12% of sales, and one customer accounted for 10% of sales. The first two are defense industry electro-optics manufacturers, while the third customer manufactures process control and metrology systems. In the short-term, the loss of any of these customers would have a significant negative impact on the company and its business units.

Long-Term Contracts

Certain of the Company's orders from customers provide for periodic deliveries at fixed prices over a period that may be greater than one year. In such cases, as in most other cases as well, the Company attempts to obtain firm price commitments from its suppliers for the materials necessary to fulfill the order.

Marketing and Business Development

The Company's two Northvale, NJ-based business units market their products domestically through their own sales and marketing teams, led by the Vice President - Marketing and Sales. Independent sales agents are used in countries in major non-U.S. markets, including Canada, Europe, Israel, and Japan.

The Company's MRC Optics subsidiary markets its products domestically through a combination of their own sales and marketing team, led by the MRC Director of Sales, a sales representative in the west coast region, and a member of the Company's Northvale sales team who serves as an MRC sales representative in the northeast region.

Trade show participation and Internet-based marketing and promotion are coordinated at the corporate level.

Backlog

The Company's order backlog as of December 31, 2006 was \$6,969,000, essentially all of which is expected to be shipped in 2007. The Company's order backlog as of December 31, 2005 was \$7,857,000. The Company's order backlog as of December 31, 2004 was \$6,433,000.

Competition

Within each product category in which the Company's business units are active, there is competition.

Changes in the Photonics industry have had an effect on suppliers of custom optics. As end users have introduced products requiring large volumes of optical components, suppliers have responded either by carving out niche product areas or by ramping up their own manufacturing capacity and modernizing their manufacturing methods to meet higher volume production rates. Many custom optics manufacturers lack in-house thin film coating capability. As a result, there are fewer well-rounded competitors in the custom optics arena, but they are equipped with modern facilities and manufacturing methods. The Company has judiciously deployed capital towards modernizing its facility, and has staffed the manufacturing group with individuals with comprehensive experience in manufacturing management, manufacturing engineering, advanced finishing processes, optical coating processes, and capacity expansion. The Company competes on the basis of providing consistently high quality products delivered on time, its experienced technical and manufacturing employees, developing and maintaining strong customer relationships, and continuously improving its labor productivity, cost structure, and product cycle times.

Competition for the Company's laser accessories is limited, but competitors' products are generally lower priced. The Company's laser accessories are considered to be high end and generally offer a combination of features not available elsewhere. Because of the Company's in-house crystal growth capability, the Company's staff is knowledgeable about matching appropriate crystals to given applications for its laser accessories.

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For the crystal product area, price, quality, delivery, and customer service are market drivers. With advancing globalization, many of the Company's competitors supplying non-linear optical crystals are overseas and can offer significantly reduced pricing for some crystal species. Sales in this arena are declining, but the Company has been able to retain a base by providing the quality and customer service needed by certain OEM customers not readily available from others, and by offering proprietary crystal components for which the Company is either sole source or one of few available sources. On many occasions, the quality of the crystal component

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drives the ultimate performance of the component or instrument into which it is installed. Thus, quality and technical support are considered to be valuable attributes for a crystal supplier by some, but not all, OEM customers.

Although price is a principal factor in many product categories, competition is also based on product design, product performance, customer confidence, quality, delivery, and customer service. The Company is a sole-source supplier of products to several major customers who are leaders in their industries. Based on its performance to date, the Company believes that it can continue to compete successfully in its niches, although no assurances can be given in this regard.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, the Company had 89 full-time employees.

Patents and Licenses

The Company relies on its manufacturing and technological expertise, rather than on patents, to maintain its competitive position in the industry. The Company takes precautionary and protective measures to safeguard its design and technical and manufacturing data, and relies on nondisclosure agreements with its employees to protect its proprietary information.

Regulation

Foreign sales of certain of the Company's products may require export licenses from the United States Department of Commerce or Department of State. Such licenses are generally available to all but a limited number of countries and are obtained when necessary. One product, representing less than 1% of Company sales in 2006, 2005, and 2004, required U.S. State Department export approval and the required approvals were granted.

There are no federal regulations nor any unusual state regulations that directly affect the sale of the Company's products other than those environmental compliance regulations that generally affect companies engaged in manufacturing operations in New Jersey and Florida.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company cautions investors that its performance (and, therefore, any forward looking statements) is subject to risks and uncertainties. Various important factors, including but not limited to, the following may cause the Company's future results to differ materially from those projected in any forward looking statement.

a) **The Company faces competition**

The Company encounters substantial competition from other companies positioned to serve the same market sectors that the Company serves. Some competitors may have financial, technical, capacity, marketing or other resources more extensive than ours, or may be able to respond more quickly than the Company can to new or emerging technologies and other competitive pressures. Some competitors have manufacturing operations in low-cost labor regions such as the far-east and eastern-Europe and can offer products at lower price than the Company. The Company may not be successful in winning orders against the Company's present or future competitors, and competition may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

b) **The Company has exposure to Government Markets**

Sales to customers in the defense industry have increased. These customers in turn generally contract with a governmental entity, typically the U.S. government. Most governmental programs are subject to funding approval and can be modified or terminated with no warning upon the determination of a legislative or administrative body. The loss or failure to obtain certain contracts or a loss of a major government customer could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

c) **The Company's revenues are concentrated in its largest customer accounts**

For the year ended December 31, 2006, seven customer accounts represented in the aggregate 62% of total revenues, and three customers represented 42% of revenues. These three customers each represented 16%, 15%, and 11% of sales, respectively. As a supplier of custom manufactured components for its OEM customers, the relative size and identity of our largest customer accounts changes somewhat from year to year. In the short term, the loss of any of these large customer accounts could have a material adverse effect on business, our results of operations, and our financial condition.

d) **The Company's business success depends on its ability to recruit and retain key personnel**

The Company depends on the expertise, experience, and continuing services of certain scientists, engineers, production and management personnel, and on the Company's ability to recruit additional personnel. There is competition for the services of these personnel, and there is no assurance that the Company will be able to retain or attract the personnel necessary for its success, despite

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the Company's effort to do so. The loss of the services of the Company's key personnel could have a material adverse effect on its business, on its results of operations, or on its financial condition.

e) **The Company may not succeed in expanding product lines and markets by acquiring other businesses**

The Company's business strategy includes expanding its production capacities, product lines and market reach through both internal growth and acquisition of complementary businesses. The Company may not succeed in finding or completing acquisitions of such businesses, nor can the Company be assured that it will be able to raise the financial capital needed for such acquisitions. Acquisitions may result in substantial per share financial dilution of the Company's Common Stock from the issuance of equity securities. They may also result in the taking on of debt and contingent liabilities, and amortization expenses related to intangible assets acquired, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. Also, acquired businesses may be experiencing operating losses. Any acquisition will involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the acquired company's people, operations and products, uncertainties associated with operating in new markets and working with new customers, and the potential loss of the acquired company's key employees. To date, the Company has had limited experience in acquiring and integrating two businesses.

f) **The Company depends on, but may not succeed in, developing and acquiring new products and processes**

In order to meet the Company's strategic objectives, the Company must continue to develop new processes, to improve existing processes, and to manufacture and market new products. As a result, the Company expects to continue to make investments in future in process development and additions to its product portfolio. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to develop and introduce new products or enhancements to its existing products and processes in a way that achieves market acceptance or other pertinent targeted results. Nor can the Company be sure that it will be successful in acquiring complementary products, or technologies. Nor can there be assurance that the Company will have the human or financial resources to pursue or succeed in such activities.

g) **The Company may not be able to fully protect its intellectual property**

The Company currently holds one material patent applicable to an important product, but does not in general rely on patents to protect its products or manufacturing processes. The Company generally relies on a combination of trade secret and employee non-competition and nondisclosure agreements to protect its intellectual property rights. There can be no assurance that the steps the Company takes will be adequate to prevent misappropriation of the Company's technology. In addition, there can be no assurance that, in the future, third parties will not assert infringement claims against the Company. Asserting the Company's rights or defending against third-party claims could involve substantial expense, thus materially and adversely affecting the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

h) **The Company has incurred operating losses for one of the past three years and net losses for two of the past three years**

