

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2024

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-41795

PODCASTONE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

35-2503373

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

345 North Maple Drive, Suite 295
Beverly Hills, CA

(Address of principal executive offices)

90212

(Zip Code)

(310) 858-0888

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

269 S. Beverly Dr., Suite #1450

Beverly Hills, CA 90212

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share	PODC	The NASDAQ Capital Market

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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

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

As of February 10, 2025, there were 24,896,527 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.00001 par value per share, issued and outstanding.

PODCASTONE, INC.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

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PODCASTONE, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 572	\$ 1,445
Accounts receivable, net	5,826	6,023
Prepaid expense and other current assets	237	1,105
Total Current Assets	<u>6,635</u>	<u>8,573</u>
Property and equipment, net	269	309
Goodwill	12,041	12,041
Intangible assets, net	1,373	3,145
Related party receivable	315	57
Total Assets	<u>\$ 20,633</u>	<u>\$ 24,125</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 4,826	\$ 7,383
Related party payable	797	315
Total Current Liabilities	<u>5,623</u>	<u>7,698</u>
Other long-term liabilities	-	86
Total Liabilities	<u>5,623</u>	<u>7,784</u>
Commitments and Contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 24,846,839 and 23,608,049 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, respectively	-	-
Additional paid in capital	49,239	45,952
Accumulated deficit	(34,229)	(29,611)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>15,010</u>	<u>16,341</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 20,633</u>	<u>\$ 24,125</u>

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

PODCASTONE, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenue:	\$ 12,710	\$ 10,442	\$ 38,022	\$ 31,595
Operating expenses:				
Cost of sales	11,983	9,387	34,834	26,666
Sales and marketing	894	732	2,618	3,433
Product development	9	15	40	70
General and administrative	1,281	2,601	4,130	4,736
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	176	-
Amortization of intangible assets	125	307	830	523
Total operating expenses	<u>14,292</u>	<u>13,042</u>	<u>42,628</u>	<u>35,428</u>
(Loss) income from operations	<u>(1,582)</u>	<u>(2,600)</u>	<u>(4,606)</u>	<u>(3,833)</u>
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense, net	-	-	-	(2,247)
Change in fair value of bifurcated embedded derivatives	-	-	-	(7,603)
Total other (expense) income, net	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,850)</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes	(1,582)	(2,600)	(4,606)	(13,683)
Provision for income taxes	1	-	12	-
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,583)</u>	<u>\$ (2,600)</u>	<u>\$ (4,618)</u>	<u>\$ (13,683)</u>
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>	<u>\$ (0.19)</u>	<u>\$ (0.64)</u>
Weighted average common shares – basic and diluted	<u>24,535,258</u>	<u>23,072,179</u>	<u>24,133,630</u>	<u>21,252,375</u>

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

PODCASTONE, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of March 31, 2024	23,608,049	\$ -	\$ 45,952	\$ (29,611)	\$ 16,341
Stock-based compensation	-	-	220	-	220
Vested employee restricted stock units	40,625	-	-	-	-
Contribution from parent	-	-	174	-	174
Common stock issued for services	143,093	-	305	-	305
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,366)	(1,366)
Balance as of June 30, 2024	23,791,767	\$ -	\$ 46,651	\$ (30,977)	\$ 15,674
Stock-based compensation	-	-	600	-	600
Vested employee restricted stock units	97,085	-	-	-	-
Contribution from parent	424,000	-	736	-	736
Common stock issued for services	91,335	-	138	-	138
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,669)	(1,669)
Balance as of September 30, 2024	24,404,187	\$ -	\$ 48,125	\$ (32,646)	\$ 15,479
Stock-based compensation	-	-	221	-	221
Vested employee restricted stock units	40,625	-	-	-	-
Contribution from parent	341,880	-	800	-	800
Common stock issued for services	60,147	-	93	-	93
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,583)	(1,583)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	24,846,839	\$ -	\$ 49,239	\$ (34,229)	\$ 15,010
	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance as of March 31, 2023	20,000,000	\$ -	\$ 19,785	\$ (12,666)	\$ 7,119
Stock-based compensation	-	-	84	-	84
Net loss	-	-	-	(210)	(210)
Balance as of June 30, 2023	20,000,000	\$ -	\$ 19,869	\$ (12,876)	\$ 6,993
Stock-based compensation	-	-	842	-	842
Common stock warrants reclassified to equity	-	-	9,116	-	9,116
Bridge loan converted into common stock	2,340,707	-	10,276	-	10,276
Common stock dividend	504,080	-	2,213	(2,213)	-
Common stock issued for services	6,250	-	12	-	12
Common stock issued for purchase of intangibles	208,800	-	917	-	917
Net loss	-	-	-	(10,873)	(10,873)
Balance as of September 30, 2023	23,059,837	\$ -	\$ 43,245	\$ (25,962)	\$ 17,283
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,663	-	1,663
Common stock issued for services	62,312	-	123	-	123
Net loss	-	-	-	(2,600)	(2,600)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	23,122,149	\$ -	\$ 45,031	\$ (28,562)	\$ 16,469

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

PODCASTONE, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net loss	\$ (4,618)	\$ (13,683)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,025	710
Stock-based compensation	1,972	2,724
Amortization of debt discount	-	1,949
Change in fair value of bifurcated embedded derivatives	-	7,603
Impairment of intangibles	176	-
(Reversal of) Provision for credit losses	(47)	(126)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	244	(814)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	869	604
Related party receivables/payables	1,934	1,958
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,226)	583
Other liabilities	(47)	278
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(718)</u>	<u>1,786</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(155)	(255)
Purchases of intangibles	-	(688)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(155)</u>	<u>(943)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Payments on bridge loan	-	(3,000)
Net used in financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,000)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(873)	(2,157)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	1,445	3,562
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 572</u>	<u>\$ 1,405</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Common stock accrued for to repay with intercompany balance	<u>\$ 1,710</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Common stock issued in exchange for the purchase of intangibles	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 917</u>
Purchase of intangibles accrued for at period end	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,241</u>
Common stock issued in connection with the conversion of the bridge loan	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10,276</u>
Common stock dividend	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,213</u>
Warrants classified from liability to equity	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,116</u>
Derivative exchanged into common stock associated with the bridge loan	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,254</u>
Accrued expenses written off associated with intangible asset impairment	<u>\$ 578</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

PODCASTONE, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)
For the Three and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

Note 1 — Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

PodcastOne, Inc. (“we,” “us,” “our”, the “Company” or “PodcastOne”), is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Beverly Hills, California. The Company is a leading podcast platform and publisher that makes its content available to audiences via all podcasting distribution platforms, including its website (www.podcastone.com), its PodcastOne app, Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Amazon Music and more.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on February 25, 2014, and is a majority owned subsidiary of LiveOne, Inc. (“LiveOne”), a Nasdaq listed company. On July 1, 2020, LiveOne through its wholly owned subsidiary, LiveXLive PodcastOne, Inc., acquired the Company. Acquisitions are included in the Company’s financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The Company uses purchase accounting for its acquisitions, which results in all assets and liabilities of acquired businesses being recorded at their estimated fair values on the acquisition dates. In connection with the acquisition, the accounts of the Company were adjusted using the push down basis of accounting to recognize the allocation of the net assets acquired which was determined to be \$16.1 million. In accordance with the push down basis of accounting, the Company’s net assets were adjusted to their fair values as of the date of the acquisition based upon an independent appraisal. The Company has two wholly owned subsidiaries, Courtside, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and PodcastOne Sales, LLC, a California limited liability company.

Basis of Presentation

The results of operations and financial position of the Company are consolidated with LiveOne’s financial statements and these financial statements have been derived as if the Company had operated on a standalone basis during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024, and include all adjustments, which include only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair presentation of the Company’s interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024. The amounts recorded for related party transactions with LiveOne may not be considered arm’s length transactions and therefore, the financial statements may not necessarily reflect the Company’s results of operations, financial position and cash flows had the Company engaged in such transactions with an unrelated third party during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. Accordingly, the Company’s historical financial information is not necessarily indicative of what the Company’s results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future, if and when the Company contracts at arm’s length with unrelated third parties for services they receive from LiveOne. The results for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year ending March 31, 2025 (“fiscal 2025”). The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2024 has been derived from the Company’s audited balance sheet included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K (the “Annual Report”), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on July 1, 2024.

The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation S-X. They do not include all the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete audited financial statements. Therefore, these interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report.

Going Concern and Liquidity

The Company’s interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company’s principal sources of liquidity have historically been its debt issuances and its cash and cash equivalents (which cash and cash equivalents amounted to \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2024). The Company has an accumulated deficit of \$34.2 million and working capital of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2024. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date that these financial statements are filed. The Company’s interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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The Company is looking for additional financing sources to attempt to secure additional interim financing, which is needed to continue its current level of business operations and satisfy its current obligations, unless such financing is provided by LiveOne, if at all. There is no assurance that management will be able to obtain additional liquidity or be successful in raising additional funds or that such required funds, if available, or that LiveOne will provide any financing to the Company, if at all, or that any such financing will be available on attractive terms or that it will not have a significant dilutive effect on the Company's existing stockholders. In addition, management is unable to determine at this time whether any of these potential sources of liquidity will be adequate to support the Company's future business operations. While the Company does not currently anticipate delays or hindrances to its current business operations and initiatives schedule due to liquidity constraints, without additional funding the Company may not be able to continue its current level of business operations in the future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis that assumes the Company will continue as a going concern and which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities and commitments in the ordinary course of business.

Principles of Consolidation

The interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Acquisitions are included in the Company's interim audited condensed consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The Company uses purchase accounting for its acquisitions, which results in all assets and liabilities of acquired businesses being recorded at their estimated fair values on the acquisition dates. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

There have been no material changes in the Company's significant accounting policies from those previously disclosed in the consolidated financial statements included in the 2024 Form 10-K, except as noted below.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Company's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include revenue, allowance for doubtful accounts, the assigned value of acquired assets and assumed and contingent liabilities associated with business combinations and the related purchase price allocation, useful lives and impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and other assets, the fair value of the Company's equity-based compensation awards and convertible debt and debt instruments, fair values of derivatives, and contingencies.

Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates compared to historical experience and trends, which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

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Revenue Recognition Policy

The Company accounts for a contract with a customer when an approved contract exists, the rights of the parties are identified, payment terms are identified, the contract has commercial substance and the collectability of substantially all of the consideration is probable. Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies its obligation by transferring control of the goods or services to its customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the value of variable consideration on advertising contracts to include in the transaction price and reflect changes to such estimates in periods in which they occur. Variable consideration for these services is allocated to and recognized over the related time period such advertising services are rendered as the amounts reflect the consideration the Company is entitled to and relate specifically to the Company's efforts to satisfy its performance obligation. The amount of variable consideration included in revenue is limited to the extent that it is probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Practical Expedients

The Company elected the practical expedient and recognized the incremental costs of obtaining a contract, if any, as an expense when incurred if the amortization period of the asset that would have been recognized is one year or less.

Allocation of Costs

The Company's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include an allocation of costs that have been incurred by LiveOne on the Company's behalf. Such expenses incurred include, but are not limited to, salaries, benefits, share-based compensation expense, insurance, accounting, tax, legal and technology services. Such expenses were allocated to the Company based upon certain assumptions and estimates that were made in order to allocate a reasonable share of such expenses to the Company, so that the Company's interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect substantially all costs of doing business. The authoritative guidance to allocate such costs is set forth in Staff Accounting Bulletin, or SAB Topic 1-B "*Allocations of Expenses and Related Disclosures in Financial Statements of Subsidiaries, Divisions or Lesser Business Components of Another Entity.*"

Had the Company been operating on a stand-alone basis, the cost allocated would not be materially different for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Advertising Revenue

Advertising revenue primarily consist of revenues generated from the sale of audio, video, and display advertising space to *third-party* advertising exchanges. Revenues are recognized based on delivery of impressions over the contract period to the *third-party* exchanges, either when an ad is placed for listening or viewing by a visitor or when the visitor "clicks through" on the advertisement. The advertising exchange companies report the variable advertising revenue performed on a monthly basis which represents the Company's efforts to satisfy the performance obligation. The Company earns advertising revenues primarily for fees earned from advertisement placement purchased by the customer during the time the podcast is delivered to the viewing audience, under the terms and conditions as set forth in the applicable podcasting agreement calculated using impressions.

From time to time the Company enters into barter transactions involving advertising provided in exchange for goods and services. Revenue from barter transactions is recognized ratably over time based on the terms of the contract as delivery of impressions is performed on a consistent basis. Services received are charged to expense in the same manner. Barter revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$6.0 million and \$3.1 million, respectively. Barter revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$18.0 million and \$10.7 million, respectively.

