SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10-Q/A
October 22, 2007
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# SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

# FORM 10-Q/A

**(Amendment No. 1)**

**(Mark One)**

**x QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
**For the quarterly period ended April 30, 2007**

**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: 0-21393**

# SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.

**(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

| **Delaware** | **04-3197974** |
|---|---|
| **(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)** | **(IRS Employer Identification No.)** |

**50 Nagog Park, Acton, MA 01720**

**(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)**

**Registrant s telephone number, including area code: (978) 897-0100**

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

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

Large accelerated filer ¨ Accelerated filer x Non-accelerated filer ¨

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.): YES ¨ NO x

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant s Common Stock on October 19, 2007 was 29,582,963.

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**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

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**Explanatory Note**

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-Q/A amends Items 1, 2 and 4 of Part I of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the Original 10-Q ) previously filed for the quarter ended April 30, 2007 on June 18, 2007, by SeaChange International, Inc. (the Company ). This Form 10-Q/A is filed in connection with the restatement of the Company s consolidated financial statements for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006 and with the restatement of the Company s consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, related to the accounting for the sabbatical benefit and the retrospective application of Staff Accounting Bulletin ( SAB ) No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in the Current Year Financial Statements ( SAB 108 ). The Company filed an amendment to its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, on October 19, 2007, to reflect this restatement. Financial statement information and related disclosures included in this Form 10-Q/A reflect, where appropriate, changes as a result of the restatement. No attempt has been made in this Form 10-Q/A to update other disclosures presented in the Original 10-Q, except as required to reflect the effects of the restatement. In addition, Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2 of the original filing have been amended to contain currently dated certifications from our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.

As previously disclosed in the Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 31, 2007 and September 18, 2007, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company (the Audit Committee ), in consultation with Company management, concluded that certain of the Company s previously issued consolidated financial statements should no longer be relied upon due to an error related to the accounting for the Company s employee sabbatical benefit. The effects of the restatement on the Company s consolidated financial statements as of and for the period presented here in are described in Note 1 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q/A and are also reflected in Items 2 and 4 of Part I of this Form 10-Q/A.

The Company s employee sabbatical benefit entitles employees who achieve eight years of service to twenty days of additional paid time off. The Company accounted for this employee benefit only when employees had actually taken the sabbatical or left the Company. Based on the terms of the Company s program, the Company should have accounted for its obligation for its sabbatical benefit under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences ( SFAS 43 ), once an employee achieved the requisite period of service, regardless of when the paid time off, if any, had been taken. The Company has subsequently determined that it will correct this error, along with two other errors, as a retrospective application of Staff Accounting Bulletin ( SAB ) No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Period Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements ( SAB 108 ), that were previously corrected through a $753,000 cumulative effect adjustment to decrease the accumulated deficit at February 1, 2006 in connection with the adoption of SAB 108 in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007.

In August 2007, the Company discovered that it failed to adopt the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board s ( FASB ) Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) No. 06-2, *Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43* ( EITF 06-2 ), effective for February 1, 2007. This Form10-Q/A also adopts EITF 06-2 effective for the period beginning February 1, 2007 as described in Note 2 to the condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q/A.

This adoption and related restatement effects do not include any net tax effects as the Company s deferred tax assets are fully reserved against due to the uncertainties related to the Company s ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and the inability to carry back fiscal 2008 tax losses to prior years because the Company exhausted its US tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007 (see Note 6). In accordance with the guidelines set forth in SAB 108, periods prior to February 1, 2007 are restated, and accrued expenses for fiscal 2007 and the quarter ended April 30, 2007 include accrued sabbatical expense for all employees who are eligible for sabbatical leave. The Company has determined that this change in the unrecorded liability on an annual basis, prior to and including the retrospective application of SAB 108 effective February 1, 2004, was not material in any periods prior to and including the year ended January 31, 2006.