The Company had income from operations of \$917,000 in 2006 and \$358,000 in 2005 but had an operating loss of \$(410,000) in 2004. The Company had net income of \$772,000 in 2006, but sustained net losses of \$(11,000) in 2005, and \$(673,000) in 2004. If the Company were to

h) The Company has incurred operating losses for one of the past three years and net losses

sustain future losses, there are no assurances that the Company would be able to obtain additional financing that it may require to supply the working capital needs of its existing operations, or to continue to implement its growth strategy.

i) **The Company's stock price may fluctuate widely**

Many factors, including, but not limited to, future announcements concerning the Company, its competitors or customers, as well as quarterly variations in operating results, announcements of technological innovations, seasonal or other variations in anticipated or actual results of operations, changes in earnings estimates by analysts or reports regarding the Company's industries in the financial press or investment advisory publications, could cause the market price of the Company's stock to fluctuate substantially. In addition, the Company's stock price may fluctuate widely for reasons which may be unrelated to operating results. These fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, military conflicts, or market or market-sector declines, may materially and adversely affect the market price of the Company's Common Stock. In addition, any information concerning the Company, including projections of future operating results, appearing in investment advisory publications or on-line bulletin boards or otherwise emanating from a source other than the Company could in the future contribute to volatility in the market price of the Company's Common Stock.

j) **The Company has experienced certain material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting**

Subsequent to the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005, certain material weaknesses became evident to our management with the discovery that our former Chief Financial Officer had paid for unauthorized and personal expenses through the Company. This discovery showed that internal controls for monitoring the use and reporting of charges on the Company's debit card and with respect to the Company's handling of disbursements by check were inadequate. A material weakness is a significant deficiency in one or more of the internal control components that alone or in the aggregate precludes

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j) The Company has experienced certain material weaknesses in our internal control over f

our internal controls from reducing to an appropriately low level the risk that material misstatements in our financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In light of the foregoing discoveries resulting from the investigation and from management's review of its internal control procedures, the Audit Committee directed the Company to take a number of steps to strengthen its internal controls, described herein.

We believe that these corrective steps enable us to conclude that the material weaknesses in internal controls over financial reporting, as identified above, have been eliminated.

k) **As general economic conditions deteriorate, the Company's financial results suffer**

Significant economic downturns or recessions in the United States or Europe could adversely affect the Company's business, by causing a temporary or longer term decline in demand for the Company's goods and services and thus its revenues. Additionally, the Company's revenues and earnings may also be affected by general economic factors, such as excessive inflation, currency fluctuations and employment levels.

l) **Many of the Company's customer's industries are cyclical**

The Company's business is significantly dependent on the demand its customers experience for their products. Many of their end users are in industries that historically have experienced a cyclical demand for their products. The industries include but are not limited to, the defense electro-optics industry and the manufacturers of process control capital equipment for the semiconductor tools industry. As a result, demand for the Company's products are subject to cyclical fluctuations, and this could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

m) **The Company's operations may be adversely affected if it fails to keep pace with industry developments**

The Company serves industries and market sectors which will be affected by future technological developments. The introduction of products or processes utilizing new developments could render the Company's existing products or processes obsolete or unmarketable. The Company's continued success will depend upon its ability to develop and introduce on a timely and cost-effective basis new processes, manufacturing capabilities, and products that keep pace with developments and address increasingly sophisticated customer requirements.

n) **The Company's manufacturing processes require products from limited sources of supply**

The Company utilizes many relatively uncommon materials and compounds to manufacture its products. Examples include optical grade quartz, specialty optical glasses, scarce natural and manmade crystals, beryllium and its alloys, and high purity chemical compounds. Failure of the Company's suppliers to deliver sufficient quantities of these necessary materials on a timely basis, or to deliver contaminated or inferior quality materials, or to markedly increase their prices could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, despite its efforts to secure long term commitments from the Company's suppliers. Adverse results might include reducing the Company's ability to meet commitments to its customers, compromising the Company's relationship with its customers, adversely affecting the Company's ability to meet expanding demand for its products, or causing the Company's financial results to deteriorate.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

n) The Company's manufacturing processes require products from limited sources of supply

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings involving the Company as of the date hereof.

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

On November 8, 2006, at the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, John Rich and Luke P. LaValle, Jr. were re-elected as Class II Directors, each for a three year term and each by a vote of 6,726,334 in favor and 1,200 votes withheld. Class I directors, Tom Lenagh and Daniel Lehrfeld continue to serve the remainder of their three year terms until 2008. Class III director, Jan Winston, continues to serve the remainder of his three year term until 2007.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

a) Market Information

The Company's Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol PHPG.

The following table sets forth the range of closing prices for the Company's Common Stock in each fiscal quarter from the quarter ended March 31, 2005 through the quarter ended December 31, 2006, as reported by the National Association of Securities Dealers NASDAQ System. Such over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

	Price High	Low
Quarter ended December 31, 2006	1.67	1.05
Quarter ended September 30, 2006	1.48	0.86
Quarter ended June 30, 2006	1.89	1.25
Quarter ended March 31, 2006	1.65	1.35
Quarter ended December 31, 2005	1.45	0.90
Quarter ended September 30, 2005	0.98	0.75
Quarter ended June 30, 2005	1.00	0.65
Quarter ended March 31, 2005	1.40	1.05

As of March 23, 2007 the Company's closing stock price was \$ 1.70 per share.

b) Shareholders

As of March 21, 2006, there were approximately 176 owners of record of the Common Stock. The number of record owners of common stock was approximated based upon the Shareholders' Listing provided by the Company's Transfer Agent.

c) Dividends

The Company pays an annual dividend of 134,000 shares of Common Stock on its Series A and Series B convertible preferred stock which is valued at the closing price on the dividend date. The value of the dividend was \$234,500 in 2006, \$134,000 in 2005 and \$165,000 in 2004.

The Company historically has not paid cash dividends. Payment of cash dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and depends, among other factors, upon the earnings, capital requirements, operations and financial condition of the Company. The Company does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the immediate future.

d) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

There were no sales of unregistered securities during 2006.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following data is qualified in its entirety by the financial statements presented elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	As of December 31, or For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Revenues	\$ 13,921,127	\$ 13,785,057	\$ 9,221,857	\$ 5,388,184	\$ 5,569,118
Net income (loss)	772,266	(11,398)	(672,937)	(1,777,309)	(1,715,972)
Net income (loss) applicable to common shareholders	\$ 537,766	\$ (145,398)	\$ (837,757)	\$ (1,830,909)	\$ (1,836,572)
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	.07	(.02)	(.15)	(.35)	(.35)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	.06	(.02)	(.15)	(.35)	(.35)
Weighted average shares					
Basic	7,572,637	7,218,244	5,710,354	5,287,849	5,210,322
Diluted	11,915,090	7,218,244	5,710,354	5,287,849	5,210,322
Dividends paid	234,500	134,000	164,820	53,600	120,600
Total assets	15,316,260	13,481,021	13,526,634	8,851,121	8,508,925
Long-term obligations	6,299,767	5,963,411	6,459,088	4,405,576	1,188,512
Shareholders equity	5,236,703	3,929,407	3,965,129	3,284,439	5,049,879

The Company completed the acquisition of the stock of MRC Precision Metal Optics, Inc. in mid-October 2004. Also, the Company completed the acquisition of Laser Optics, Inc.'s assets and liabilities at the end of November 2003. The comparability of information in the selected financial data provided for 2006, 2005 and 2004, above, is aided by details provided in the management discussion, which attribute certain portions of revenue growth to these two acquisitions.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation**Critical Accounting Policies**

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, that were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In preparing the Company's financial statements, the Company made estimates and judgments that affect the results of its operations and the value of assets and liabilities the Company reports. The Company's actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company believes that the following summarizes critical accounting policies that require significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records revenue when a product is shipped. Losses on contracts are recorded when identified. The Company, from time to time, may recognize revenue using the percentage of completion method for certain long term manufacturing projects. No revenues in 2006 were accounted for using the percentage of completion method.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the historical carrying amount, net of write-offs and allowances. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on estimates as to the collectibility of accounts receivable. Management specifically analyzes past-due accounts receivable balances and, additionally, considers bad debts history, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer

payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Uncollectible accounts receivable are written-off when it is determined that the balance will not be collected.