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Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists of direct costs comprised of revenue sharing expenses owed to content creators and commissions.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and Marketing include the direct and indirect costs related to the Company's event advertising and marketing. Additionally, sales and marketing include merchandising advertising and royalty costs. Advertising expenses to promote the Company's services are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses included in sales and marketing expense were \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Product Development

Product development costs not capitalized are primarily expenses for research and development, product and content development activities, including internal software development and improvement costs which have not been capitalized by the Company.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation is allocated to the Company from its parent LiveOne based on the amount of stock-based compensation granted to employees of the Company in the form of stock-based compensation of LiveOne in accordance with SAB Topic 1-B "*Allocations of Expenses and Related Disclosures in Financial Statements of Subsidiaries, Divisions or Lesser Business Components of Another Entity.*"

LiveOne and the Company measures stock-based compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period, which is the vesting period, on an accelerated basis. LiveOne and the Company accounts for awards with graded vesting as if each vesting tranche is valued as a separate award. LiveOne and the Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to determine the grant date fair value of stock options. This model requires LiveOne and the Company to estimate the expected volatility and the expected term of the stock options which are highly complex and subjective variables. The variables take into consideration, among other things, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behavior. LiveOne and the Company uses a predicted volatility of its stock price during the expected life of the options that is based on the historical performance of LiveOne and the Company's stock price as well as including an estimate using guideline companies. The expected term is computed using the simplified method as LiveOne and the Company's best estimate given its lack of actual exercise history. LiveOne and the Company has selected a risk-free rate based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury securities with a maturity equivalent to the expected term of the option. Management believes that the fair value of the stock options is more reliably measured than the fair value of the services received. Compensation expense resulting from granted restricted stock units and restricted stock awards is measured at fair value on the date of grant and is recognized as share-based compensation expense over the applicable vesting period. Stock-based awards are comprised principally of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), and restricted stock awards ("RSAs"). Forfeitures are recognized as incurred. LiveOne records the fair value of these equity-based awards and expense at their cost ratably over related vesting periods.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company began to issue equity awards in the form of RSUs directly to its employees under its 2022 Equity Incentive Plan that was approved in December 2022.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the asset and liability method, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Company's consolidated statements of operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

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Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed using the weighted-average number of common shares and the dilutive effect of contingent shares outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive contingent shares consist of stock options issued to employees, directors, vendors and consultants, restricted stock units, and convertible notes would be excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation because their effect is anti-dilutive.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using our weighted-average outstanding common shares including the dilutive effect of stock awards as determined under the treasury stock method. In periods when we have a net loss, stock awards are excluded from our calculation of earnings per share as their inclusion would have an antidilutive effect.

Segment Reporting

The Company presents the financial statements by segment in accordance with ASC Topic No. 280, Segment Reporting (“ASC 280”) to provide investors with transparency into how the chief operating decision maker (“CODM”) manages the business. The Company determined the CODM is its Chief Executive Officer. The CODM reviews financial information and allocates resources across its one operating segment.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with original maturities, when purchased, of three months or less.

The following table provides amounts included in cash and cash equivalents presented in the Company’s interim unaudited condensed consolidated statements of cash flows as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 572	\$ 1,445

Accounts Receivable

The Company evaluates the collectability of its accounts receivable based on a combination of factors. Generally, it records specific reserves to reduce the amounts recorded to what it believes will be collected when a customer’s account ages beyond typical collection patterns, or the Company becomes aware of a customer’s the inability to meet its financial obligations.

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The Company believes that the credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited due to the large and established nature of its largest customers and the nature of its receivables.

The Company's accounts receivable at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Accounts receivable, gross	\$ 5,927	\$ 6,099
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(101)	(76)
Accounts receivable, net	<u>\$ 5,826</u>	<u>\$ 6,023</u>

Related Party Receivables and Payables

LiveOne has historically maintained a lending relationship with the Company in order to supplement the Company's working capital needs. As of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the net (payable) receivable was \$(0.5) million and \$(0.3) million, respectively. LiveOne and the Company do not charge interest on these borrowings.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Costs of improvements that extend the economic life or improve service potential are also capitalized. Capitalized costs are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Costs for normal repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes certain costs related to the development of its platform and other software applications for internal use. In accordance with authoritative guidance, the Company begins to capitalize its costs to develop software when preliminary development efforts are successfully completed, management has authorized and committed project funding, and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used as intended. The Company stops capitalizing these costs when the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, including the completion of all significant testing. These costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset, generally estimated to be two years. The Company also capitalizes costs related to specific upgrades and enhancements when it is probable the expenditure will result in additional functionality and expense costs incurred for maintenance and minor upgrades and enhancements. Costs incurred prior to meeting these criteria together with costs incurred for training and maintenance are expensed as incurred and recorded within product development expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, which are generally as follows: computer, machinery, and software equipment (3 to 5 years), furniture and fixtures (3 to 5 years), leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life or the lease term and capitalized software (2 years).

The Company evaluates the carrying value of its property and equipment if there are indicators of potential impairment. If there are indicators of potential impairment, the Company performs an analysis to determine the recoverability of the asset group carrying value by comparing the expected undiscounted future cash flows to the net book value of the asset group. If it is determined that the expected undiscounted future cash flows are less than the net book value of the asset group, the excess of the net book value over the estimated fair value is recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Fair value is generally estimated using valuation techniques that consider the discounted cash flows of the asset group using discount and capitalization rates deemed reasonable for the type of assets, as well as prevailing market conditions, appraisals, recent similar transactions in the market and, if appropriate and available, current estimated net sales proceeds from pending offers.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase consideration over the fair value of the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired in a business combination and is carried at cost. Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to an annual impairment testing, as well as between annual tests when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company performs its annual impairment testing at January 1 of each year.

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The Company's annual goodwill impairment test is performed at the reporting unit level. The Company generally tests goodwill for possible impairment by first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If a qualitative assessment is not used, or if the qualitative assessment is not conclusive, a quantitative impairment test is performed. If a quantitative test is performed, the Company determines the fair value of the related reporting unit and compare this value to the recorded net assets of the reporting unit, including goodwill. The fair value of the Company's reporting unit is determined using a market approach based on quoted prices in active markets. In the event the recorded net assets of the reporting unit exceed the estimated fair value of such assets, an impairment charge is recorded. No indicators of impairments of goodwill were identified during the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Estimations and assumptions regarding future performance, results of the Company's operations and comparability of its market capitalization and net book value will be used.

Intangible Assets with Finite Useful Lives

The Company has certain finite-lived intangible assets that were initially recorded at their fair value at the time of acquisition. These intangible assets consist of Intellectual Property and Content Creator Relationships resulting from business combinations. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their respective estimated useful lives, which are generally as follows: Brand and Trade Names (10 years), Customer, and Content Creator (1-2 years).

The Company reviews all finite lived intangible assets for impairment when circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of an asset group is not recoverable, the Company recognizes an impairment loss for the excess carrying value over the fair value in its consolidated statements of operations. The Company recorded impairment losses of \$0.2 million and none during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. No impairment loss was recorded during the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements - Valuation Hierarchy

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date (i.e., an exit price). The Company uses the three-level valuation hierarchy for classification of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. Inputs refer broadly to the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Inputs may be observable or unobservable. Observable inputs are inputs that reflect the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions about the data market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The three-tier hierarchy of inputs is summarized below:

Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, or other inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the instrument.

Level 3 Valuation is based upon other unobservable inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement.

The classification of assets and liabilities within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Proper classification of fair value measurements within the valuation hierarchy is considered each reporting period. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methods may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. Financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis are those that are adjusted to fair value each time a financial statement is prepared. The derivative liabilities are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2024, and are Level 3 measurements. There have been no transfers between levels.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains cash balances at commercial banks. Cash balances commonly exceed the \$250,000 amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts, and management believes that the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk with respect to such cash and cash equivalents.

Debt with Warrants

In accordance with ASC Topic 470-20-25, when the Company issues debt with warrants, the Company treats the fair value of the warrants as a debt discount, recorded as a contra-liability against the debt, and amortizes the balance over the life of the underlying debt as amortization of debt discount expense in the consolidated statements of operations using the straight-line method. The offset to the contra-liability is recorded as either equity or liability in the Company's consolidated balance sheets depending on the accounting treatment of the warrants. If the debt is retired early, the associated debt discount is then recognized immediately as amortization of debt discount expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Convertible Debt – Derivative Treatment

When the Company issues debt with a conversion feature, we must first assess whether the conversion feature meets the requirements to be treated as a derivative, as follows: (a) one or more underlyings, typically the price of our common stock; (b) one or more notional amounts or payment provisions or both, generally the number of shares upon conversion; (c) no initial net investment, which typically excludes the amount borrowed; and (d) net settlement provisions, which in the case of convertible debt generally means the stock received upon conversion can be readily sold for cash. An embedded equity-linked component that meets the definition of a derivative does not have to be separated from the host instrument if the component qualifies for the scope exception for certain contracts involving an issuer's own equity. The scope exception applies if the contract is both (a) indexed to its own stock; and (b) classified in stockholders' equity in its balance sheet.

If the conversion feature within convertible debt meets the requirements to be treated as a derivative, we estimate the fair value of the convertible debt derivative using a Monte Carlo simulation model upon the date of issuance. If the fair value of the convertible debt derivative is higher than the face value of the convertible debt, the excess is immediately recognized as interest expense. Otherwise, the fair value of the convertible debt derivative is recorded as a liability with an offsetting amount recorded as a debt discount, which offsets the carrying amount of the debt. The derivative is revalued at the end of each reporting period and any change in fair value is recorded as a gain or loss in the statement of operations. The debt discount is amortized through interest expense over the life of the debt using the straight-line method.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures to update reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses and information used to assess segment performance. This update is effective beginning with the Company's 2024 fiscal year annual reporting period, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-07 on April 1, 2024 on a prospective basis. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (“ASU 2023-09”), which will require the Company to disclose specified additional information in its income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items that meet a quantitative threshold. ASU 2023-09 will also require the Company to disaggregate its income taxes paid disclosure by federal, state and foreign taxes, with further disaggregation required for significant individual jurisdictions. The Company will adopt ASU 2023-09 beginning in the first quarter of 2026. ASU 2023-09 allows for adoption using either a prospective or retrospective transition method. The Company is currently assessing the impact this standard will have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB, including its Emerging Issues Task Force, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company’s present or future consolidated financial statement presentation or disclosures.

Note 3 — Property and Equipment

The Company’s property and equipment at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Property and equipment, net		
Computer, machinery, and software equipment	\$ 130	\$ 127
Furniture and fixtures	14	14
Leasehold improvements	91	91
Capitalized internally developed software	941	792
Total property and equipment	1,176	1,024
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(907)	(715)
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 269</u>	<u>\$ 309</u>

Depreciation expense was \$0.06 million and \$0.06 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Depreciation expense was \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Note 4 — Goodwill and Intangible AssetsGoodwill

The Company currently has one reporting unit. The following table presents the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Goodwill
Balance as of March 31, 2024	\$ 12,041
Acquisitions	-
Balance as of December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 12,041</u>

Finite-Lived Intangible Assets

The Company's finite-lived intangible assets were as follows as of December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Content creator relationships	\$ 3,229	\$ 2,412	\$ 817
Brand and trade names	1,010	454	556
Total	<u>\$ 4,239</u>	<u>\$ 2,866</u>	<u>\$ 1,373</u>

The Company's finite-lived intangible assets were as follows as of March 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Content creator relationships	\$ 4,082	\$ 1,568	\$ 2,514
Brand and trade names	1,010	379	631
Total	<u>\$ 5,092</u>	<u>\$ 1,947</u>	<u>\$ 3,145</u>

Finder's Fee Agreement

In September 2023, the Company entered into a finder's fee arrangement pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue shares of its common stock at a price of \$8.00 per share (subject to adjustment in certain limited circumstances) as a finder's fee to a certain third party podcast platform in the event certain former and/or current podcasts of such platform entered into new podcasting agreements with the Company, with the amount of the fee to be based on the amount of revenues actually derived by the Company from such podcasts during a predetermined period. Payments made to such third party attributed to the Company entering into new podcast contracts were capitalized to content creator relationship intangibles. During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company made an adjustment of \$0.5 million to accrued common stock and content creator relationships to account for the settlement of the finder's fee agreement attributed to multiple third-party platforms.

The Company's amortization expense on its finite-lived intangible assets was \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company's amortization expense on its finite-lived intangible assets was \$1.0 million and \$0.5 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.2 million and none for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The impairment for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 was the result of the winding down of a podcast show acquired by PodcastOne.

The Company expects to record amortization of intangible assets for fiscal years ending March 31, 2025 and future fiscal years as follows (in thousands):

For Years Ending March 31,	
2025 (remaining three months)	\$ 125
2026	581
2027	338
2028	101
2029	101
Thereafter	127
	<u>\$ 1,373</u>

Note 5 — Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Accounts payable	\$ 963	\$ 1,529
Accrued revenue share	2,503	2,945
Other accrued liabilities	1,360	2,909
	<u>\$ 4,826</u>	<u>\$ 7,383</u>

Accrued revenue share can be attributed to monies owed to content creators who provide their podcast or other media content for the Company to sell to consumers. The Company accrues a liability based on the percentage of revenue owed to each content creator at the time of sale.