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**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

**ITEM 1. Financial Statements**

**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

***(in thousands, except share and per share data)***

| | April 30, 2007 Restated (1) | January 31, 2007 Restated (1) (unaudited) |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | $ 38,178 | $ 31,179 |
| Marketable securities | 5,787 | 11,231 |
| Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $468 at April 30, 2007 and $466 at January 31, 2007 | 27,682 | 28,854 |
| Unbilled receivables | 6,485 | 5,562 |
| Inventories, net | 21,111 | 19,350 |
| Income taxes receivable | 383 | 409 |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets | 4,139 | 2,990 |
| Total current assets | 103,765 | 99,575 |
| Property and equipment, net | 29,411 | 30,720 |
| Marketable securities | 13,920 | 12,885 |
| Investments in affiliates | 14,674 | 14,312 |
| Intangible assets, net | 12,220 | 13,054 |
| Goodwill | 23,952 | 23,726 |
| Other assets | 4,791 | 5,024 |
| Total assets | $ 202,733 | $ 199,296 |
| **Liabilities and Stockholders Equity** | | |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | $ 10,399 | $ 10,003 |
| Income taxes payable | 1,400 | 941 |
| Other accrued expenses | 7,638 | 6,623 |
| Customer deposits | 7,676 | 2,016 |
| Deferred revenues | 19,548 | 21,806 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | 453 | 366 |
| Total current liabilities | 47,114 | 41,755 |
| Accrued other, long term | 504 | |
| Distributions and losses in excess of investment | 866 | |
| Deferred tax liabilities and income taxes payable, long-term | 2,338 | 1,121 |
| Total liabilities | 50,822 | 42,876 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 8) | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stockholders equity: | | |
| Convertible preferred stock, $0.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding | | |
| Common stock, $0.01 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 29,413,953 and 29,345,103 shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007, respectively | 294 | 293 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 185,859 | 184,976 |
| Accumulated deficit | (36,232) | (30,424) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 1,990 | 1,575 |
| Total stockholders equity | 151,911 | 156,420 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | $ 202,733 | $ 199,296 |

(1) Refer to Note 1 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

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**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

***(in thousands, except per share data)***

| | Three months ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
| | Restated (1) | Restated (1) |
| | (unaudited) | |
| Revenues: | | |
| Products | $ 20,928 | $ 18,031 |
| Services | 17,916 | 15,210 |
| | 38,844 | 33,241 |
| Cost of revenues: | | |
| Products | 9,362 | 9,459 |
| Services | 11,665 | 8,348 |
| | 21,027 | 17,807 |
| Gross profit | 17,817 | 15,434 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Research and development | 10,337 | 10,228 |
| Selling and marketing | 5,785 | 5,221 |
| General and administrative | 4,903 | 4,626 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 797 | 1,410 |
| | 21,822 | 21,485 |
| Loss from operations | (4,005) | (6,051) |
| Interest income | 468 | 393 |
| Interest expense | (1) | (9) |
| Loss before income taxes and equity income in earnings of affiliates | (3,538) | (5,667) |
| Income tax (provision) benefit | (1,263) | 1,188 |
| Equity income in earnings of affiliates | 218 | 150 |
| Net loss | $ (4,583) | $ (4,329) |
| Basic loss per share | $ (0.16) | $ (0.15) |
| Diluted loss per share | $ (0.16) | $ (0.15) |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding: | | |
| Basic | 29,389 | 28,468 |
| Diluted | 29,389 | 28,468 |

(1) Refer to Note 1 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

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**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

**INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

***(in thousands)***

| | Three months ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
| | Restated (1) | Restated (1) |
| | (unaudited) | |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | $ (4,583) | $ (4,329) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation | 2,030 | 1,727 |
| Amortization of intangibles and capitalized software | 1,156 | 1,571 |
| Inventory valuation charge | 274 | 122 |
| Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable | 75 | 103 |
| Discounts earned and amortization of premiums on marketable securities | (25) | 17 |
| Equity loss (earnings) in investments in affiliates | (218) | (150) |
| Stock-based compensation | 751 | 848 |
| Deferred income taxes | 794 | (152) |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,146 | 3,905 |
| Unbilled receivables | (923) | 173 |
| Inventories | (2,340) | (3,409) |
| Income taxes receivable | 26 | |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | (1,117) | 1,127 |
| Accounts payable | 377 | 3,272 |
| Income taxes payable | 438 | (1,699) |
| Accrued expenses | 730 | (238) |
| Accrued litigation reserve | | (7,986) |
| Customer deposits | 5,660 | 271 |
| Deferred revenues | (2,260) | (881) |
| Other | (4) | (7) |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 1,987 | (5,715) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (875) | (3,378) |
| Proceeds from sale of property and equipment | 468 | |
| Purchases of marketable securities | (7,723) | (6,789) |
| Proceeds from sale and maturity of marketable securities | 12,183 | 18,150 |
| Acquisition or formation of businesses | (154) | (15) |
| Capital distribution from investment in affiliate | 869 | |
| Net cash provided by investing activities | 4,768 | 7,968 |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs | 136 | 183 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 136 | 183 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash | 108 | 139 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 6,999 | 2,575 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 31,179 | 21,594 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | $ 38,178 | $ 24,169 |
| Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities: | | |
| Transfer of items originally classified as inventories to equipment | $ 305 | $ 1,229 |