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Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Cost includes material, labor and overhead.

The Company records a reserve for slow moving inventory as a charge against earnings for all products identified as surplus, slow moving or discontinued. Excess work-in-process costs are charged against earnings whenever estimated costs-of-completion exceed unbilled revenues.

Acquired Goodwill and Intangible assets

The intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful life up to 14 years. The Company periodically evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred indicating the carrying amount of intangible assets may not be recoverable. When factors indicate that intangible assets should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company uses an estimate of the associated undiscounted future cash flows compared to the related carrying amount of assets to determine if an impairment loss should be recognized.

Share-based compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the recognition and measurement provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R)), which replaces FAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations.

FAS 123 (R) requires compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions, including employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements. In addition, the Company adheres to the guidance set forth within Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107, which provides the Staff's views regarding the interaction between SFAS No. 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides interpretations with respect to the valuation of share-based payments for public companies.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for similar transactions in accordance with APB No. 25 which employed the intrinsic value method of measuring compensation cost. Accordingly, compensation expense was not recognized for fixed stock options if the exercise price of the option equaled or exceeded the fair value of the underlying stock at the grant date.

While FAS No. 123 encouraged recognition of the fair value of all stock-based awards on the date of grant as expense over the vesting period, companies were permitted to continue to apply the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed by APB No. 25 and disclose certain pro-forma amounts as if the fair value approach of SFAS No. 123 had been applied. In December 2002, FAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of SFAS No. 123, was issued, which, in addition to providing alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation, required more prominent pro-forma disclosures in both the annual and interim financial statements. The Company complied with these disclosure requirements for all applicable periods prior to January 1, 2006.

In adopting FAS 123(R), the Company applied the modified prospective approach to transition. Under the modified prospective approach, the provisions of FAS 123 (R) are to be applied to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased, or cancelled after the required effective date. Additionally, compensation cost for the portion of awards for which the requisite service has not been rendered that are outstanding as of the required effective date shall be recognized as the requisite service is rendered on or after the required effective date. The compensation cost for that portion of awards shall be based on the grant-date fair value of those awards as calculated for either recognition or pro-forma disclosures under FAS 123.

Results of Operations

The following table summarizes the Company's product sales by product categories during the past three years:

Category	Years Ended December 31,		2005		2004	
	2006	%	Sales	%	Sales	%
Optical Components	\$12,761,000	92	\$12,279,000	89	\$7,877,000	85
Laser Accessories	1,160,000	8	1,506,000	11	1,345,000	15
TOTAL	\$13,921,000	100	\$13,785,000	100	\$9,222,000	100

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The following table sets forth, for the past three years, the percentage relationship of statement of operations categories to total revenues.

	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Revenues:			
Product sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of goods sold	67.4 %	72.2 %	71.9 %
Gross profit margin	32.6 %	27.8 %	28.1 %
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26.1 %	25.0 %	31.5 %
Internal research and development	0.0 %	0.1 %	1.1 %
Profit (loss) from operations	6.6 %	2.6 %	(4.5)%
Net income (loss)	5.5 %	(0.1)%	(7.3)%

Revenues

Total revenues were approximately \$13,921,000, \$13,785,000, and \$9,222,000 in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Revenues leveled off in 2006, increasing by 1%. Sales in 2006 included a third year of 12 full months of revenues from legacy Laser Optics, Inc. lines of business acquired in November of 2003, synergies resulting from the combination and integration of Laser Optics and Inrad custom optics operations in 2004, and a second full year of revenues from the Company's MRC Optics subsidiary, acquired in October of 2004.

Revenues increased 49% in 2005 to \$13,785,000 from \$9,222,000 in 2004, aided by strong ending backlog in 2004, increased demand for the Company's products in 2005, and a full twelve month of revenues from the Company's MRC Optics, Inc. subsidiary, acquired in October 2004. Approximately two-thirds of the total revenue growth seen between 2004 and 2005 came from the acquisition of MRC Optics.

In 2004, sales rose 71% from 2003. This rapid sales growth resulted from the combination of several factors. Revenues in 2004 included two and one half month of sales, \$901,000 in dollar terms, from newly acquired MRC Optics. When considering the \$8,321,000 of 2004 revenues net of the contribution from the MRC Optics acquisition, revenue growth in 2004 was 55% over the prior year. 2004 also marked the first year with 12 full months of revenue contribution from legacy Laser Optics, Inc. lines of business, acquired in November 2003. Approximately one-third of the remaining sales increase in 2004 was directly attributable to the Company's acquisition of the assets of Laser Optics in November 2003. The remaining two-thirds of that increase was attributable to synergies realized from that acquisition and from increased demand for the Company's products in general.

Examining these results by customer industry sector:

Sales to the Defense/Aerospace sector continued their three year upward trend in 2006, increasing by 8.3% in dollar terms in 2006 from 2005, to 65% of total Company sales. In 2006, sales to the sector were \$9,048,000 as compared with \$8,352,000 in 2005. Sector sales in 2004 were \$4,127,000. Increased military spending on electro-optical systems and R&D in the post-9/11 era combined with strategic re-positioning by the Company has boosted demand for the Company's services in manufacturing custom products for its OEM customers. Sales to this sector accounted for 65%, 60%, and 45%, of total sales in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Revenues from customers in the Process Control and Metrology (i.e. semiconductor tools, instruments, inventory management equipment) sector in 2006 decreased 12% from sales in 2005, to \$2,862,000 from \$3,259,000, and now represent 21% of total Company sales. Sales declined due to reduced demand from two major OEM customers in this industry in 2006. Sales to this sector in 2005 had increased 79% from sales of \$1,817,000 in 2004 due to inclusion of a full 12 months of sales to this sector by the Company's MRC Optics subsidiary. Sales in the sector had rebounded in 2004 from a protracted and deep cyclical downturn in capital spending for new tools and instruments in 2002 and 2003. Revenues rose to \$1,817,000 in 2004 from \$844,000 in 2003, up 115%. The optical and x-ray inspection segment of the semiconductor industry offers continued opportunities for the Company's capabilities in precision optics, crystal products, and X-ray monochrometers. Sales to this sector accounted for 21%, 24%, and 20% of total sales in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Revenues decreased in the non-military Laser Systems sector, declining 4.2% in 2006 to \$1,000,000 from \$1,044,000 in 2005, and now representing 7% of total revenues. A decline was expected with the discontinuation of the INRAD/APE alliance and sales to OEM's of autocorrelators on December 31, 2005. Sales to this sector in dollar terms net of autocorrelator sales increased between 2005 and 2006. Sales to this sector in 2006 and 2005 reflect a return to 2003 sales levels. The similar sales level in 2003 then represented 20% of sales and now represents 7% of sales, as total Company sales have grown substantially since 2003 because of acquisition and internal growth. Sales in 2004

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had been up 64% from the prior year on a surge of demand from customers for the Company's laser accessory products and certain optical components. This demand declined in 2005 to pre-2004 levels. Reasons included decline in sales of one customer's product line, acquisition of another customer by a larger corporation with in-house resources for the production of the product, and a general decline in demand for harmonic generators. Sales to this sector accounted

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for 7%, 8%, and 19%, of total sales in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Sales to customers within the University and National Laboratories market sector represented 4% of total revenues in both 2006 and 2005. Sales to this sector have been in the \$500,000 to \$750,000 range historically, now representing a smaller percentage of total revenues. Sales to this sector in dollar terms net of autocorrellator sales to researchers increased between 2005 and 2006.