Note 6 — PodcastOne Bridge Loan

PodcastOne's Private Placement

On July 15, 2022, the Company completed a private placement offering (the "PC1 Bridge Loan") of its unsecured convertible notes with an original issue discount of 10% (the "OID") in the aggregate principal amount of \$8.8 million (the "PC1 Notes") to certain accredited investors and institutional investors (collectively, the "Purchasers"), for net cash proceeds of \$7.4 million, net of placement agent fees of \$0.7 million, pursuant to the Subscription Agreements entered into with the Purchasers (the "Subscription Agreements"). In connection with the sale of the PC1 Notes, the Purchasers received warrants (the "PC1 Warrants") to purchase a number of shares (the "PC1 Warrant Shares") of the Company's common stock. The PC1 Notes were scheduled to mature on July 15, 2023, subject to a one-time three-month extension at the Company's election (the "Maturity Date"). The Company elected the extension and extended the maturity date to October 15, 2023. The PC1 Notes bore interest at a rate of 10% per annum payable on maturity. The PC1 Notes automatically convert into the securities of the Company sold in a Qualified Financing (an initial public offering of the Company's securities from which the Company's trading market at the closing of such offering is a national securities exchange) or Qualified Event (a direct listing of the Company's securities on a national securities exchange), as applicable, upon the closing of a Qualified Financing or Qualified Event, as applicable, at a price per share equal to the lesser of (i) the price equal to \$60.0 million divided by the aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock outstanding immediately prior to the closing of a Qualified Financing or Qualified Event, as applicable (assuming full conversion or exercise of all convertible and exercisable securities of the Company then outstanding, subject to certain exceptions), and (ii) 70% of the offering price of the shares (or whole units, as applicable) in the Qualified Financing or 70% of the initial listing price of the shares on a national securities exchange in the Qualified Event, as applicable. Each holder of the PC1 Notes (other than LiveOne) may at such holder's option require the Company to redeem up to 45% of the principal amount of such holder's PC1 Notes (together with accrued interest thereon, but excluding the OID), in aggregate up to \$3,000,000 for all of the PC1 Notes (other than those held by LiveOne), immediately prior to the completion of a Qualified Financing or a Qualified Event, as applicable, with such redemption to be made pro rata to the redeeming holders of the PC1 Notes (the "Optional Redemption"). Upon a Purchaser's redemption of any PC1 Notes pursuant to the Optional Redemption right, then a portion of such Purchaser's PC1 Warrants shall be forfeited and cancelled in accordance with the following formula: for each \$0.001 million of the principal amount of the PC1 Notes redeemed, PC1 Warrants to purchase 100% of the Warrant Shares issued per \$0.001 million of the principal amount of the PC1 Notes shall be immediately forfeited and cancelled.

LiveOne also agreed (i) not to effect a Qualified Financing or a Qualified Event, as applicable, unless immediately following such event LiveOne owns no less than 66% of the Company's equity, unless in either case otherwise permitted by the written consent of the holders of the majority of the PC1 Notes (excluding LiveOne) (the "Majority Noteholders") and LiveOne's senior lender, as applicable, (ii) that until a Qualified Financing or a Qualified Event, as applicable, is consummated, LiveOne guaranteed the repayment of the PC1 Notes when due (other than the Bridge Notes issued to LiveOne) and any interest or other fees due thereunder, and (iii) that if the Company has not consummated a Qualified Financing or a Qualified Event, as applicable, by February 15, 2023, March 15, 2023 or April 15, 2023, as applicable, unless in either case permitted by the written consent of the Majority Noteholders, the Company was required to redeem \$1,000,000 of the then outstanding PC1 Notes pro rata from the PC1 Notes holders (other than the PC1 Notes issued to LiveOne) by the tenth calendar day of each month immediately following such respective date, up to an aggregate redemption of \$3,000,000 over the course of such three months, each of which shall be distributed to the holders of the PC1 Notes (other than LiveOne) on a prorated basis (the "Early Redemption").

The Company further agreed to register the shares of its common stock issuable upon conversion of the PC1 Notes and exercise of the PC1 Warrants in connection with a Qualified Financing or a Qualified Event. If the Company did not file such registration statement on or prior to April 15, 2023, the Company was required to prepay \$1,000,000 of the PC1 Notes pro rata to the PC1 Notes holders (other than LiveOne), and if the Company did not file such registration statement on or prior to July 15, 2023, the Company was required to prepay \$2,000,000 of the PC1 Notes pro rata to the PC1 Notes holders (other than LiveOne) (the "Reg St Redemption"). The Company was not required to redeem or repay more than a total of \$3,000,000 of the principal amount of the PC1 Notes as a result of the Optional Redemption, the Early Redemption and/or the Reg St Redemption.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company redeemed \$3.0 million of principal on the PC1 Notes.

On September 8, 2023, the Company completed a Qualified Event (its direct listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market (the "Spin-Out")) as a result of its direct listing on The NASDAQ Capital Market on such date (the "Direct Listing"). In connection with such completed Qualified Event, all of the remaining PC1 Notes (including interest thereunder) in the aggregate amount of approximately \$7.02 million converted into approximately 2,341,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

Warrants

The PC1 Warrants are classified as liabilities at inception of the PC1 Bridge Loan as they represent an obligation to deliver a variable number of shares of the Company's common stock in the future and are therefore required to be initially and subsequently measured at fair value each reporting period. The Company recorded a warrant liability in the amount of \$2.6 million (and reduced the proceeds allocated to the PC1 Notes accordingly). The fair value of the PC1 Warrant liability is remeasured each reporting period using a Monte Carlo simulation model, and the change in fair value is recorded as an adjustment to the PC1 Warrant liability with the unrealized gains or losses reflected in other income (expense). On September 8, 2023, as a result of the Spin-Out, the number of shares of PodcastOne's common stock into which PC1 Warrants were exercisable was fixed based on the exercise price of \$3.00 per share. As a result, the Company reclassified its \$9.1 million warrant liability as of September 8, 2023 to equity within additional paid in capital. As of December 31, 2024 there were 3,114,000 common stock warrants issued and outstanding.

The fair value of the PC1 Warrants is measured in accordance with ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurement", using "Black Scholes" modeling, incorporating the following inputs:

	<u>September 8, 2023</u>	<u>March 31, 2023</u>
Expected dividend yield	-%	-%
Expected stock-price volatility	71.10%	71.50%
Risk-free interest rate	4.43%	4.86%
Simulated share price	\$ 4.39	\$ 2.64
Exercise price	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.64

Total unrealized gain of none and \$0.4 million for warrant liabilities accounted for as derivatives have been recorded in other expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. There was no unrealized gain or loss for warrant liabilities for the three months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Redemption Features

The Company determined that the redemption features associated with the PC1 Bridge Loan meet the accounting definition of an embedded derivative that must be separated from the PC1 Bridge Loan and initially and subsequently be reported as a liability (the "Redemption Liability") and measured at fair value. The fair value of the Redemption Liability was determined using a Monte Carlo simulation model. On September 8, 2023, the Company completed its Spin-Out, therefore the redemption feature was cancelled and not exercised by the holder. Based on the fair value of the shares traded on September 8, 2023, the Company valued the derivative at \$3.4 million.

The fair value of the redemption features are measured in accordance with ASC 820 "Fair Value Measurement", using "Monte Carlo simulation" modeling, incorporating the following inputs:

	<u>September 8, 2023</u>
Simulations	100,000
Expected stock-price volatility	71.50%
Risk-free interest rate	3.59%
Conversion price	\$ 1.78
Stock price	\$ 2.64

The fair value of the Redemption Liability at December 31, 2023 was none. The \$7.6 million change in the fair value of the Redemption Liability derivative is recorded as a gain and included in other expenses in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended December 31, 2023.

The resulting discount from the OID, underwriting fees, PC1 Warrants, and embedded Redemption Liability derivative of \$5.8 million is being amortized to interest expense through July 15, 2023, the expected term of the Bridge Loan, using the effective interest method. Interest expense resulting from the amortization of the discount for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 was \$1.2 million.

Interest expense with respect to the PC1 Bridge Loan for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 was \$0.3 million. There were no covenants associated with the PC1 Notes.

Note 7 — Related Party Transactions

As of December 31, 2024, the Company's parent, LiveOne, owns approximately 17.9 million shares of the Company's common stock and 1,100,000 common stock warrants to purchase shares of the Company. In addition, as of December 31, 2024, directors and management affiliated with LiveOne beneficially own approximately 1.8 million shares of the Company's common stock.

During the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company was allocated expenses by its parent company, LiveOne, attributed to the overhead expenses incurred on behalf of the Company. The amount allocated to the Company from LiveOne for the three months ended December 31, 2024

and 2023 was \$0.3 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. The amount allocated to the Company from LiveOne for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

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During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company entered into a production agreement for a podcast and related show with an affiliate of Mr. Wachsberger, the Company's director nominee and a director of LiveOne. The Company incurred cost of none and \$0.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, attributed to the arrangement.

As of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the Company had a related party payable owed to LiveOne of \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, which primarily consisted of expenses related to overhead expenses paid on behalf of the Company. As of December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the Company had a related party receivable from LiveOne of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, which primarily consisted of cash allocated to LiveOne.

Note 8 — Commitments and Contingencies

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2024, the Company is obligated under agreements with its content providers and other contractual obligations to make guaranteed payments as follows: \$1.8 million, \$1.0 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.5 million for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2025, 2026, 2027 and 2028, respectively.

On a quarterly basis, the Company records the greater of the cumulative actual content acquisition costs incurred or the cumulative minimum guarantee based on forecasted usage for the minimum guarantee period. The minimum guarantee period of time is the period that the minimum guarantee relates to, as specified in each agreement, which may be annual or a longer period. The cumulative minimum guarantee, based on forecasted usage, considers factors such as listening hours, revenue, members, and other terms of each agreement that impact the Company's expected attainment or recoupment of the minimum guarantees based on the relative attribution method.

On August 28, 2023, the Company entered into a new two-year employment contract with its President for \$0.4 million per year effective January 1, 2023.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, the Company is involved in legal proceedings and other matters arising in connection with the conduct of its business activities. Many of these proceedings may be at preliminary stages and/or seek an indeterminate amount of damages. In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, except as set forth below, such routine claims and lawsuits are not significant and we do not currently expect them to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, or liquidity. Also see Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies - Legal Proceedings in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, filed with the SEC on August 13, 2024.

Parent Company Debt

The senior credit facility held by the Company's parent, LiveOne, contains provisions that limit the Company's operating activities, including covenant relating to the requirement to maintain a certain amount cash at LiveOne of \$7.0 million (as was subsequently reduced and maybe adjusted from time to time). If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the senior lender may among other things, terminate its obligations thereunder, accelerate its debt and require LiveOne and/or the Company to repay all amounts thereunder. For example, on October 13, 2022, a judgement was entered in favor of SoundExchange, Inc. ("SX") against LiveOne and Slacker in the United States District Court Central District of California in the amount of approximately \$9.8 million. In February 2023, the parties settled the dispute. LiveOne's debt agreements with the provider of its senior credit facility contains a covenant that if a material adverse change occurs in its financial condition, or such lender reasonably believes the prospect of payment or performance of their loan is materially impaired, the lender at its option may immediately accelerate its debt and require LiveOne and the Company to repay all outstanding amounts owed thereunder. If for any reason LiveOne fails to comply with the terms of its settlement agreement with SX, its senior credit facility provider may declare an event of default and at its option may immediately accelerate its debt and require LiveOne and the Company to repay all outstanding amounts owed under the senior credit facility, which would materially adversely impact the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. On September 8, 2023 and effective as of August 22, 2023, LiveOne entered into a new Business Loan Agreement with the senior credit facility provider to convert the senior credit facility into an assets backed loan credit facility, which shall continue to be collateralized by a first lien on all of the assets of LiveOne and its subsidiaries (the "ABL Credit Facility"). The Business Loan Agreement provides LiveOne with borrowing capacity of up to the Borrowing Base (as defined in the Business Loan Agreement). Pursuant to the Business Loan Agreement, the requirement that LiveOne and its related entities shall at all times maintain a certain minimum deposit with the senior credit facility provider was reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$5,000,000. On January 28, 2025, LiveOne entered into a new Business Loan Agreement (the "2025 Business Loan Agreement") with the senior lender to update certain terms of the ABL Credit Facility, including to reduce the principal amount outstanding under the promissory note underlying the ABL Credit Facility (the "Promissory Note") to \$3,750,000, reflecting LiveOne's repayment of \$3,250,000 of the ABL Credit Facility as of such date, and to extend the maturity date of the Promissory Note to November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the Change in Terms Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2025 (the "2025 Change in Terms Agreement"), entered into between LiveOne and the senior lender in connection with the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, LiveOne agreed to repay the remaining outstanding principal amount of the Promissory Note in 9 equal monthly payments of \$400,000 each beginning February 20, 2025, and the final 10th payment of \$151,291.67 on November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, the requirement that LiveOne and its related entities shall at all times maintain a certain minimum cash deposit with the senior lender is maintained at \$5,000,000. The ABL Credit Facility continues to be collateralized by a first lien on all of the assets of LiveOne and its subsidiaries, including the Company. In August 2023, LiveOne entered into a \$1.7 million secured loan with Capchase which accrues interest at 8% and matures 30 months from issuance (the "Capchase Loan"). During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, LiveOne repaid \$2.5 million under the ABL Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne was in compliance with all covenants under the Capchase Loan and the ABL Credit Facility.

Note 9 — Employee Benefit Plan

The Company's parent LiveOne sponsors a 401(k) plan (the "401(k) Plan") covering all the Company's employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the 401(k) Plan the first day of the calendar month following their date of hire. The Company may make discretionary matching contributions to the 401(k) Plan on behalf of its employees up to a maximum of 100% of the participant's elective deferral up to a maximum of 5% of the employees' annual compensation. The Company's matching contributions were not material to the interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 10 — Stockholders' Equity

Spin-Out

Prior to the Spin-Out, LiveOne, through its wholly owned subsidiary, LiveXLive PodcastOne, Inc., canceled 127,984,230 shares of the Company's common stock. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne owned approximately 17.9 million shares of the Company's common stock (not including any shares of common stock underlying the PC1 Warrants held by LiveOne), which constituted approximately 72% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of December 31, 2024.

Pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation which was approved by the Company's board of directors and LiveOne as the sole stockholder on December 15, 2022, which became effective on September 12, 2023, in connection with the completion of the Spin-Out, the Company is authorized to issue up to 110,000,000 shares, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock and 10,000,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value per share (the "preferred stock").

On September 8, 2023, the Company completed the Spin-Out and converted the outstanding PC1 Bridge Loan into 2,340,707 shares of common stock based on a fair value of \$4.39 per share, which was the closing price of the stock on the date of conversion. The book value of the PC1 Bridge Loan and the bifurcated embedded derivative were converted into additional paid in capital, which equaled the fair value of the 2,340,707 shares issued for the conversion of the PC1 Bridge Loan. As a result of the completion of the Spin-Out and the PodcastOne shares becoming publicly traded, the Company reclassified its warrant liability to equity as a result of the strike price and number of warrants becoming fixed at \$3.00 per share, which resulted in a \$9.1 million increase to additional paid in capital. In addition, the Company's derivative liability was written to zero as the redemption feature was unexercised.

Finder's Agreement

In September 2023, the Company entered into a finder's fee arrangement pursuant to which the Company agreed to issue shares of its common stock at a price of \$8.00 per share (subject to adjustment in certain limited circumstances) as a finder's fee to a certain third party podcast platform in the event certain former and/or current podcast content creators of such platform entered into new podcasting agreements with the Company, with the amount of the fee to be based on the amount of revenues actually derived by the Company from such podcasts during a predetermined period. Payments made to such third party attributed to the Company entering into new podcast contracts were capitalized to content creator relationship intangibles. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has capitalized \$3.2 million of payments made to such third party. During the three months ended December 31, 2024, the Company made an adjustment of \$0.5 million to accrued common stock and content creator relationships to account for the settlement of the finder's fee agreement attributed to multiple third-party platforms.

2016 Equity Incentive Plan

LiveOne's board of directors and stockholders approved its 2016 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "2016 Plan") which reserved a total of 12,600,000 shares of LiveOne's common stock for issuance. On September 17, 2020, LiveOne's stockholders approved the amendment to the 2016 Plan to increase the number of shares available for issuance under the 2016 Plan by 5,000,000 shares increasing the total up to 17,600,000 shares, which increase was formally adopted by LiveOne on June 28, 2021. Incentive awards authorized under the 2016 Plan include, but are not limited to, nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance grants intended to comply with Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and stock appreciation rights. If an incentive award granted under the 2016 Plan expires, terminates, is unexercised or is forfeited, or if any shares are surrendered to LiveOne in connection with the exercise of an incentive award, the shares subject to such award and the surrendered shares will become available for further awards under the 2016 Plan.

The Company's employees were awarded options and restricted stock awards under the 2016 Plan, therefore an allocation of the share-based compensation was made to the Company from LiveOne. The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$0.1 million and \$0.5 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The total tax benefit recognized related to share-based compensation expense was none for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

LiveOne Options Grants to the Company's Employees

Stock option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of LiveOne's common stock at the date of grant based on the closing market price of its common stock as reported on The Nasdaq Capital Market. The option awards generally vest over two to four years and are exercisable any time after vesting. The stock options expire ten years after the date of grant.

As of December 31, 2024, unrecognized compensation costs for unvested awards to the Company's employees was less than \$0.1 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average service period of 1.12 years.

The following table summarizes the activity of LiveOne's options granted to the Company's employees during the nine months ended December 31, 2024:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price per Share
Outstanding as of March 31, 2024	140,000	\$ 1.87
Granted	-	\$ -
Exercised	-	\$ -
Forfeited or expired	(15,000)	\$ 4.20
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	<u>125,000</u>	\$ 1.59
Exercisable as of December 31, 2024	<u>115,000</u>	\$ 1.31

The weighted-average remaining contractual term for options to the Company's employees outstanding and options to the Company's employees exercisable as of December 31, 2024 was 7.04 years and 7.09 years, respectively. The intrinsic value of options to employees outstanding and options to employees exercisable was none and none, respectively, at December 31, 2024.

The fair value of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2024 was \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. The fair value of stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2023 was \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units Grants to the Company's Employees

As of December 31, 2024, unrecognized compensation costs for unvested LiveOne restricted stock units awards to the Company's employees was \$0.1 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average service period of 1.58 years.

The following table summarizes the activity of LiveOne's restricted stock units granted to the Company's employees during the nine months ended December 31, 2024:

	Number of Shares
Outstanding as of March 31, 2024	182,500
Granted	50,000
Vested	(100,417)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2024	<u>132,083</u>

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The fair value of restricted stock units that vested during the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 was \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

PodcastOne 2022 Equity Incentive Plan

On December 15, 2022, the Company's board of directors and LiveOne as the sole stockholder, through its wholly owned subsidiary, LiveXLive PodcastOne, Inc., approved the Company's 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2022 Plan") which reserved a total of 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock for issuance. Incentive awards authorized under the 2022 Plan include, but are not limited to, nonqualified stock options, incentive stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, performance grants intended to comply with Section 162(m) of the Code and stock appreciation rights. If an incentive award granted under the 2022 Plan expires, terminates, is unexercised or is forfeited, or if any shares are surrendered to the Company in connection with the exercise of an incentive award, the shares subject to such award and the surrendered shares will become available for further awards under the 2022 Plan.

The following table summarizes the activity of the Company's restricted stock units issued to its employees under the 2022 Plan during the nine months ended December 31, 2024:

	Number of Shares
Nonvested as of March 31, 2024	591,560
Granted	339,467
Vested	(228,335)
Forfeited or expired	(13,250)
Nonvested as of December 31, 2024	<u>689,442</u>

As of December 31, 2024, the Company recognized \$2.1 million of stock compensation for vested restricted stock units. Unrecognized compensation costs for unvested PodcastOne restricted stock units issued to employees was \$1.8 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average service period of 0.26 years.

Authorized Common Stock and Authority to Create Preferred Stock

Pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation which was approved by the Company's board of directors and LiveOne as the sole stockholder on December 15, 2023, became effective in connection with the completion of the Spin-Out, the Company is authorized to issue up to 110,000,000 shares, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock and 10,000,000 shares of the Company's preferred stock.

The Company may issue shares of preferred stock from time to time in one or more series, each of which will have such distinctive designation or title as shall be determined by the Company's board of directors and will have such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights and such qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, as shall be stated in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such class or series of preferred stock as may be adopted from time to time by the Company's board of directors. The Company's board of directors will have the power to increase or decrease the number of shares of preferred stock of any series after the issuance of shares of that series, but not below the number of shares of such series then outstanding. In case the number of shares of any series shall be decreased, the shares constituting such decrease will resume the status of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock.

While the Company does not currently have any plans for the issuance of preferred stock, the issuance of such preferred stock could adversely affect the rights of the holders of common stock and, therefore, reduce the value of the common stock. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any shares of preferred stock on the rights of holders of the common stock until and unless the Company's board of directors determines the specific rights of the holders of the preferred stock; however, these effects may include: restricting dividends on the common stock, diluting the voting power of the common stock, impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock, or delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company without further action by the stockholders.

Note 11 - Subsequent Events

On January 13, 2025, LiveOne and SX agreed to extend the payment period for the remaining balance due under the settlement agreement entered into by the parties by 24 months to January 2027, with the balance to be repaid in equal monthly payments over such period.

On January 15, 2025, the Company entered into a three-year Enterprise Service and Advertising Agreement (the "Agreement") with ART19 LLC ("ART19"), a subsidiary of Amazon.com, Inc. to move the existing network of PodcastOne programming to the ART19 hosting platform. The Agreement is expected to drive additional monetization opportunities across the Company's vast library of popular podcasts. Pursuant to the Agreement ART19 is required to pay the Company a minimum guarantee of \$15.0 million over the term of the Agreement based on the Company achieving certain minimum impressions amount, which guarantee is subject to adjustment as provided in the Agreement, including if the Company achieves higher minimum impressions amounts. In addition, the Agreement provides for a revenue share split between the Company and ART19 based on gross sales revenue achieved by the Company under the Agreement.

On January 28, 2025, LiveOne entered into the 2025 Business Loan Agreement with the senior lender to update certain terms of the ABL Credit Facility, including to reduce the principal amount outstanding under the Promissory Note to \$3,750,000, reflecting LiveOne's repayment of \$3,250,000 of the principal amount of the Promissory Note as of such date, and to extend the maturity date of the Promissory Note to November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the 2025 Change in Terms Agreement entered into in connection with the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, LiveOne agreed to repay the remaining outstanding principal amount of the Promissory Note in 9 equal monthly payments of \$400,000 each beginning February 20, 2025, and the final 10th payment of \$151,291.67 on November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, the requirement that LiveOne and its related entities shall at all times maintain a certain minimum cash deposit with the senior lender is maintained at \$5,000,000. The ABL Credit Facility continues to be collateralized by a first lien on all of the assets of LiveOne and its subsidiaries, including the Company. Borrowings under the ABL Credit Facility are subject to certain covenants as set forth in the 2025 Business Loan

Agreement and bear interest at a rate equal to the “Money Rate” column of The Wall Street Journal (Western Edition) as determined by the Senior Lender plus 2.50%, resulting in the initial rate of 10.00% and provided, that it shall not be less than 7.50%. LiveOne may prepay at any time without penalty all or a portion of the amount owed to the Senior Lender. The 2025 Business Loan Agreement includes customary events of default and various financial and other covenants with which LiveOne must comply in order to maintain borrowing availability, including maintaining required minimum liquidity amount and Borrowing Base capacity. The occurrence of an event of default could result in the acceleration of all obligations of LiveOne to the senior lender with respect to indebtedness, whether under the 2025 Business Loan Agreement or otherwise. Other covenants include, but are not limited to, covenants limiting or restricting LiveOne’s ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens, enter into mergers or consolidations involving debt, dispose of assets, make loans and investments and pay dividends. In connection with the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, the Promissory Note continues in effect except as modified by the 2025 Business Loan Agreement and the 2025 Change in Terms Agreement.

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

As used herein, “PodcastOne,” the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us” and similar terms include PodcastOne, Inc. and its subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise. The following discussion and analysis of our business and results of operations for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024, and our financial conditions at that date, should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (this “Quarterly Report”).

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this Quarterly Report that are not statements of historical fact constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, notwithstanding that such statements are not specifically identified. These forward-looking statements relate to expectations or forecasts for future events, including without limitation our earnings, revenues, expenses or other future financial or business performance or strategies, or the impact of legal or regulatory matters on our business, results of operations or financial condition. These statements may be preceded by, followed by or include the words “may,” “might,” “will,” “would,” “could,” “should,” “will likely result,” “estimate,” “plan,” “project,” “forecast,” “intend,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “seek,” “continue,” “target” or the negative or other variations thereof or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are based on information available to us as of the date of this Quarterly Report and on our current expectations, forecasts and assumptions, and involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Actual results may vary materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements herein due to a variety of factors, including: our ability to consummate any proposed financing, acquisition, spin-out, distribution or transaction, the timing of the closing of such proposed event, including the risks that a condition to closing would not be satisfied within the expected timeframe or at all or that the closing of any proposed financing, acquisition or transaction, the timing of the closing of such proposed event will not occur or whether any such event will enhance shareholder value; our ability to continue as a going concern; if and when required, our ability to obtain additional capital, including to fund our and/or our parent's LiveOne, Inc.'s ("LiveOne") current debt obligations and to fund potential acquisitions and capital expenditures; our ability to attract, maintain and increase the number of our listeners; our ability to identify, acquire, secure and develop content; our ability to successfully implement our growth strategy, our ability to acquire and integrate our acquired businesses, the ability of the combined business to grow, including through acquisitions which we are able to successfully integrate, and the ability of our executive officers to manage growth profitably; the uncertain and unfavorable outcome(s) of any legal proceedings pending or that may be instituted against us and/or LiveOne, our and/or LiveOne's respective subsidiaries, and/or our or LiveOne's ability to pay any amounts due in connection with any such legal proceedings, or third parties to whom we and/or LiveOne owes indemnification obligations; changes in laws or regulations that apply to us or our industry; our ability to recognize and timely implement future technologies in the podcasting and digital space; our ability to capitalize on investments in developing our service offerings, including our ability to deliver and develop upon current and future technologies; significant product development expenses associated with our technology initiatives; our ability to timely and economically obtain necessary approval(s), releases and or licenses on a timely basis for the use of our content on an applicable platform; our ability to obtain and maintain international authorizations to operate our service over the proper foreign jurisdictions our listeners utilize; our ability to expand our service offerings and deliver on our service roadmap; our ability to timely and cost-effectively produce, identify and or deliver compelling content that brands will advertise on and/or listeners desire to listen to; general economic and technological circumstances in the podcasting and digital streaming markets; our ability to obtain and maintain our current and new desirable content; the loss of, or failure to realize benefits from, agreements with our content providers and partners; unfavorable economic conditions in the podcasting industry and economy as a whole; our ability to expand our domestic or international operations, including our ability to grow our business with current and potential future podcasting platforms and partners; the effects of service interruptions or delays, technology failures, material defects or errors in our software, damage to our equipment or geopolitical restrictions; costs associated with defending pending or future intellectual property infringement actions and other litigation or claims; increases in our projected capital expenditures due to, among other things, unexpected costs incurred in connection with the roll out of our technology roadmap or our plans of expansion in North America and internationally; fluctuation in our operating results; the demand for podcasting and digital media streaming services and market acceptance for our products and services; our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to make payments on our and/or LiveOne's indebtedness; our incurrence of indebtedness in the future; LiveOne's compliance with the covenants in its indebtedness agreements; LiveOne's ability to extend and/or refinance its indebtedness and/or repay its indebtedness when due; LiveOne's intent to repurchase shares of its and/or our common stock from time to time under its announced stock repurchase program and the timing, price, and quantity of repurchases, if any, under the program; risks and uncertainties applicable to the businesses of our Company and/or our subsidiaries; and other risks and uncertainties set forth herein. Other factors that could cause actual results to differ from those discussed in the forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those set forth below in Part II – Item 1A. Except as required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements as a result of as a result of new information, future events or developments or otherwise.

Overview

We incorporated in the State of Delaware on February 5, 2014 and are a leading podcast platform and publisher that makes our content available to audiences via all podcasting distribution platforms, including our website (www.podcastone.com), our PodcastOne app, Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Amazon Music and more. We were recently ranked #8 on the December 2024 list of Top Podcast Publishers by the podcast metric company Podtrac.

After the completion of the spin-out of our Company from LiveOne the ("Spin-Out"), we became a standalone publicly traded company trading on The NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "PODC". We remain a majority owned subsidiary of LiveOne, a Nasdaq listed company. We intend to mitigate risk by acquiring multiple assets over time and across a broad spectrum of podcast related media and companies. We intend to develop these assets to provide returns via organic growth, revenue production, out-licensing, sale or spin out.

We also produce vodcasts (video podcasts), branded podcasts, merchandise and live events on behalf of our talent and clients. With a proven 360-degree advertiser solution for multiplatform integration opportunities and hyper-targeting, we deliver millions of monthly impressions, 5.1+ million monthly unique listeners and 16+ million IAB monthly downloads. With content covering all verticals (i.e. sports, entertainment, true-crime, business, audio dramas, self-growth, etc.), we provide a platform for brands to reach their most sought after targeted audiences.

Our operating model is focused on offering white glove service to our shows, talent and advertising clients. With an in-house sales, production, marketing, and tech team, we believe PodcastOne delivers more to clients and talent than any other publisher in the marketplace. This allows us to scale our operations while attracting talent who bring in brand advertisers and revenue. We earn revenue through the sale of embedded host-read ads, dynamic ads (host read and otherwise), segment sponsorships, and programmatic monetization channels. We also provide the opportunity for clients to have 100% share of voice with branded podcast episodes or series as well as live tours, merch and IP ownership for original programming.

In addition to our core business, we also built, own and operate a solution for the growing number of independent podcasters, Launchpad One. Launchpad One is a self-publishing podcast platform, created to provide a low or no cost tool for independent podcasters without access to parent podcasting networks or state of the art equipment to create shows. Launchpad One serves as a talent pool for us to find new podcasts and talent.

We have experienced significant growth in recent years driven by increased advertising activity. Our revenue was \$38.0 million and \$31.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, representing year-over-year growth of 20%.

We are more than a podcast company. We are in the relationship business. Brands and creators partner with us to reach consumers who will purchase, listen and subscribe to their favorite PodcastOne podcasts across the audio landscape. We offer content for every type of listener with verticals including reality TV, sports, true crime self-help, and business. The visibility and reach of our network is evident with shows which consistently rank in the top 100 on the Apple Charts.

Recent Developments for the Quarter Ended December 31, 2024

During the quarter ended December 31, 2024, we expanded our programming slate to 194 shows and surpassed 3.8 billion network downloads.

In December 2024, we entered into an agreement with ART19, a subsidiary of Amazon, which is expected to generate revenue exceeding \$25 million for our 2025 calendar year.

We were recently ranked #8 on the December 2024 list of Top Podcast Publishers by the podcast metric company Podtrac.

As of the date of this Quarterly Report, we have continued to expand our slate of original programming, having acquired exclusive rights to certain podcasts, including ownership and intellectual property and derivative rights to several true crime podcasts for potential television and/or film projects and distribution.

We are also actively pursuing potential other podcasts, shows and other asset acquisitions consistent with our strategy.

Our Business Model

We are an Ad-Supported Service that provides free content to listeners via their mobile and desktop devices. We generate revenue from the sale of audio, video and social advertising delivered through advertising impressions. We generally enter into arrangements with advertising agencies that purchase advertising on our platform on behalf of the agencies' clients. These advertising arrangements typically specify the type of advertising product, pricing, insertion dates, and number of impressions in a stated period. Revenue for our Ad-Supported segment is affected primarily by the number of a show's listeners and our ability to provide innovative advertising products that are relevant to our Ad-Supported Users and enhance returns for our advertising partners. Our advertising strategy centers on the belief that advertising products that are based on content and are relevant to the Ad-Supported User can enhance Ad-Supported Users' experiences and provide even greater returns for advertisers through the strength of our host-read embedded promos. According to a Super Listener Survey in 2021, an estimated 49% of listeners believe the hosts actually use the products and services they recommend and 60% of podcast listeners say they have bought something from hearing a podcast ad. Offering advertisers additional ways to purchase advertising on a programmatic basis is another key way that we expand our portfolio of advertising products and enhance advertising revenue. Furthermore, we continue to focus on analytics and measurement tools to evaluate, demonstrate, and improve the effectiveness of advertising campaigns on our platform.

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When we onboard new talent both parties have the common interest of creating content that advertisers want to purchase. We craft our deals with a percentage split of the advertising revenue (host-read embedded ads, DAI and programmatic) which strengthens our partnerships because when advertisers spend, we all win.

Key Factors Affecting Our Performance

We believe that the growth and future success of our business depends on many factors. While each of these factors presents significant opportunities for our business, they also pose important challenges that we must successfully address in order to sustain our growth and improve our results of operations.

Impressions

The digital advertising industry is introducing new ways to measure and price advertising inventory. For example, a significant portion of advertisers are in the process of moving from purchasing advertisement impressions based on the number of advertisements served by the applicable ad server to a new “viewable” impression standard (based on number of pixels in view and duration) for select products. In the absence of a uniform industry standard, agencies and advertisers have adopted several different measurement methodologies and standards. In addition, measurement services may require technological integrations, which are still being evaluated by the advertising industry without an agreed-upon industry standard metric. As these trends in the industry continue to evolve, our advertising revenue may be adversely affected by the availability, accuracy, and utility of the available analytics and measurement technologies as well as our ability to successfully implement and operationalize such technologies and standards.

Further, the digital advertising industry is shifting to data-driven technologies and advertising products, such as automated buying. These data-driven advertising products and automated buying technologies allow publishers and advertisers to use data to target advertising toward specific groups of users who are more likely to be interested in the advertising message delivered to them. These advertising products and programmatic technologies are currently more developed in terms of advertising technology and industry adoption on the web than they are on mobile or on other software applications, and may not integrate with our desktop software version of the ad-supported services. Because the majority of our ad-supported user hours occur on mobile devices, if we are unable to deploy effective solutions to monetize the mobile device usage by our ad-supported user base, our ability to attract advertising spend, and ultimately our advertising revenue, may be adversely affected by this shift. In addition, we rely on third-party advertising technology platforms to participate in automated buying, and if these platforms cease to operate or experience instability in their business models, it also may adversely affect our ability to capture advertising spend.

We generate revenue by charging a cost per thousand impressions (“CPM”) based on the volume of purchased digital ads that we measure on behalf of these customers. If the volume of impressions we measure does not continue to grow or decreases for any reason, our business will suffer. For example, if digital ad spending remains constant and our advertiser customers transition to higher CPM ad inventory, overall impression volumes may decrease, which may result in fewer impressions for us to verify and a corresponding decline in our revenues.

Podcast Services

Our podcasts are available to users online alongside LiveOne’s digital Internet radio. Our users are able to listen to a variety of podcasts, from music, radio personalities, news, entertainment, comedy and sports. The podcasts are available on our platform, the LiveOne platforms and also on other leading podcast listening platforms, though various car manufacturers such as Apple Music, Spotify, and Amazon. We monetize podcasts through paid advertising. We own one of the largest networks of podcast content in North America, which has over 300 exclusive podcast shows that produces over 182 episodes per week and has generated over 3.6 billion downloads during the year ended March 31, 2024.

In addition to our core business, we also built, own and operate a solution for the growing number of independent podcasters, LaunchPadOne. LaunchPadOne is a self-publishing podcast platform, created to provide a low or no cost tool for independent podcasters without access to parent podcasting networks or state of the art equipment to create shows. LaunchPadOne serves as a talent pool for us to find new podcasts and talent.

Key Business Metric

We review various operating and financial metrics, including the number of podcasts downloaded to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate business plans, and make strategic decisions. However, while we believe that other than the number of podcasts downloaded on our platform, such metrics do not materially help to evaluate our business, measure our performance or provide a better understanding of our results, our management uses its experience and understanding of the podcasting and advertising industry to evaluate such metrics, as well as CPM and various underlying podcast agreement terms (such as minimum guarantee payments, term, marketing spend) and others, such as advertiser engagement with a show, on a show by show basis and in totality across all shows on our network to predict our future business and financial performance. Accordingly, we are not aware of any uniform standards for calculating these key metrics, which may hinder comparability with other companies who may calculate similarly-titled metrics in a different way, and provide the number of podcasts downloaded on our platform as the metric that we believe provides the best understanding of our results, as more fully discussed below.

	Year Ended March 31,		YoY Growth	Nine Months Ended December 31,		YoY Growth
	2024	2023		2024	2023	
Number of podcast downloads	368,812,413	617,445,568	(40)%	155,469,000	309,655,413	(50)%

The decrease in the number of podcast downloads is largely due to modified download behavior by Apple iOS 17 as it continues to be adopted by podcast listeners, as well as the departure of non-revenue generating partner networks from our podcast network.

Number of Podcast Downloads

We are an Ad-Supported Service that provides free content to listeners via their mobile and desktop devices. We generate revenue from the sale of audio, video and social advertising delivered through advertising impressions. We generally enter into arrangements with advertising agencies that purchase advertising on our platform on behalf of the agencies' clients. These advertising arrangements typically specify the type of advertising product, pricing, insertion dates, and number of impressions in a stated period. Revenue for our Ad-Supported segment is affected primarily by the number of a show's listeners and our ability to provide innovative advertising products that are relevant to our Ad-Supported Users and enhance returns for our advertising partners. Therefore, we believe our ability to grow and measure our effectiveness of advertisers is dependent on tracking the number of podcast downloaded on our platform.

Components of Results of Operations

Revenue

We generate revenue primarily from the sale of audio, video, and display advertising space to third-party advertising exchanges. Revenues are recognized based on delivery of impressions over the contract period to the third-party exchanges, either when an ad is placed for listening or viewing by a visitor or when the visitor “clicks through” on the advertisement. The advertising exchange companies report the variable advertising revenue performed on a monthly basis which represents our efforts to satisfy the performance obligation. We earn advertising revenues primarily for fees earned from advertisement placement purchased by the customer during the time the podcast is delivered to the viewing audience, under the terms and conditions as set forth in the applicable podcasting agreement calculated using impressions.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists of direct costs comprised of revenue sharing expenses owed to content creators and commissions.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses consist of cost of sales, product development, sales and marketing, and general and administrative expenses. Personnel-related expenses are the most significant component of operating expenses and consist of salaries, benefits, stock-based compensation expense, and, in the case of sales and marketing expenses, sales commissions. Operating expenses also include an allocation of overhead costs for facilities and shared IT-related expenses. As we continue to invest in our business, we expect our operating expenses to continue to increase in dollar amount, and although we believe our operating expenses as a percentage of revenue will decrease over the longer term, we expect operating expenses as a percentage of revenue will increase in the short term as we invest in product innovation and sales growth and incur additional professional services and compliance costs as we operate as a public company.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and Marketing include direct and indirect costs related to our event advertising and marketing. Additionally, sales and marketing include merchandising advertising and royalty costs. Advertising expenses to promote our services are expensed as incurred.

Product Development

Product development costs not capitalized are primarily expenses for research and development, product and content development activities, including internal software development and improvement costs which have not been capitalized by us.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related expenses for our finance, human resources, information technology, and legal organizations. These expenses also include non-personnel costs, such as outside legal, accounting, and other professional fees, software subscriptions, as well as certain tax, license, and insurance-related expenses, and allocated overhead costs.

We also recognized certain expenses as part of our transition to a publicly-traded company, consisting of professional fees and other expenses. In the quarters leading up to the listing of our common stock, we incurred professional fees and expenses, and in the quarter of our listing we incurred fees paid to our financial advisors in addition to other professional fees and expenses related to such listing. After the listing of our common stock, we continue to incur additional expenses as a result of operating as a public company, including costs to comply with the rules and regulations applicable to companies listed on a U.S. securities exchange and costs related to compliance and reporting obligations pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In addition, as a public company, we continue to incur additional costs associated with accounting, compliance, insurance, and investor relations. As a result, we expect our general and administrative expenses to continue to increase in dollar amount for the foreseeable future but to generally decrease as a percentage of our revenue over the longer term, although the percentage may fluctuate from period to period depending on the timing and amount of our general and administrative expenses, including in the short term as we expect to incur increased compliance and professional service costs.

Other Income (Expense), Net

Other income (expense), net consists primarily of interest expense and gain/losses on derivatives.