Sales to customers in Other (i.e. non-separately classified) sectors were \$512,000 in 2006, \$608,000 in 2005, and \$659,000 in 2004. Sales in 2004 were up 4% from \$458,000 in 2003. Sales in these sectors have accounted for 4%, 4%, and 8% of total sales in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Total new orders booked in 2006 were \$13,269,000, down approximately 13% from 2005 new orders of \$15,308,000. Orders from certain OEM customers were up during the year while orders from others declined. Order intake from three large OEM customers in the Defense/Aerospace sector increased in 2006. The net decline of \$2,039,000 in new orders this year was largely due to changes in ordering patterns and reduced demand from four customers. One OEM customer in the Process Control and Metrology sector changed his ordering pattern from an annual blanket order arrangement in 2005 to periodic order releases during the course of the year. Another commercial OEM customer in that sector, a start-up high technology company addressing the automotive capital equipment market, cancelled his outstanding order in mid-2006, while forecasting demand would resume late in 2007. A third OEM customer in that sector indicated in 2006 that certain custom optical components would no longer be required. A defense electro-optical systems manufacturer saw his needs for a specialty optical component drop sharply from levels experienced in 2005, and forecast reordering would not occur until early 2007. Additionally, an expected decision on a major new multi-year order, was deferred to the spring of 2007. Such slippages in awards are not uncommon in the defense industry's procurement cycles. New orders in 2005 had increased 36% from orders of \$11,240,000 in 2004. 2005 results included a full 12 months of new orders from the Company's MRC Optics subsidiary, as compared with only two and one half months of new orders in 2004. New orders in 2004 rose 85% from those in 2003, reflecting strong increases in demand for all product lines as well as both a full twelve months of new orders from the legacy lines of business of Laser Optics, Inc., acquired in November 2003, and two and one-half months of new orders from newly acquired MRC Optics.

The Company's backlog of product orders as of December 31, 2006 was approximately \$6,969,000, down 11.5% from the record closing backlog on December 31, 2005 of \$7,876,000. The Company's end of year backlog in 2004 was \$6,433,000.

Cost of Goods Sold and Gross Profit Margin

As a percentage of product sales, cost of goods sold was 67.4%, 72.2%, and 71.9% for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Gross profit margin as a percentage of product sales was 32.6%, 27.8%, and 28.1% for 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

In 2006, the cost of goods sold declined as a percentage of sales, from 2005 levels, due to productivity increases within operations. Sales increased by 1.0%, while cost of goods sold decreased by 6.0%. In 2005, the cost of goods sold remained relatively constant, as a percentage of sales compared to 2004. Sales in 2005 increased by 49%, while cost of goods sold increased by 51%. In dollar terms, the higher cost of goods sold in 2005 in comparison to 2004 was primarily due to increased costs for material and personnel associated with increased sales volumes.

Gross margins for the Company in 2006 represent the combined results from its two centers of operation: Northvale, NJ (site of INRAD and Laser Optics) and Sarasota, FL (site of MRC Optics). Gross margins from the Company's Northvale operations continued their year-over-year improvement in 2006, the third year following the integration of the acquired operations of Connecticut-based Laser Optics into Northvale. During 2002, gross margins improved due to improved labor productivity, economies of scale, and reduced expenses.

In 2006, the Company recorded its second full year of operations at the Company's Sarasota-based MRC Optics subsidiary. Gross margins at MRC Optics in 2006 improved somewhat from the prior year on 6.9% higher sales. 2005 represented the first full year of fiscal contribution from operations at the Company's Sarasota-based MRC Optics subsidiary. Negative gross margins during the first quarter of 2005 was followed by improved margins during the remainder of the year as sales volumes rose by 35% year over year. Problem vendors were replaced with qualified new suppliers, capacity constraints were eased with the addition of these new vendors, new personnel and equipment resources were brought on line, and key manufacturing processes were re-optimized for use of higher productivity methods.

Fixed costs are a major component of the Company's total cost structure. Management and the Board of Directors decided to reduce such costs in 2002 and 2003 only up to the point where further reductions would impede the Company's ability to perform for its current customers or to rebound in the future when macroeconomic conditions improved, and to invest in and integrate new operations, assets, and lines of business. This philosophy enabled the Company to be well-positioned with its operations to manufacture and deliver the goods that are behind the stronger revenues and improved margins that has characterized financial results in 2006.

In the aggregate, costs of most purchased components have been relatively stable in 2006, 2005, and 2004.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales were 26.1%, 25.0%, and 31.5% in 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2006 increased in dollar terms from those in 2005 by \$205,000, or 5.9%, while sales increased by 1.0%, resulting in the increase in the 2006 SG&A cost as a percentage of sales. The increase in SG&A expenditures in 2006 resulted in large measure from non-recurring expenses that were incurred in connection with the investigation into misappropriation of Company funds for personal use by its former CFO, as we reported in our Form 8-K filed on June 26, 2006, and the resolution of this matter. These included additional costs for legal advice, forensic consulting, temporary accounting assistance, and special meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors. Increased expenses also resulted from recruitment costs incurred in connection with the Company's search for its new CFO, and assistant controller, and higher legal and accounting expenses related to day-to-day corporate matters.

Selling, general and administrative expenses in 2005 increased in dollar terms from those in 2004 by \$534,000, or 18.3%, while sales increased by 49%, resulting in a drop in the SG&A cost as a percentage of sales. The increase in SG&A expenditures in that year reflected the first full year of SG&A costs from the Company's MRC Optics subsidiary, acquired in October of 2004.

Internal Research and Development Expenses

Company-funded research expenditures during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, were less than 1% of net product sales, down slightly from just over 1% in 2004. During these years, the Company narrowed its focus of internal research and development efforts on improving certain crystal growth processes, and on improving manufacturing process technologies for optical components. Technical resources were focused on supporting the integration of Laser Optics into Northvale operations and ramp-up of production rates within Northvale and Sarasota operations. As a result, internal R&D expenditures were at historically low levels in these years.

Operating Income

Profit from operations in 2006 was \$917,000. This compares with a profit in 2005 of \$358,000, and an operating loss of \$(410,000) in 2004. Management's efforts to restore and increase profitability from operations through 2006 have been focused on expanding the scope of the Company's product lines, increasing the Company's top line, and on improving productivity in its operations. Throughout 2006, the Company continued to focus on cost saving opportunities with respect to its overhead structure and other manufacturing expenses. The improved results have been a direct result of the success to date of these efforts.

Other Income and Expenses

The Company incurred interest expense at fixed rates on a \$1,700,000 secured note, three subordinated convertible notes totaling \$5,200,000, certain equipment leases, and other notes related to its acquisition of MRC Optics and Laser Optics, Inc. Net interest in 2006 declined to \$402,000 in 2006 from \$505,000 in 2005. The reduction in interest expense reflects both the positive impact of interest income earned on this year's higher cash balances and an approximately \$580,000 reduction in higher rate long term notes and capital lease balances due to scheduled amortization payments, although the overall debt balance increased by approximately \$120,000 with the addition of new debt, at a lower rate, which was used to finance the acquisition of new equipment in the first quarter of 2006.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company received notification of a settlement for \$300,000, the policy limit, from a claim under its employee dishonesty insurance policy and the Company reported the recovery as other income (expense) for the period. These proceeds were largely offset by the additional general and administrative costs related to the investigation of the employee involved and costs associated with remediation of the Company's internal controls. By comparison, in the third quarter of 2005, the Company realized a gain of \$136,000 on the sale of excess and non-productive precious metals.

The Company also incurred costs of \$13,000 during 2006 to liquidate liabilities for property tax and unemployment and disability tax that were incurred as part of its acquisition in December 2003 of the assets and certain liabilities of the former Laser Optics, Inc.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary source of cash has been provided from operating cash flows and long-term borrowings. Other sources of cash include proceeds received from a private placement of stock and preferred shares during 2004. The Company's major uses of cash have been for capital expenditures, for repayment and servicing of outstanding debt and acquisition of new business. Supplemental information pertaining to our

source and use of cash is presented below:

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Selected Sources (uses) of cash (\$ thousands)	Years ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
Net cash provided by (used in) operations	\$ 2,672	\$ 360	\$ 632
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	113	(19)	1,173
Capital Expenditures	(987)	(454)	(1,014)
Net borrowing (payment) on debt obligations	123	(439)	52
Cash used for business acquisition, net			(732)

In February 2006, a major shareholder and debt holder provided the Company with \$700,000 in financing to fund the acquisition of certain capital assets required for expanded capabilities to meet customer demand. The terms call for repayment of the Company's Promissory note in equal monthly installments, including interest & principal, commencing March 2006, until maturity in March 2013. The Note bears an annual interest rate of 6.75%.

In 2002, the Company received \$1,000,000 in proceeds from the issuance of a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note. The note, originally due in January 2006, has been extended to December 31, 2008 and bears an interest rate of 6%. Interest accrues yearly and along with principal may be converted into Common Stock, (and/or securities convertible into common shares). The note is convertible into 1,000,000 Units consisting of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to acquire 750,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$1.35 per share. The Holder of the Note is a related party to a major shareholder of the Company.

In June of 2003, the Company paid off existing debt with the proceeds of a \$1,700,000 Secured Promissory Note held by a major investor in the Company. The note was for a period of 36 months at an interest rate of 6% per annum. The Company's Board of Directors approved the issuance of 200,000 warrants to Clarex, Ltd., the lender, as a fee for the issuance of the Note. In 2004, the Company approved the issuance of 200,000 additional warrants to Clarex. The note was subsequently extended to December 31, 2008 without issuance of warrants or any other consideration. The warrants are exercisable at \$0.425 per share and \$1.08 per share, respectively, approximately a 20% discount to market, and expire in March 2008 and May 2008. The note is secured by all assets of the Company.

A Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note for \$1,500,000 originally due in January 2006, has been extended to December 31, 2008 and bears an interest rate of 6%. Interest accrues yearly and along with principal may be converted into Common Stock, and/or securities convertible into Common Stock. The note is convertible into 1,500,000 Units consisting of 1,500,000 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to acquire 1,125,000 shares of Common stock at a price of \$1.35 per share. The Holder of the Note is a major shareholder of the Company. The proceeds from the Note were used in the Company's acquisition program.

In 2004, the Company received \$1,000,000 in proceeds from the issuance of a Subordinated Convertible Promissory Note. The note bears an interest rate of 6% and was initially due on March 31, 2007, but its term has been extended to March 31, 2008. Interest accrues yearly and along with principal may be converted into Common Stock, (and/or securities convertible into common shares). The note is convertible into 1,000,000 Units consisting of 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock and Warrants to acquire 750,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$1.35 per share. The note holder is a major shareholder of the Company.

During 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with an investment banking firm to raise equity via a private placement of the Company's common stock. In July 2004 the Company issued 1,581,000 Units consisting of 1,581,000 shares and warrants to acquire an additional 1,185,750 shares at \$1.35 per share. In addition, 262,276 Warrants were issued to Casimir Capital, LP, the placement agent for the private placement. Casimir Capital earned commissions of \$142,391 as the underwriter of this private placement. This private placement resulted in net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$1,173,000. The funds were utilized in the furtherance to the company's M&A program, capital equipment purchases and to meet general working capital requirements. The issued shares and shares underlying warrants were subsequently registered under an S-1 Registration filing.

Capital expenditures, including internal labor and overhead charges, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were approximately \$987,000, \$454,000, and \$1,014,000, respectively. Capital expenditures in 2006 and 2005 were used for the acquisition of manufacturing and test equipment and the build up of tooling for new customer requirements. A major portion of the 2004 capital expenditures were for the relocation and integration of the Laser Optics Bethel operations into the Northvale facility. Approximately \$600,000 was used in this facility rearrangement and expansion, including \$190,000 of capitalized internal labor and overhead. Additional large capital expenditures for that year included a certain production-critical instrument for lens assembly, upgraded coating equipment in the Laser Optics business unit, and metrology equipment and computer hardware and software upgrades.

A summary of the Company's contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2006 is as follows:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years
Notes payable	\$ 1,700,000	\$	\$ 1,700,000	\$	\$
Convertible notes payable	3,500,000		3,500,000		
Notes payable-other, including interest	1,487,349	155,091	432,194	297,648	602,416
Operating leases	992,235	563,262	428,973		
Capital leases, including interest	262,397	213,256	49,141		
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 7,941,981	\$ 931,609	\$ 6,110,308	\$ 297,648	\$ 602,416

Overview of Financial Condition

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company reported net income of approximately \$772,000 in fiscal year 2006 and losses of approximately (\$11,000) in 2005, and (\$673,000) in 2004, respectively. During 2006, 2005 and 2004, the Company's working capital requirements were provided by positive cash flow from its operations.

Net cash provided by operations was \$2,672,000 in 2006, \$360,000 in 2005, and \$632,000 in 2004. The significantly higher operating cash flow for 2006 resulted from the increase in net income and the higher level of customer advances received during the year on certain long term contracts. Operating cash flow in 2005 was lower than in the prior year due to, in part, the need to fund increases in accounts receivable resulting from the higher sales levels and to increased working capital requirements at its new MRC Optics subsidiary during the first half of 2005.

The Company has made progress in transforming itself into a portfolio of businesses serving the Photonics industry. The Company assesses merger and acquisition opportunities from time to time, and seeks financing from time to time in the private equity and public equity financial markets. The Company's first acquisition was completed in November 2003 and the necessary capital was raised in part via the \$1,500,000 subordinated convertible note. Additional financing was obtained in 2004 via placement of a \$1,000,000 convertible note proceeds of approximately \$1,173,000 from a private placement of units consisting of the Company's common stock and warrants. These funds were earmarked for acquisitions and capital expenditures, and were partially used to complete its second acquisition in 2004.

The Company continues to seek new opportunities to increase sales and minimize expenses and cash requirements, in order to improve future operating results and cash flows. Management expects that cash flow from operations and use of available cash reserves will provide sufficient liquidity to fund the Company's operations, working capital requirements and capital expenditure plans in 2007.

No assurances can be given that the Company will be able to identify and acquire appropriate targets for acquisition or merger, or to raise the capital required for any such acquisition. Additional capital from financings may be needed if it were to make further acquisitions.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company believes that it has limited exposure to changes in interest rates from investments in certain money market accounts. The Company does not utilize derivative instruments or other market risk sensitive instruments to manage exposure to interest rate changes. The Company believes that a hypothetical 100 basis point adverse move in interest rates along the entire interest rate yield curve would not materially affect the fair value of the Company's interest sensitive money market accounts at December 31, 2006.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary financial information required to be filed under this Item are presented commencing on page F-1 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K, and are incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Share-based compensation

Background to Matters related to Controls and Procedures Resulting in Filing of 10-K/A

In the second quarter of 2006, the Company discovered that over a period of approximately six years, from the second quarter of 2000 through the second quarter of 2006, Mr. William Miraglia, the Company's former chief financial officer, had engaged in unauthorized and personal transactions totaling approximately \$860,000. This included unauthorized charges on the Company's debit

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card of approximately \$711,000. In addition, the investigation by the audit committee arising from these discoveries revealed inadequate internal controls with respect to the Company's handling of disbursements by check and its corporate debit card. The audit committee investigation concluded that Mr. Miraglia acted alone and there was no evidence implicating any other employees, in these or any other unauthorized and personal transactions. Mr. Miraglia had created a control environment that contributed to the failure of Company employees charged with certain financial and accounting duties to exercise appropriate judgment, skepticism and objectivity in detecting and preventing these unauthorized personal transactions by Mr. Miraglia. As a result of the foregoing discoveries, Mr. Miraglia was terminated for cause from his employment with the Company on June 14, 2006.

The Company filed a claim to recover a portion of these losses under its employee dishonesty insurance policy, to the extent permitted as a result of policy limits on time and amounts of coverage. This claim has been settled and the company recovered \$300,000 from our insurance carrier, which is the policy limit and which has been reflected in the Company's financial results for 2006. Upon termination of his employment, Mr. Miraglia signed an agreement to make restitution to the Company. To date, he has repaid \$5,000. In light of a number of factors, the Company does not believe that any significant recoveries from Mr. Miraglia are likely in the near term, but the Company is keeping all of its options open. The Company has been cooperating with the U.S. Attorney's office in its investigation into this matter.

Disclosure controls and procedures

The Company carried out an evaluation with the participation of the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and current Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and that such information is accumulated and reported to management, including our CEO and CFO, as appropriate. Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2006.