Results of Operations**Three Months Ended December 31, 2024, as compared to Three Months Ended December 31, 2023**

The following tables set forth our results of operations for the periods presented. The period-to-period comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue:	\$ 12,710	\$ 10,442
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales	11,983	9,387
Sales and marketing	894	732
Product development	9	15
General and administrative	1,281	2,601
Amortization of intangible assets	125	307
Total operating expenses	<u>14,292</u>	<u>13,042</u>
Income (loss) from operations	(1,582)	(2,600)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	-	-
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	-
Total other income (expense), net	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Loss before provision for income taxes	(1,582)	(2,600)
Provision for income taxes	1	-
Net loss	<u>\$ (1,583)</u>	<u>\$ (2,600)</u>
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.11)</u>
Weighted average common shares – basic and diluted	<u>24,535,258</u>	<u>23,072,179</u>

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The following table sets forth the depreciation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Depreciation expense			
Cost of sales	\$ 37	\$ 40	(8)%
Sales and marketing	21	15	40%
General and administrative	5	5	0%
Total depreciation expense	\$ 63	\$ 60	5%

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Stock-based compensation expense			
Cost of sales	\$ 23	\$ 302	(92)%
Sales and marketing	84	98	(14)%
General and administrative	572	1,386	(59)%
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 679	\$ 1,786	(62)%

The following table sets forth our results of operations, as a percentage of revenue, for the periods presented:

	Three Months Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	
Revenue	100%	100%	
Operating expenses			
Cost of sales	94%	90%	
Sales and marketing	7%	7%	
Product development	0%	0%	
General and administrative	10%	25%	
Amortization of intangible assets	1%	3%	
Total operating expenses	112%	125%	
Income (loss) from operations	(12)%	(25)%	
Other income (expense), net	0%	0%	
Loss before income taxes	(12)%	(25)%	
Income tax provision	0%	0%	
Net loss	(12)%	(25)%	

Revenue

Revenue increased \$2.3 million, or 22%, to \$12.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$10.4 million for the months ended December 31, 2023. The increase in revenue was primarily due to growth in barter revenue and advertising inventory.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$2.6 million, or 28%, to \$12.0 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$9.4 million for the months ended December 31, 2023. The increase was in line with our revenue growth as revenue share splits with our content creators remained consistent.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 894	\$ 732	22%
Product development	9	15	(40)%
General and administrative	1,281	2,601	(51)%
Amortization of intangible assets	125	307	(59)%
Total Other Operating Expenses	\$ 2,309	\$ 3,655	(37)%

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and Marketing expenses increased by \$0.2 million, or 22%, to \$0.9 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$0.7 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023. The increase was primarily due to an increase in advertising spending as the amount of marketing programs was increased.

Product Development

Product development expenses decreased by \$6,000, or 40%, to \$9,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$15,000 for the three months ended December 31, 2023, as no significant projects took place during both periods.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$1.3 million, or 51%, to \$1.3 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$2.6 million for the three months ended December 31, 2023, as we incurred additional cost for stock-based compensation in the prior year.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets decreased by \$0.2 million, or 59%, to \$0.1 million for the three months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$0.3 million during the three months ended December 31, 2023. The decrease can be attributed to the decrease in content related amortization associated with the acquisition of certain podcasts.

Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024, as compared to Nine Months Ended December 31, 2023

The following tables set forth our results of operations for the periods presented. The period-to-period comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue:	\$ 38,022	\$ 31,595
Operating expenses:		
Cost of sales	34,834	26,666
Sales and marketing	2,618	3,433
Product development	40	70
General and administrative	4,130	4,736
Impairment of intangible assets	176	-
Amortization of intangible assets	830	523
Total operating expenses	42,628	35,428
Income (loss) from operations	(4,606)	(3,833)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	-	(2,247)
Change in fair value of derivatives	-	(7,603)
Total other income (expense), net	-	(9,850)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(4,606)	(13,683)
Provision for income taxes	12	-
Net loss	\$ (4,618)	\$ (13,683)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.64)
Weighted average common shares – basic and diluted	24,133,630	21,252,375

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The following table sets forth the depreciation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Depreciation expense			
Cost of sales	\$ 113	\$ 110	3%
Sales and marketing	67	58	16%
General and administrative	15	15	0%
Total depreciation expense	\$ 195	\$ 183	7%

The following table sets forth the stock-based compensation expense included in the above line items (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Stock-based compensation expense			
Cost of sales	\$ 69	\$ 668	(90)%
Sales and marketing	42	261	(84)%
General and administrative	1,861	1,795	4%
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,972	\$ 2,724	(28)%

The following table sets forth our results of operations, as a percentage of revenue, for the periods presented:

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue	100%	100%
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	92%	84%
Sales and marketing	7%	11%
Product development	0%	0%
General and administrative	11%	15%
Amortization of intangible assets	2%	2%
Total operating expenses	112%	112%
Income (loss) from operations	(12)%	(12)%
Other income (expense), net	0%	(31)%
Loss before income taxes	(12)%	(43)%
Income tax provision	0%	0%
Net loss	(12)%	(43)%

Revenue

Revenue increased \$6.4 million, or 20%, to \$38.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$31.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023. The increase in revenue was primarily due to growth in barter revenue and advertising inventory.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$8.2 million, or 31%, to \$34.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$26.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023. The increase was in line with our revenue growth as revenue share splits with our content creators remained consistent.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses were as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Sales and marketing expenses	\$ 2,618	\$ 3,433	(24)%
Product development	40	70	(43)%
General and administrative	4,130	4,736	(13)%
Amortization of intangible assets	830	523	59%
Impairment of intangible assets	176	-	100%
Total Other Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 7,794</u>	<u>\$ 8,762</u>	<u>(11)%</u>

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and Marketing expenses decreased by \$0.8 million, or 24%, to \$2.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$3.4 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023. The decrease was primarily due to reduced spending on marketing programs.

Product Development

Product development expenses decreased by \$30,000, or 43%, to \$40,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$70,000 for the nine months ended December 31, 2023, as no significant projects took place during the period.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses decreased by \$0.6 million, or 13%, to \$4.1 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$4.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023, as we incurred additional cost for stock-based compensation in the prior year.

Amortization of Intangible Assets

Amortization of intangible assets increased by \$0.3 million, or 59%, to \$0.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$0.5 million during the nine months ended December 31, 2023. The increase can be attributed to the increase in content related intangibles associated with the acquisition of certain podcasts.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

Impairment of intangible assets increased \$0.2 million, or 100%, to \$0.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to none for the nine months ended December 31, 2023, which is attributed to the cancellation of a show previously acquired (see Note 4 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets).

Total Other Income (Expense)

Total other income (expense) was as follows (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,		% Change
	2024	2023	
Total other income (expense), net	\$ -	\$ (9,850)	-100%

Total other expense decreased by \$9.9 million, or 100%, to none for the nine months ended December 31, 2024, as compared to \$9.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023. The decrease is due to a decrease of \$7.6 million of gain attributed to our warrant liability and derivative liability associated with the Bridge Loan and a decrease of \$2.2 million in interest expense attributed to our Bridge Loan which was converted in September of 2023.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following table presents certain non-GAAP financial measures, along with the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP measure, for each period presented below. In addition to our results determined in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe these non-GAAP financial measures are useful in evaluating our operating performance. See below for a description of the non-GAAP financial measures and their limitations as an analytical tool. A reconciliation is also provided below for each non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable financial measure stated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Contribution Margin

Contribution Margin is a non-GAAP financial measure defined as Revenue less Cost of Sales.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that we define as net income (loss) before (a) non-cash GAAP purchase accounting adjustments for certain deferred revenue and costs, (b) legal, accounting and other professional fees directly attributable to acquisition activity, (c) employee severance payments and third party professional fees directly attributable to acquisition or corporate realignment activities, (d) certain non-recurring expenses associated with legal settlements or reserves for legal settlements in the period that pertain to historical matters that existed at acquired companies prior to their purchase date, (e) depreciation and amortization (including goodwill and intangible asset impairment, if any), and (f) certain stock-based compensation expense. We use Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate the performance of our operating segment. We believe that information about Adjusted EBITDA assists investors by allowing them to evaluate changes in the operating results of our business separate from non-operational factors that affect net income (loss), thus providing insights into both operations and the other factors that affect reported results. Adjusted EBITDA is not calculated or presented in accordance with GAAP. A limitation of the use of Adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure is that it does not reflect the periodic costs of certain amortizing assets used in generating revenue in our business. Accordingly, Adjusted EBITDA should be considered in addition to, and not as a substitute for, operating income (loss), net income (loss), and other measures of financial performance reported in accordance with GAAP. Furthermore, this measure may vary among other companies; thus, Adjusted EBITDA as presented herein may not be comparable to similarly titled measures of other companies.

Adjusted EBITDA Margin

Adjusted EBITDA Margin is a non-GAAP financial measure that we define as the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to Revenue.

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The following table sets forth the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net loss, the most comparable GAAP financial measure for the three and nine months ended December 31, 2024 (in thousands):

	Net Income (Loss)	Depreciation and Amortization	Stock-Based Compensation	Non- Recurring Acquisition and Realignment Costs	Other (Income) Expense	(Benefit) Provision for Taxes	Adjusted EBITDA
Three Months Ended December 31, 2024							
Total	\$ (1,583)	\$ 188	\$ 718	\$ 6	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (670)
Three Months Ended December 31, 2023							
Total	\$ (2,600)	\$ 372	\$ 1,786	\$ 86	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (356)
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2024							
Total	\$ (4,618)	\$ 1,201	\$ 1,972	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ 12	\$ (1,389)
Nine Months Ended December 31, 2023							
Total	\$ (13,683)	\$ 710	\$ 2,724	\$ 804	\$ 9,850	\$ -	\$ 405

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of Contribution Margin to Revenue, the most comparable GAAP financial measure (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Revenue:	\$ 12,710	\$ 10,442
Less:		
Cost of sales	(11,983)	(9,387)
Amortization of developed technology	(57)	(58)
Gross Profit	670	997
Add back amortization of developed technology:	57	58
Contribution Margin	\$ 727	\$ 1,055
Nine Months Ended December 31,		
	2024	2023
Revenue:	\$ 38,022	\$ 31,595
Less:		
Cost of sales	(34,834)	(26,666)
Amortization of developed technology	(178)	(112)
Gross Profit	3,010	4,817
Add back amortization of developed technology:	178	112
Contribution Margin	\$ 3,188	\$ 4,929

Limitations and Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Non-GAAP financial measures are presented for supplemental informational purposes only. Non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for financial information presented under U.S. GAAP. There are a number of limitations related to the use of non-GAAP financial measures versus comparable financial measures determined under U.S. GAAP. For example, other companies in our industry may calculate these non-GAAP financial measures differently or may use other measures to evaluate their performance. In addition, free cash flow does not reflect our future contractual commitments and the total increase or decrease of our cash balance for a given period. All of these limitations could reduce the usefulness of these non-GAAP financial measures as analytical tools. Investors are encouraged to review the related U.S. GAAP financial measures and the reconciliations of these non-GAAP financial measures to their most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures and to not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Current Financial Condition

As of December 31, 2024, our principal sources of liquidity were our cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$0.6 million, which primarily are invested in cash in banking institutions in the U.S. The vast majority of our cash proceeds were received as a result of our operations, completed private placement offering (the “Bridge Loan”) of our unsecured convertible notes with an original issue discount of 10% (the “OID”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$8.8 million (the “Bridge Notes”), which were converted in full in September 2023, and intercompany loans from our parent, LiveOne. As of December 31, 2024, we had a related party payable balance of \$0.8 million. Our parent is required to maintain a minimum cash balance as a result of debt covenants on its debt.

On July 15, 2022, we completed a private placement offering of the Bridge Notes for gross proceeds of \$8.0 million. In connection with the sale of the Bridge Notes, the holders of the Bridge Note received the Bridge Warrants, and we issued the Placement Agent Warrants to the placement agent. The Bridge Notes were scheduled to mature on July 15, 2023, subject to a one-time three-month extension at our election. We elected the extension and extended the maturity date to October 15, 2023. The Bridge Notes bore interest at a rate of 10% per annum payable on maturity. On September 8, 2023, we completed our direct listing on The NASDAQ Capital Market (our spin-out from LiveOne to become a standard publicly trading company) and as a result of the direct listing, all of the remaining Bridge Notes (including interest thereunder) in the aggregate amount of approximately \$7.02 million converted into approximately 2,341,000 shares of our common stock.

In August 2023, LiveOne entered into a \$1.7 million secured loan with Capchase which accrues interest at 8% and matures 30 months from issuance (the “Capchase Loan”). On September 8, 2023 and effective as of August 22, 2023, LiveOne entered into a new Business Loan Agreement with the senior credit facility provider to convert the senior credit facility into an assets backed loan credit facility, which shall continue to be collateralized by a first lien on all of the assets of LiveOne and its subsidiaries (the “ABL Credit Facility”). The Business Loan Agreement provides LiveOne with borrowing capacity of up to the Borrowing Base (as defined in the Business Loan Agreement). Pursuant to the Business Loan Agreement, the requirement that LiveOne and its related entities shall at all times maintain a certain minimum deposit with the senior credit facility provider was reduced from \$7,000,000 to \$5,000,000. On January 28, 2025, LiveOne entered into a new Business Loan Agreement (the “2025 Business Loan Agreement”) with the senior lender to update certain terms of the ABL Credit Facility, including to reduce the principal amount outstanding under the promissory note underlying the ABL Credit Facility (the “Promissory Note”) to \$3,750,000, reflecting LiveOne’s repayment of the ABL Credit Facility as of such date, and to extend the maturity date of the Promissory Note to November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the Change in Terms Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2025 (the “2025 Change in Terms Agreement”), entered into between LiveOne and the senior lender in connection with the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, LiveOne agreed to repay the remaining outstanding principal amount of the Promissory Note in 9 equal monthly payments of \$400,000 each beginning February 20, 2025, and the final 10th payment of \$151,291.67 on November 20, 2025. Pursuant to the 2025 Business Loan Agreement, the requirement that LiveOne and its related entities shall at all times maintain a certain minimum cash deposit with the senior lender is maintained at \$5,000,000. The ABL Credit Facility continues to be collateralized by a first lien on all of the assets of LiveOne and its subsidiaries, including the Company. In November and December 2024 and in January 2025, LiveOne repaid a total of \$3.25 million of the principal amount underlying the ABL Credit Facility and accordingly decreased the size of the facility to \$3.75 million. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne was in compliance with all covenants under the Capchase Loan and the ABL Credit Facility.

As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne’s total outstanding consolidated indebtedness was \$5.2 million, net of fees and discounts, which consisted of ABL Credit Facility and the Capchase Loan. The ABL Credit Facility documents contain a covenant that if a material adverse change occurs in its financial condition, or such lender reasonably believes the prospect of payment or performance of their loan is materially impaired, the lender at its option may immediately accelerate their debt and require LiveOne to repay all outstanding amounts owed thereunder. For example, if for any reason LiveOne fails to comply with the terms of its settlement agreement with SoundExchange, its senior credit facility provider may declare an event of default and at its option may immediately accelerate its debt and require LiveOne and/or us to repay all outstanding amounts owed under the senior credit facility, which would materially adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

On October 1, 2024, LiveOne announced an amended relationship with our largest OEM customer. The OEM customer will no longer subsidize our products to some of its customers, however, LiveOne will offer all OEM customer vehicles in North America the opportunity to convert to become direct subscribers of LiveOne’s LiveOne music app. The direct subscription to the LiveOne app will allow such users for the first time to access their LiveOne music and LiveOne’s other service offerings directly across all of their devices. LiveOne’s music streaming button/icon, which allows users to directly connect their subscription to LiveOne, is expected to remain in the OEM customer’s music streaming services dashboard in perpetuity. The OEM customer will continue to pay LiveOne monthly for grandfathered vehicles for the term of the OEM license agreement. Accordingly, the change in LiveOne’s relationship with the OEM customer in October 2024 is likely to cause its liquidity and cash flows to fluctuate significantly beyond December 31, 2024, which may then have an impact on our liquidity and potentially cause our liquidity to fluctuate significantly beyond December 31, 2024. LiveOne’s liquidity will depend upon its ability to convert as many of the OEM drivers as possible to become direct subscribers of its LiveOne app and the OEM customer continuing to pay for any grandfather users, as well as LiveOne’s ability to enter into new B2B agreements to provide its services that could materially contribute to our liquidity and cash flows, which may then have an impact on our liquidity and potentially cause our liquidity to fluctuate significantly. In addition, LiveOne’s liquidity will depend on its ability to negotiate with its music labels, publishers and other partners to achieve flexibility in the terms of its license agreements to match our OEM driver conversions, which may then have an impact on our liquidity and potentially cause our liquidity to fluctuate significantly. Furthermore, LiveOne’s liquidity will be dependent on its ability to extend and/or refinance the terms of its senior secured line of credit and/or its ability to pay any amounts that LiveOne has agreed to pay under the SX Settlement Agreement, which may then have an impact on our liquidity and potentially cause our liquidity to fluctuate significantly.

We are looking to secure additional interim financing in the immediate future, which is needed to continue our current level of operations in the future and satisfy our obligations. In the absence of additional sources of liquidity, management anticipates that existing cash resources will not be sufficient to meet current operating and liquidity needs beyond February 2026. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional liquidity or be successful in raising additional funds or that such required funds, if available, will be available on attractive terms, or at all, or that they will not have a significant dilutive effect on our existing stockholders. In addition, management is unable to determine at this time whether any of these potential sources of liquidity will be adequate to support our future business operations. While we do not currently anticipate delays or hindrances to our current business operations and initiatives schedule due to liquidity constraints, without additional funding we may not be able to continue our current level of business operations in the future.

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As reflected in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, we have a history of losses and had working capital of \$0.4 million as of December 31, 2024. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern within one year from the date that the financial statements are issued. In addition, our independent registered public accounting firm in their audit report to our financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024 expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to execute our strategy and on our ability to raise additional funds through the sale of equity and/or debt securities via public and/or private offerings.

Our long-term ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to increase revenue, reduce costs, achieve a satisfactory level of profitable operations, and obtain additional sources of suitable and adequate financing. Our ability to continue as a going concern is also dependent its ability to further develop and execute on our business plan. We may also have to reduce certain overhead costs through the reduction of salaries and other means and settle liabilities through negotiation. There can be no assurance that management's attempts at any or all of these endeavors will be successful.

Sources and Uses of Cash

The following table provides information regarding our cash flows for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (718)	\$ 1,786
Net cash used in investing activities	(155)	(943)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	(3,000)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ (873)	\$ (2,157)

Operating Activities

For the nine months ended December 31, 2024

Net cash used in our operating activities of \$0.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 primarily resulted from our net loss during the period of \$4.6 million, which included non-cash charges of \$3.1 million largely comprised of depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation and impairment of intangibles. In addition, \$0.8 million of the change for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 was from changes in our working capital, primarily from timing of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and related party payables.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2023

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$1.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 primarily resulted from our net loss during the period of \$13.7 million, which included non-cash charges of \$12.9 million largely comprised of depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation, change in fair value of derivatives, amortization of debt discount and non-cash interest. The remainder of our sources of cash provided by operating activities of \$2.6 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 was from changes in our working capital, primarily from timing of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred revenue.

Investing Activities

For the nine months ended December 31, 2024

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.2 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 was for the purchase of fixed assets.

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For the nine months ended December 31, 2023

Net cash used in investing activities of \$0.9 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 was comprised of the costs to purchase capitalized internally developed software costs of \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million attributed to cash paid for acquired intangibles in the acquisition of certain podcasts during such period.

Financing Activities

For the nine months ended December 31, 2024

No cash was used in or provided by financing activities for the nine months ended December 31, 2024.

For the nine months ended December 31, 2023

Net cash used in financing activities of \$3.0 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2023 attributed to repayments on the Bridge Loan.

Debt Covenants

As of December 31, 2024, we did not have any debt covenants, and LiveOne was in compliance with all covenants under the ABL Credit Facility and the Capchase Loan.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report for a discussion of new accounting pronouncements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including our President (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

As of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, we carried out an evaluation (the “Evaluation”), under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our President and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Exchange Act. Based upon that evaluation in our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on July 1, 2024 (the “Annual Report”), our President (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Limitations of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance that it will detect or uncover failures within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in our periodic reports. Inherent limitations to any system of disclosure controls and procedures include, but are not limited to, the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of such controls by one or more persons. In addition, we have designed our system of controls based on certain assumptions, which we believe are reasonable, about the likelihood of future events, and our system of controls may therefore not achieve its desired objectives under all possible future events.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting, during the quarter ended December 31, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

CEO and CFO Certifications

Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Quarterly Report are the Certifications of our President (Principal Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer, respectively. These Certifications are required in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (the “Section 302 Certifications”). This Item 4 of this Quarterly Report, which you are currently reading, is the information concerning the Evaluation referred to above and in the Section 302 Certifications and this information should be read in conjunction with the Section 302 Certifications for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are from time to time, party to various legal proceedings arising out of our business. Certain legal proceedings in which we are involved are discussed in Note 8 - Commitments and Contingencies, to the condensed consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report, and are incorporated herein by reference. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

We operate in a rapidly changing environment that involves a number of risks, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results, some of which are beyond our control. In addition to the other information set forth in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, the risks and uncertainties that we believe are most important for you to consider are discussed in Part I-Item 1A under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report. During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, there were no material changes to the risk factors that were disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended March 31, 2024 except as noted below.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

We have incurred significant operating and net losses since our inception and anticipate that we will continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future.

As reflected in our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein, we have a history of losses, incurred significant operating and net losses in each year since our inception, including net losses of \$14.7 million and \$7.0 million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and cash provided by (used in) operating activities of \$2.2 million and \$(4.7) million for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and had cash (used in) provided by operating activities of \$(0.7) million and \$1.8 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We incurred a net loss of \$4.6 million and \$13.7 million for the nine months ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of December 31, 2024, we had an accumulated deficit of \$34.2 million and a working capital of \$1.0 million. We anticipate incurring additional losses until such time that we can generate significant increases to our revenues, and/or reduce our operating costs and losses. To date, we have financed our operations exclusively through the sale of equity securities (including convertible securities), and after our acquisition by LiveOne on July 1, 2020, through LiveOne's sale of its and our equity and/or debt securities (including convertible securities). The size of our future net losses will depend, in part, on the rate of future expenditures and our ability to significantly grow our business and increase our revenues. We expect to continue to incur substantial and increased expenses as we grow our business. We also expect an increase in our expenses associated with our operations as a publicly-traded company. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of other reasons, including unsuccessful acquisitions, costs of integrating new businesses, expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown events. As a result of the foregoing, we expect to continue to incur significant losses for the foreseeable future and we may not be able to achieve or sustain profitability.

Our ability to meet our total liabilities of \$5.6 million as of December 31, 2024, and to continue as a going concern, is dependent on our ability to increase revenue, reduce costs, achieve a satisfactory level of profitable operations, obtain additional sources of suitable and adequate financing and further develop and execute on our business plan. We may never achieve profitability, and even if we do, we may not be able to sustain being profitable. As a result of the going concern uncertainty, there is an increased risk that you could lose the entire amount of your investment in our company, which assumes the realization of our assets and the satisfaction of our liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

If LiveOne does not comply with the provisions of its ABL Credit Facility and/or the Capchase Loan, its senior lenders may terminate its obligations to LiveOne and require LiveOne and/or us to repay all outstanding amounts owed thereunder.

LiveOne's ABL Credit Facility and the Capchase Loan contain certain provisions that limit its and our operating activities, including the ABL Credit Facility containing a covenant relating to the requirement to maintain a certain amount cash (as provided in the ABL Credit Facility loan agreement). If an event of default occurs and is continuing, the ABL Credit Facility lender and/or Capchase may among other things, terminate their obligations thereunder, accelerate their debt and require LiveOne and/or us to repay all amounts thereunder. For example, on October 13, 2022, a judgement was entered in favor of SoundExchange, Inc. ("SX") against LiveOne and Slacker in the United States District Court Central District of California in the amount of approximately \$9.8 million. On February 3, 2023, LiveOne and Slacker entered into an agreement (the "SX Settlement Agreement") to settle the dispute with SX and related court judgement entered against the defendants, pursuant to which LiveOne agreed to make certain monthly payments to SX for a period of 24 months and certain other payments in the event LiveOne obtains additional financing(s), unless LiveOne or Slacker repays the judgment amount earlier pursuant to the terms of the agreement, and SX agreed not to take any action to enforce such judgment, so long as the defendants are not in default under the agreement. LiveOne's debt agreements with the ABL Credit Facility lender contains a covenant that if a material adverse change occurs in its financial condition, or such lender reasonably believes the prospect of payment or performance of their loan is materially impaired, the lender at its option may immediately accelerate their debt and require LiveOne to repay all outstanding amounts owed thereunder. If for any reason LiveOne fails to comply with the terms of the SX Settlement Agreement, its ABL Credit Facility lender may declare an event of default and at its option may immediately accelerate its debt and require LiveOne and/or us to repay all outstanding amounts owed under the ABL Credit Facility and which would then allow Capchase to declare a default under their loan agreement with us, which would materially adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition. In the event LiveOne fails to make any payment of any principal of, or interest or premium on, any indebtedness owed to the ABL Credit Facility lender, Capchase would have the right to declare a default under its loan agreement with LiveOne. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne was in compliance with all covenants under the Capchase Loan and the ABL Credit Facility.

We may be subject to risks associated with artificial intelligence and machine learning technology.

Recent technological advances in artificial intelligence (“AI”) and machine learning technology may pose risks to us. Our use of AI could give rise to legal or regulatory action, create liabilities, or materially harm our business. While we aim to develop and use AI and machine learning technology responsibly and attempt to mitigate ethical and legal issues presented by its use, we may ultimately be unsuccessful in identifying or resolving issues before they arise. Further, as the technology is rapidly evolving, costs and obligations could be imposed on us to comply with new regulations.

We also could be exposed to the risks of machine learning technology if third-party service providers or any counterparties, whether or not known to us, also use machine learning technology in their business activities. We will not be in a position to control the use of such technology in third-party products or services. Use by third-party service providers could give rise to issues pertaining to data privacy, data protection, and intellectual property considerations.

Advancements in AI Technology May Adversely Affect Our Business Model and Competitive Position.

The rapid development and adoption of AI technologies pose risks to our operations, user engagement, and revenue generation. AI tools may enable the creation of high-quality synthetic music that could compete with licensed content from our platform, reducing demand for traditional music streaming services. Additionally, the use of AI by competitors to enhance user personalization, recommend content, or improve discovery may surpass our technological capabilities, potentially diminishing our market share.

Further, our reliance on AI for functions such as recommendation algorithms, fraud detection, and content moderation introduces operational risks. Errors or biases in our AI systems could result in a poor user experience, reduced engagement, or potential reputational harm. If we fail to maintain or advance our AI capabilities or if we are perceived as lagging behind in AI innovation, our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Moreover, as regulators worldwide consider new policies regarding AI development, use, and intellectual property rights, our business may face increased compliance costs or limitations on our ability to use AI tools effectively. Such regulations could impact the availability or cost of AI technologies and hinder our ability to innovate, further exacerbating competitive pressures.