At the time of the filing our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal 2005, our Chief Executive Officer and former Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005. Subsequent to that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and current Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls were not effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, as of December 31, 2005, because of the internal control inadequacies discussed above. However, based upon the substantial work performed as a result of the audit committee investigation of Mr. Miraglia's actions, management has concluded that the Company's consolidated financial statements for the periods covered by and included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K are fairly stated in all material respects.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting

In light of the foregoing discoveries resulting from the investigation and from management's review of its internal control procedures during 2006, the Audit Committee directed the Company to take a number of steps to strengthen its internal controls, including (a) recall and cancellation of the corporate debit card and (b) implementation of a policy requiring two authorized signatures on all checks in amounts of \$5,000 or more. These changes have been implemented. The Company has extended this policy to all wire transfers initiated from its bank. In addition, a joint meeting with the accounting staff, the Chief Executive Officer and the new Chief Financial Officer was conducted to review internal controls and procedures, to promote a control environment that emphasizes appropriate judgment, skepticism and objectivity and to reinforce each employee's responsibility to report unusual or suspicious financial transactions to an independent officer or member of the Audit Committee.

Other initiatives to further strengthen internal controls have been implemented by the Company. These include but are not limited to: (i) establishing a written ethics policy to cover all employees which supplements the existing policy that covers senior financial executives and members of the Board of Directors, (ii) improving internal procedures for reporting suspected ethics violations, and (iii) extending the requirement for the written approval of business expenses to corporate officers' expense reports and, (iv) identification and documentation of all critical internal controls within an Internal Control Policies and Procedures Manual.

Except as stated above, there were no other changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our current fiscal year to which this Annual Report on Form 10-K relates that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B **Other Information**

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant**Directors of the Registrant**

The following table sets forth the name and age of each director of the Company, the period during which each such person has served as a director and the positions and business experience of each such person:

Name and Age	Since	Positions; Business Experience
John C. Rich, 69	2000	Chairman of the Board of Directors (September 2004 to present) Director (2000 to August 2004) Vice President/General Manager Power Electronics Division, C&D technologies (1999-2002) President, Raytheon/GM Hughes Optical Systems (1990-1999) Vice President, Perkin Elmer Microlithography, Electro-Optics, and Systems(1983-1989) Colonel, Commander, Air Force Avionics Laboratory and Air Force Weapons Laboratory (Ret.)
Daniel Lehrfeld, 63	1999	Director (1999 to present) President and Chief Executive Officer (2000-present) President and Chief Operating Officer (1999-2000) Vice President/General Manager Raytheon/GM Hughes Electro-Optics Center, (1995- 1999) President, New England Research Center, (1989-1991) Deputy General Manager, Magnavox Electronic Systems, Division Philips Electronics, NV (1989-1995)
Luke P. LaValle, Jr. 64	2006	Director President and CEO, American Capital Management Inc. (1950 to present) Senior investment officer, United States Trust Company of NY (1967-1980) Lt. Colonel, US Army Reserve (Ret.)
Thomas H. Lenagh, 81	1998	Director (May 2000 to present) Chairman of the Board of Directors (May 2000 August 2004) Management Consultant (1990 - present) Past Chairman and CEO, Systems Planning Corporation Treasurer and Chief Investment Officer, The Ford Foundation Captain, US Navy Reserve (Ret.)
Jan M. Winston 70	2000	Director Principal, Winston Consulting, (1997-present) Division Director/General Manager IBM Corporation (1981-1997)

The directors hold office for staggered terms of three years.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth the name and age of each executive officer of the Company, the period during which each such person has served as an executive officer and the positions with the Company held by each such person:

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Name and Age	Since	Position With the Company
Daniel Lehrfeld, 63	1999	President and Chief Executive Officer
William J. Foote, 56	2006	Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, Corporate Secretary
Devaunshi Sampat, 54	1999	Vice President Northvale Sales and PPGI Marketing Communication

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Daniel Lehrfeld has served as Chief Executive Officer and President since May 2000. He joined the Company in 1999 as President and Chief Operating Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Lehrfeld held the position of Vice President and General Manager of Electro-Optical Systems, a division, successively, of the Magnavox Electronic Systems, GM/Hughes Electronics and Raytheon Corporations. He has also held executive and management positions within Philips Laboratories Briarcliff (the U.S. research laboratories of Philips Electronics, NV), and Grumman Aerospace Corporation. Mr. Lehrfeld holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Columbia University School of Engineering and Applied Science and an M.B.A. degree from the Columbia Graduate School of Business.

William J. Foote joined the Company in May 2006 and was appointed its Chief Financial Office, Chief Accounting Officer, and Corporate Secretary on May 16, 2006. Mr. Foote served as Chief Financial Officer of INSL-X Products Corporation, a \$100 million privately held paint and coatings manufacturer, from 2002 through 2005. From 2000 to 2002, he was CFO of ASD Group, Inc., a \$14 million public contract manufacturer serving the OEM marketplace in the high-tech sector. Prior to that, from 1990 through 1999, Mr. Foote held several executive positions including Director and Vice-President of Finance positions, with Benjamin Moore & Co., a public \$750 million global paint and coatings manufacturer. Earlier in his career, Mr. Foote served as Controller for a number of manufacturing firms in Canada. Mr. Foote is both a Certified Public Accountant and a Chartered Accountant (Canada), and worked for more than three years, as an auditor in public accounting with KPMG (Canada). Mr. Foote holds a B.A. from Carleton University in Ottawa and a Masters Degree in Accounting from the University of British Columbia.

Devaunshi Sampat joined the Company in 1998. In 1999 she was appointed Vice President of Marketing and Sales. In 2003 she also assumed the title of Vice President for Marketing Communications for PPGI. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Sampat held sales management positions within the Photonics industry with Princeton Instruments and Oriel Instruments. Ms. Sampat holds a B.S. in Medical Technology from the University of Bridgeport.

Each of the executive officers has been elected by the Board of Directors to serve as an officer of the Company until the next election of officers, as provided by the Company's by-laws.

The Board of Directors and its Committees

Composition of the Board of Directors. Since the adoption of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in July 2002, there has been a growing public and regulatory focus on the independence of directors. Requirements relating to independence are imposed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act with respect to members of the Audit Committee. In accordance to the NASDAQ National Market definition of independence the Board of Directors has determined that the members of the Audit Committee satisfy such definitions of independence. The Board met 21 times during fiscal year 2006 with all members in attendance

Each outside director of the Company is also a member of each Committee of the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee. During 2006, the Audit Committee was comprised of four Directors: Thomas H. Lenagh (Chairman through November 2006), Jan M. Winston, John C. Rich, and Luke P. LaValle, Jr. (Chairman commencing December 2006). The Audit Committee is empowered by the Board of Directors to, among other things, serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Company's financial reporting process, internal control system and disclosure control system, review and appraise the audit efforts of the Company's independent accountants, assume direct responsibility for the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the work of the outside auditors and for the resolution of disputes between the outside auditors and the Company's management regarding financial reporting issues, and provide an open avenue of communication among the independent accountants, financial and senior management, and the Company's Board of Directors. The Audit Committee met 21 times during the 2006 with all four members in attendance at 18 of the meetings.

Audit Committee Financial Expert. The Board of Directors of the Company has determined that Mr. John C Rich is an audit committee financial expert; as such term is defined by the SEC. Mr. Rich, as well as Mr. Thomas H. Lenagh, Mr. Jan M. Winston, and Mr. Luke P. LaValle, Jr. have been determined to be independent within the meaning of the NASDAQ National Market definition.