Wildfires and Other Natural Disasters in and Around Los Angeles May Disrupt Our Operations and Adversely Impact Our Business.

Our headquarters and a significant portion of our operations are located in Los Angeles, a region prone to wildfires and other natural disasters such as earthquakes and power outages. Wildfires, in particular, pose a material risk to our physical infrastructure, employee safety, and overall business continuity.

In the event of a wildfire, our offices or facilities may suffer physical damage or experience operational interruptions due to evacuations, smoke contamination, or power grid failures. Such disruptions could impede our ability to maintain service availability, impacting user experience and leading to potential revenue loss. Additionally, prolonged wildfires may affect our employees’ ability to work safely, either in-office or remotely, further affecting productivity and operations.

We may also incur significant costs related to disaster recovery efforts, relocation of personnel, or investments in infrastructure to mitigate future risks. While we maintain disaster recovery and business continuity plans, these measures may not fully protect against the adverse effects of natural disasters.

Increased data protection regulation may result in increased complexities and risk in connection with the operation of our business and our products.

Our business is highly dependent on information systems and technology. The costs related to cyber or other security threats or disruptions may not be fully insured or indemnified by other means. Cybersecurity has become a priority for regulators in the U.S. and around the world. Recently, the SEC adopted rules requiring public companies to disclose material cybersecurity incidents on Form 8-K and periodic disclosure of a registrant’s cybersecurity risk management, strategy, and governance in annual reports. The rules became effective beginning with annual reports for fiscal years ending on or after December 15, 2023, beginning with Form 8-Ks on December 18, 2023. The SEC has also particularly focused on cybersecurity, and we expect increased scrutiny of our policies and systems designed to manage our cybersecurity risks and our related disclosures as a result. We also expect to face increased costs to comply with the new SEC rules, including increased costs for cybersecurity training and management. The SEC has indicated in recent periods that one of its examination priorities for the Division of Examinations is to continue to examine cybersecurity procedures and controls, including testing the implementation of these procedures and controls.

There may be substantial financial penalties or fines for breach of privacy laws (which may include insufficient security for our personal or other sensitive information). Non-compliance with any applicable privacy or data security laws represents a serious risk to our business. Some jurisdictions have also enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals of data security breaches involving certain types of personal information. Breaches in security could potentially jeopardize our or our stockholders’ or counterparties’ confidential or other information processed and stored in, or transmitted through, our computer systems and networks (or those of our third-party vendors), or otherwise cause interruptions or malfunctions in our or our stockholders’ or our counterparties’ or third parties’ operations, which could result in significant losses, increased costs, disruption of our business, liability to our stockholders and other counterparties, fines or penalties, litigation, regulatory intervention or reputational damage, which could also lead to loss of stockholders.

Finally, there has been significant evolution and developments in the use of AI technologies. We cannot fully determine the impact or cybersecurity risk of such evolving technology to our business at this time.

If we do not respond to technological innovations or changes or upgrade our technology systems, our growth prospects and results of operations could be adversely affected.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality, features and security of our technology infrastructure. Infrastructure

upgrades may require significant capital investment outside of the normal course of business. In the future, we will likely need to improve and upgrade our technology, database systems and network infrastructure to allow our business to grow in both size and scope. Without such improvements, our operations might suffer from unanticipated system disruptions, slow performance or unreliable service levels, any of which could negatively affect our ability to provide rapid customer service. We may face significant delays in introducing new services or developing new technologies. Moreover, if we do not keep pace with the rapid innovations and changes taking place in information technology in our industry, we could be at a competitive disadvantage. Further, the rapid dissemination and increasing transparency of information, particularly for public companies, increases the risks to our business that could result from negative media or announcements about ethics lapses, improper behavior or other operational problems, which could lead clients to terminate or reduce their relationships with us. If competitors introduce new products and services using new technologies, our proprietary technology and systems may become less competitive, and our business may be harmed. In addition, the expansion and improvement of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources, with no assurance that our business will improve.

Risks Related to Our Company

For the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, our management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting were not effective due to the existence of material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting during such periods. While such weaknesses were subsequently remediated, if we are unable to maintain effective disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis or prevent fraud could be impaired, and the market price of our securities may be negatively affected.

Effective internal controls over financial reporting are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and, together with adequate disclosure controls and procedures, are designed to prevent fraud. Any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation could cause us to fail to meet PodcastOne's reporting obligations. In addition, any testing by our Company conducted in connection with Section 404, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, if and when required, may reveal additional deficiencies in its internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses or that may require prospective or retroactive changes to our consolidated financial statements or identify other areas for further attention or improvement. For our fiscal years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023, our management conducted an assessment of its disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that they were ineffective for each of such periods, due to the existence of certain material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, which were subsequently remediated. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

If we are unable to establish and maintain proper and effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, it may not be able to produce timely and accurate financial statements.

Risks Related to Our Relationship with LiveOne and its Indebtedness

LiveOne may not have the ability to repay the amounts then due under its ABL Credit Facility, Capchase Loan and/or SX Settlement Agreement.

At maturity, the outstanding principal amount of LiveOne's senior secured ABL Credit Facility and Capchase Loan, will become due and payable by LiveOne. As of December 31, 2024, \$1.4 million of LiveOne's total indebtedness is due in fiscal 2025 and \$3.7 million thereafter. LiveOne's failure to repay any outstanding amount of its ABL Credit Facility would constitute a default under such facility. A default would increase the interest rate to the default rate under the ABL Credit Facility or the maximum rate permitted by applicable law until such amount is paid in full and may materially adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

In addition, pursuant to the terms of the SX Settlement Agreement, LiveOne and Slacker was required to pay SX the amount of \$9,765,397 in equal monthly payments, subject to increase in the event LiveOne or Slacker complete certain future financings. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne and Slacker owed \$4.1 million to SX under the SX Settlement Agreement. The SX Settlement Agreement, as amended in January 2025, requires LiveOne and Slacker to pay SX the remaining sum on or before February 1, 2027 in 24 equal monthly payments (excluding the January 2024 payment paid by LiveOne and Slacker as of the date of this Quarterly Report). If for any reason LiveOne or Slacker fail to comply with the terms of the SX Settlement Agreement, SX will have the right to declare a default under the SX Settlement Agreement and at its option require LiveOne and/or Slacker to repay all outstanding amounts owed thereunder and/or enforce its consent judgment and/or pursue a new judgment against LiveOne and Slacker, which may materially adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition. As of December 31, 2024, LiveOne and Slacker owed \$4.9 million to SX under the SX Settlement Agreement.

A default under the ABL Credit Facility could also lead to a default under agreements governing our future indebtedness. If the repayment of the related indebtedness were to be accelerated after any applicable notice or grace periods, LiveOne may not have sufficient funds to repay its ABL Credit Facility, the Capchase Loan or make cash payments thereon. Furthermore, upon the occurrence and during the continuation of any event of default, the ABL Credit Facility provider shall have the right to, among other things, take possession of LiveOne's, our Company's and LiveOne's and our respective subsidiaries' assets and property constituting the collateral thereunder and the right to assign, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the collateral. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of any event of default under the Capchase Loan, Capchase shall have the right to, among other things, take possession of certain assets and property of LiveOne constituting the collateral thereunder and the right to assign, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or any part of such collateral.

LiveOne's debt agreements contain restrictive and financial covenants that may limit our operating flexibility, and LiveOne's substantial indebtedness may limit cash flow available to invest in the ongoing needs of our business.

LiveOne has a significant amount of indebtedness. Its total outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2024 was \$5.2 million, net of fees and discounts. In addition, while LiveOne has certain restrictions and covenants with its current indebtedness, LiveOne could in the future incur additional indebtedness beyond such amount. LiveOne's existing debt agreements with the senior lenders contain certain restrictive covenants that limit our ability to merge with other companies or consummate certain changes of control, make certain investments, pay dividends or repurchase shares of our common stock, transfer or dispose of assets, or enter into various specified transactions. We therefore may not be able to engage in any of the foregoing transactions unless we obtain the consent of LiveOne's senior secured lenders or terminate our existing debt agreements. LiveOne's debt agreements under the ABL Credit Facility also contain certain financial covenants, including maintaining a minimum cash amount at all times and are secured by substantially all of our assets. There is no guarantee that LiveOne, our Company and LiveOne's other subsidiaries will be able to generate sufficient cash flow or sales to meet the financial covenants or pay the principal and interest under our debt agreements or to satisfy all of the financial covenants. We may also incur significant additional indebtedness in the future.

LiveOne's substantial debt combined with its and our other financial obligations and contractual commitments could have other significant adverse consequences, including:

- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of interest on, and principal of, LiveOne's debt, which will reduce the amounts available to fund our working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts and other general corporate purposes;
- increasing our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic, industry and market conditions;
- obligating us to restrictive covenants that may reduce our ability to take certain corporate actions or obtain further debt or equity financing;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we compete; and
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt or better debt servicing options.

LiveOne intends to satisfy its current and future debt service obligations with its and our existing cash and cash equivalents and funds from external sources, including its and/or its subsidiaries' equity and/or debt financing. However, LiveOne and its subsidiaries (including our Company) may not have sufficient funds or may be unable to arrange for additional financing to pay the amounts due under our existing debt. Funds from external sources may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event of an acceleration of amounts due under our debt instruments as a result of an event of default, including upon the occurrence of an event that would reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, properties, assets or condition or a failure to pay any amount due, LiveOne and/or our Company may not have sufficient funds or may be unable to arrange for additional financing to repay LiveOne's and/or our indebtedness or to make any accelerated payments.

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

Issuance of Unregistered Securities

Other than as set forth below and as reported in our Current Reports on Form 8-K, there have been no other sales or issuances of unregistered securities during the period covered by this Quarterly Report that were not registered under the Securities Act.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, we issued 294,575 shares of our common stock valued at \$0.5 million to various consultants. We valued these shares at prices between \$0.96 and \$2.22 per share, the market price of our common stock on the date of issuance.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, we issued 178,335 shares of our common stock valued at \$0.3 million to employees. We valued these shares at prices between \$0.89 and \$4.39 per share, the market price of our common stock on the date of issuance.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2024, we issued 765,880 shares of our common stock valued at \$1.5 million to Live One, Inc. We valued these share prices between \$1.50 and \$2.00 per share.

We believe the offers, sales and issuances of the securities described above were made in reliance on the exemption from registration contained in Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act and/or Rule 506 of Regulation D promulgated thereunder and involved a transaction by an issuer not involving any public offering. Each of the recipients of securities in any transaction exempt from registration either received or had adequate access, through employment, business or other relationships, to information about us.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Period	(a) Total number of shares (or units) purchased	(b) Average price paid per share (or unit)	(c) Total number of shares (or units) purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	(d) Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares (or units) that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs*
October 1, 2024 – October 31, 2024	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,500,000
November 1, 2024 – November 30, 2024	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,500,000
December 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,500,000
Total (October 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024)	-	\$ -	-	\$ 6,500,000

* Represents LiveOne's repurchase program pursuant to which LiveOne may repurchase shares of its and/or our common stock.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 18, 2023).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment, dated September 21, 2023, to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on September 27, 2023).
3.3	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on September 18, 2023).
4.1	Form of Warrants, dated July 15, 2022, issued by the Company to the Purchasers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on December 27, 2022).
10.1	Form of Subscription Agreement, dated as of July 15, 2022, between the Company and the Purchasers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on December 27, 2022).
10.2†	The Company's 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on December 27, 2022).
10.3†	Form of Director Option Agreement under the 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2023).
10.4†	Form of Employee Option Agreement under the 2022 Equity Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2023).
10.5†	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 28, 2023, between the Company and Kit Gray (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on September 1, 2023).
10.6†	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 9, 2023, between the Company and Sue McNamara (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 15, 2023).
10.7†	Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Company and each of its directors and executive officers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2023).
10.8	Form of Lock-Up Agreement between the Company and each of its directors and executive officers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2023).
10.9	Form of Lock-Up Agreement between the Company and each of the Purchasers (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2023).
10.10	Form of Administrative Services Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2023).
10.11	Form of Separation Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement, as amended, filed with the SEC on May 10, 2023).
10.12†	The Company's 2023 Annual Bonus Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on August 15, 2023).
31.1*	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
31.2*	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
32.1**	Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104*	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: February 14, 2025

PODCASTONE, INC.

By: /s/ Kit Gray
Name: Kit Gray
Title: President
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: February 14, 2025

By: /s/ Aaron Sullivan
Name: Aaron Sullivan
Title: Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and
Principal Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CEO PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Kit Gray, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PodcastOne, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 14, 2025

/s/ Kit Gray

Kit Gray
President (Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CFO PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302
OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Aaron Sullivan, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of PodcastOne, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 14, 2025

/s/ Aaron Sullivan

Aaron Sullivan
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION OF CEO PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of PodcastOne, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Kit Gray, as the President of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Kit Gray

Kit Gray
President (Principal Executive Officer)

February 14, 2025

This Certification accompanies this Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

**CERTIFICATION OF CFO PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of PodcastOne, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2024 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, Aaron Sullivan, as the Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to the best of my knowledge, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Aaron Sullivan

Aaron Sullivan
Chief Financial Officer

February 14, 2025

This Certification accompanies this Report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and shall not be deemed filed by the Company for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.