Compensation Committee. During 2006, the Compensation Committee was comprised of Mr. Jan M. Winston, Chairman, Mr. Thomas H. Lenagh, Mr. Luke P. LaValle, Jr., and Mr. John C. Rich. The Compensation Committee reviews, approves and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors on matters regarding the compensation of the executive officers and other executives of the Company. The Compensation Committee met six (6) times during the year with all members in attendance. In February 2007, the Board delegated approval of compensation decisions within the purview of the Compensation Committee to the Committee

Nominating Committee. During 2006, the Nominating Committee was comprised of the four outside directors: Mr. John C. Rich, Chairman, Mr. Thomas H. Lenagh, Mr. Luke P. LaValle, Jr., and Mr. Jan M. Winston. The Nominating Committee makes recommendations to the Board of Directors for the selection of individuals to be nominated to the Board of Directors. The Nominating Committee met once (1) during the year with all members in attendance.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's directors and officers, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These persons are required by the Securities and Exchange Commission to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) reports that they file. Based solely on the Company's review of these reports, the Company believes that during 2006, Form 3 filings were not made on a timely basis for Mr. LaValle and Foote, disclosing their initial grant of stock options. Additionally, Form 4 filings were not made on a timely basis for Mr. Lenagh, Rich, Winston and Miraglia. In addition, Ms. Sampat failed to file on a timely basis a report disclosing the grant of stock options in February 2006 and Mr. Lehrfeld failed to file on a timely basis a report disclosing the sale of common stock in April 2006 and November 2006.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller (or persons performing similar functions). A copy of such Code of Ethics has been filed as Exhibit 14.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Compensation Committee is comprised of all of the independent, non-management directors, and is responsible for establishing appropriate salaries and bonuses for all executive officers and senior management of the Company. The Compensation Committee has the responsibility of granting equity-based incentive compensation (i.e. stock options) to eligible employees including the executive officers, and to its directors. The Compensation Committee duties also include administering and interpreting the Photonic Products Group, Inc. 2000 Equity Compensation Program (the Stock-Option Plan). The duties relating to the Company's Stock Option Plan include selecting from eligible employees those persons to whom awards will be granted and determining the type of award, the number of shares to be included in each award, any restrictions for some or all of the shares subject to the award and the award price. The Compensation Committee has the authority to hire independent advisors to help fulfill its duties.

Compensation Philosophy

To link the interests of executives and managers to the interests of shareholders and other potential investors.

To attract and retain individuals with the leadership and technical skills required to carry the Company into the future, and to grow the business.

To provide compensation in a manner that allows for shared compensation risks by the executives and managers but also the potential for shared rewards.

To provide incentives for working toward increasing short-term and long-term shareholder value through growth-driven financial compensation.

To reward extra-ordinary achievement and thereby to provide incentive for such performance in future.

The Company uses a three-pronged approach to its executive compensation program: 1) base salary; 2) potential for cash bonuses; and 3) potential for equity-based compensation. The Company's compensation philosophy ties a portion of executive compensation to performance goals, which places that portion of the total compensation package at-risk. This means it is not guaranteed but rather is received through cash bonuses or equity-based compensation based on the Company's performance. The proportion of incentive compensation to base compensation, and the proportion of cash incentive as compared with equity-based incentive compensation is set by the Compensation Committee. These proportions are individually determined for each executive by the Committee. From year to year the relative proportion of equity-based vs. cash based compensation has been adjusted by the Compensation Committee and the Board depending on the financial strength of the Company and the relative impact to the Company's net income and period cash flow of the proportion of cash vs. equity-based compensation components.

The Company does not require equity ownership by its executive officers, nor by its directors.

Base Salary: The Compensation Committee reviews base salary levels for executive officers and other senior executives, typically once per year, each year. The process begins with the Compensation Committee reviewing recommendation that have been prepared by the President and Chief Executive Officer regarding changes, if any, in the base salary of each executive other than the President/CEO. The Compensation Committee considers a number of factors, including the status of the competitive marketplace for such positions, the responsibilities of the position, the experience of the individual, the individual's performance during the past year, and equity in relationship to other positions within the Company. The Committee draws on information gathered by the Company's VP of Human Resources and Administration, and may also engage independent consulting assistance in this regard, although it has not done so in the past year. Based on the information it has gathered and upon its judgment and knowledge of salary practices,

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national and local surveys of compensation ranges for similar responsibilities in the sub-grouping of small high technology manufacturing companies, affordability to the Company, and an individual's performance and contribution to the Company, the Committee modifies or approves the recommendation of the President/CEO.

Incentive Compensation: The Company's compensation activities include determining annually an accrual for award as cash bonuses and as stock option grants. Employees at all levels are eligible for cash bonuses, and executives and senior managers are eligible for award of both cash bonuses and stock option grants. Earning of awards is based in large part upon achievement of annual financial performance goals, not publicly disclosed, especially profits and cash flow. Both the Company and its business units must achieve their financial goals for employees at each business unit to earn and be awarded a full cash bonus and/or stock option award under the annual incentive compensation plan. In 2006, the Company established its financial goals at the start of the year and informed the executive officers of the target awards that could be achieved if the Company's cash flow and net income targets were met or exceeded.

The Compensation Committee solicits recommendations from the President and Chief Executive Officer near the start of the year to obtain management's recommendations on the size of the cash award and stock option accrual budgets, and then solicits recommendations at the end of the year regarding the awards to be made to executives and other employees. Based on the Committee's judgment and knowledge of compensation practices, as well as each individual's performance and contribution to the Company, and anticipated financial strength of the Company that year, the Committee modifies or approves such recommendations as to awards for each individual. In general, if financial goals are only partially met the Compensation Committee and the Board can at their discretion make lesser cash and/or stock option bonus awards, or greater cash and/or stock option awards if financial goals are exceeded or if other dimensions of executive performance indicate to the Committee that in their judgment something extra is appropriate.

Cash Incentives and Bonuses: Additionally, cash bonuses may be awarded at the discretion of the Compensation Committee for other purposes, such as recruitment bonuses. The Committee does not distinguish in announcement of its awards, what proportion of a cash award is for strict performance against financial targets and what proportion of an award, if any, is a bonus for performance or achievements in other areas. During the past six years, cash bonuses have been rarely awarded to executives by the Board because the Company had not yet achieved positive net income. In 2006, cash bonuses were earned by corporate executives and executives at certain of its business units based upon levels of profit and cash flow achieved. Executive cash bonuses in 2006 ranged from 2% to 10% of base pay.

Equity-based Compensation: The Company has a Stock Option Plan covering directors, and employees, including executive officers, and awards under this plan are made by the Compensation Committee. Periodically, the Compensation Committee considers granting executive officers and senior management of the Company awards under the Plan, a companion activity to the process in which cash incentives are set, and applying to the same financial performance targets. These grants are typically made in January or February, following the end of the prior fiscal year, and upon analysis and determination of that prior year's financial performance relative to goals. The grants are made as of the date of the Compensation Committee meeting at which the share size and list of recipients is determined. The equity-based compensation component may at present consist of stock options, stock appreciation rights and performance shares. Other instruments may be added in the future, following evaluation of their merits by the Compensation Committee. The Company has, to date, limited itself to stock option grants. The Compensation Committee may also award stock options at other times. Examples of such times are as sign-on bonuses for executives and senior managers as part of the recruitment process, and as bonuses awarded to recognize special achievements. Stock option awards are made by the Compensation Committee with the strike price chosen as the closing price of the Company stock as of that date. These awards are designed to align the interests of the Company's executive management and directors with that of the Company's shareholders, and to motivate the Company's executive officers and senior management to remain focused on the overall long-term performance of the Company. Prior to 2005, the Company had favored stock option grants as opposed to cash bonuses as the preferred form of incentive compensation for its executives, as the Company was strategically following a path to improving profitability and positive net cash flow. Beginning in 2005, the Compensation philosophy shifted to a balance between cash and stock options, while the advantage of stock option incentive grants in the compensation tool-kit was diminished due to the impact of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 123 (revised 2004),

Share-Based Payment (FAS 123(R) which the company adopted effective January 1, 2006 and which requires compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions, including employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements.

President and Chief Executive Officer Compensation

In setting compensation for the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Compensation Committee considers objective criteria including performance of the business, accomplishments of long-term strategic goals and the development of management. The Compensation Committee considers the Company's earnings growth and cash flow to be the most important factors in determining the Chief Executive Officer's compensation package. Along with the financial performance factors, the Compensation Committee also considers achievement of long-term strategic goals, including enhancing the Company's reputation among both its customer and investor bases during the year, and the market base salary of comparable positions. No cash bonus awards were made to the Chief Executive Officer for the years 2002 through 2005. The Chief Executive Officer received stock option awards for the years 2002 through 2004, none in 2005, and he declined an earned award in 2006.

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The following is the Chief Executive Officer's Compensation Tally Sheet for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006.

Component	Amount Earned / Granted	Description
Base Salary	Current figure: \$180,250	Mr. Lehrfeld received a salary increase of 4% on January 1, 2007. He had not received a salary increase since 2002.
Cash Incentive	Minimum: \$0 Target: \$25,000 Actual earned: \$20,000	Mr. Lehrfeld received a cash bonus of \$20,000 based upon achieved levels of net income and cash flow in 2006, and other factors considered by the Compensation Committee.
Stock Options	Minimum: 0 Target: \$25,000 (grant value) Actual earned: \$15,000 (January 2007 award) Actual accepted: \$0 Accrual in 2006 for prior grant: \$13,600	Mr. Lehrfeld did not receive a stock option grant in January 2006, relative to 2005 performance. Mr. Lehrfeld earned a grant of stock options valued at \$15,000, based on achieved levels of net income and cash flow in 2006, and other factors considered by the Compensation Committee. Mr. Lehrfeld declined to accept the grant when offered in January 2007.
Other Compensation	Life insurance premiums in excess of group term life insurance minimum coverage: \$13,100.	Company-paid premiums on term life insurance on which the Company is not the beneficiary. (The Company also pays the premium on a term life insurance policy on which the Company is the beneficiary.)
Severance (Termination scenario under for cause and not for cause)		Estimated payout amounts for cash, equity and benefits under different scenarios: For cause \$0, not for cause, or for change in control 12 months base pay payable in 30 days plus accrued bonuses if earned. Should Mr. Lehrfeld's employment be terminated without cause or due to a change in control, Mr. Lehrfeld has three years in which to exercise his vested stock options.
Total Package in 2006	\$226,950	

Summary of Cash and Certain Other Compensation

The following Summary Compensation Table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, the compensation paid by the Company and its Subsidiaries, with respect to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and other executives

Summary Compensation Table

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Option Awards (\$) (1), (2)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Daniel Lehrfeld, President and CEO (8)	2006	\$ 180,250	\$ 13,600	\$ 20,000	\$ 13,100	(3)\$ 226,950
	2005	\$ 180,250	\$ 108,378	\$ 0	\$ 13,100	(3)\$ 301,728
	2004	\$ 180,250	\$ 157,456	\$ 0	\$ 5,300	(3)\$ 343,006
William J. Foote, VP & CFO (4)	2006	\$ 81,850	\$ 3,267	(5)\$ 2,000	\$ 0	\$ 87,117
	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Devaunshi Sampat, VP Northvale Sales and Marketing	2006	\$ 128,750	\$ 13,898	\$ 10,000	\$ 0	\$ 152,648
	2005	\$ 128,750	\$ 35,915	\$ 36,250	(6)\$ 0	\$ 200,915
	2004	\$ 128,750	\$ 29,900	\$ 42,250	(6)\$ 0	\$ 200,900
William Miraglia, Former CFO (7)	2006	\$ 62,030	\$ 15,409	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 77,439
	2005	\$ 126,000	\$ 35,734	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 161,734
	2004	\$ 126,000	\$ 24,495	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 151,495

(1) The value of stock option grants are determined from the value computed in accordance with FASB 123R, using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following assumptions (unless otherwise noted): volatility rates ranging from 119.3% to 210.5%, risk-free rate of return of 5.2%, dividend yield of 0%, and 10 year option life.

(2) The value of stock option awards is the value accrued and imputed to Company expenses in each year and reflected in net income (or in notes to the financial statements before 2006). Stock options vest over three years, one-third upon each anniversary of the grant, unless vesting is accelerated by resolution of the Compensation Committee. Stock option imputed expense accrues proportionally over the three year vesting period.

(3) Company-paid term life insurance premiums in excess of group term life insurance minimum coverage.

(4) Mr. William J. Foote was appointed CFO and Secretary on May 16, 2006

(5) Additionally, Mr. Foote was granted a 10 year stock option grant of 3,378 shares at a strike price of \$1.50 on January 19, 2007, for achievements in 2006.

(6) Through 2005, Ms. Sampat's compensation plan included a commission if bookings were achieved in excess of certain annual targets. In 2006, this incentive compensation methodology was changed to one focused on achievement of a mix of financial performance and bookings objectives.

(7) Mr. Miraglia was removed as CFO and Secretary of the Company on May 16, 2006, and his employment was terminated by the Company for cause on June 14, 2006. All of Mr. Miraglia's outstanding stock option grants were forfeited, however the imputed value of his stock options nevertheless are reflected in net income.

(8) In January 2007, the Board increased Mr. Lehrfeld's base salary to \$187,500, effective January 1, 2007. The Company is party to an employment agreement with Mr. Lehrfeld, President and CEO, that provides for a minimum annual salary during its term, and severance benefits under certain conditions that include termination without cause and a change of control of the Company. Should Mr. Lehrfeld's employment be terminated for these reasons during the contract's term, he would be entitled to one year's salary payable in one lump sum within 30 days of termination, any pro-rata accrued bonuses if earned, and he would have three years in which to exercise his vested stock options. The aggregate minimum commitment under this agreement is as follows:

**Year Ending
December 31,**

2007	\$ 187,500
2008	\$ 187,500
2009	\$ 187,500

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Grants of Plan-Based Awards

Shown below is information on grants of stock options pursuant to the 2000 Equity Compensation plan made during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006 to the executive officers named below, and/or earned for performance during the fiscal year but awarded in the weeks following (under Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards) :

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards (1) Target (\$)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards (2), (3) Target (\$)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Option Awards (\$) (3)
Daniel Lehrfeld, President and CEO		N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A
William J. Foote, VP, CFO & Secretary	May 16, 2006	N/A	N/A	10,000	\$ 1.75	\$ 16,800
	January 19, 2007(4)			3,378	\$ 1.50	\$ 5,000
Devaunshi Sampat, VP, Northvale Sales and Marketing	February 13, 2006	N/A	N/A	13,500	\$ 1.50	\$ 19,305
William Miraglia, former CFO(5)	February 13, 2007	N/A	N/A	6,300	\$ 1.50	\$ 9,009

(1) Values in this column represent the estimated target value of future cash incentive plan awards based on performance targets for fiscal year 2007. These have not yet been established.

(2) Values in this column represent the estimated target value of future equity-based awards that would be reflected in 2007 net income. These targets have not yet been determined.

(3) The grant date fair value of stock option grants is the value computed in accordance with FASB 123R, using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following assumptions (unless otherwise noted): volatility of 121%, risk-free rate of return of 5.2%, dividend yield of 0%, and 10 year option life.

(4) Stock option grant made in January 2007 based on performance in 2006.

(5) Mr. Miraglia was removed as CFO and Secretary of the Company on May 16, 2006, and his employment was terminated for cause on June 14, 2006. All of Mr. Miraglia's outstanding stock option grants were forfeited.

Outstanding Equity-Based Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table provides information pertaining to vested and non-vested stock options held by each of the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table as of December 31, 2006.

Outstanding Equity-Based Awards at Fiscal Year-End

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (1)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Earned but Unawarded Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Daniel Lehrfeld,	100,000	0.	N/A	1.35	8/12/2009
President and CEO	100,000	0.	N/A	0.95	8/12/2014
	56,670	28,330	N/A	0.50	1/2/2014
	20,000	0.	N/A	0.50	1/2/2013
	50,000	0.	N/A	0.85	6/1/2012
	60,000	0.		1.00	1/2/2012
	310,000	0.	N/A	2.00	5/24/2010
	50,000	0.	N/A	2.00	5/24/2010
	Total: 746,670	Total: 28,330	N/A		
William J. Foote, VP and CFO	N/A	N/A	3,378	(2) 1.50	1/19/2017
	0.	10,000	N/A	1.75	5/16/2016
	Total:0	Total: 10,000	Total:3,378		
Devaunshi Sampat, VP Northvale Sales and Marketing	0		N/A	1.50	2/13/2016
	20,000	13,500	N/A	1.03	1/12/2015
	33,335	0.	N/A	0.50	1/2/2014
		16,665	N/A	0.50	1/2/2013
	24,000	0.	N/A	0.85	6/1/2012
	31,500	0.	N/A	1.00	1/2/2012
	28,000	0.	N/A	3.25	9/18/2010
	20,000	0.	N/A	1.00	1/2/2009
	20,000	0.	N/A	1.00	10/1/2007
	7,500	0.			
	Total: 184,335	Total:30,156			
William Miraglia, former CFO (3)	0.	0			
	Total:0	Total:0	0.	0.	N/A

(1) Not all options exercisable as of December 31, 2006 were in-the-money options as of that date.