(1) Refer to Note 1 of the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

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**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (RESTATED)**

**(unaudited)**

**1. Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SeaChange International, Inc. and its subsidiaries ( SeaChange or the Company ). SeaChange believes that the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring adjustments), necessary for a fair statement of SeaChange s financial position, results of operations and cash flows at the dates and for the periods indicated. The results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results expected for the full fiscal year or any other future periods. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended January 31, 2007, filed on October 19, 2007 included in SeaChange s Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for such fiscal year. The balance sheet at January 31, 2007 was derived from audited financial statements but does not include all disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A certain reclassification has been made to conform the prior period amounts to the current period presentation for deferred income taxes (previously presented as a part of prepaids and other assets) to a separate line within our cash flows from operating activities for the three months ended April 30, 2007. The reclassifications had no impact on the Company s results of operations or financial position.

***Restatement of Previously Issued Financial Statements***

Subsequent to the filing of the Company s fiscal 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended January 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2007, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, in consultation with Company management, concluded that, due to an accounting error related to accounting for the Company s sabbatical benefit, certain of the Company s previously issued consolidated financial statements would need to be restated. The Company identified three errors, quantified them under the dual approach method and concluded that the correction of these errors through the Consolidated Statement of Operations would be material to the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007 in the aggregate. Accordingly, the Company has determined to restate the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2007, 2006, and 2005 even though this error is not material to the Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, or Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2006 and 2005. A description of the restatement error and related impact on the Company s consolidated financial statements follows.

*Sabbatical Leave*

The Company s employee sabbatical benefit entitles employees who achieve eight years of service to twenty days of additional paid time off. The Company accounted for this employee benefit only when employees had actually taken the sabbatical or left the Company. Based on the terms of the Company s program, the Company should have accounted for its obligation for its sabbatical benefit under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 43, Accounting for Compensated Absences ( SFAS 43 ), once an employee achieved the requisite period of service, regardless of when the paid time off, if any, had been taken. The Company has determined that it will correct this error, along with two other errors, as a retrospective application of Staff Accounting Bulletin ( SAB ) No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Period Misstatements When Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements ( SAB 108 ), that were previously corrected through a $753,000 cumulative effect adjustment to decrease the accumulated deficit at February 1, 2006 in connection with the adoption of SAB 108 in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2007, in the following manner:

A decrease to accumulated deficit of $31,000 as of February 1, 2004 reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment through a restatement of the Company s Consolidated Balance Sheet and Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of and for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. The cumulative adjustment resulted from an increase to inventory of $323,000 to reflect labor and overhead costs that had, in the past, been treated as period costs and had not been capitalized as a component of inventory and an increase to accrued expenses of $292,000 to reflect the sabbatical liability which should have been accrued for in previous years.

An increase to net loss of $63,000, a reduction to net loss of $118,000 and a reduction to net income of $72,000 to be reflected through a restatement of its Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The increase to net loss of $63,000 in 2007 resulted from an increase to accrued liabilities of $63,000 to reflect the sabbatical liability which should have been accrued for during the year. The reduction to net loss of $118,000 in 2006 resulted from an increase to inventory of $300,000 to reflect labor and overhead costs that had, in the past, been treated as period costs and had not been capitalized as a component of inventory and an increase to accrued expenses of $182,000 to

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reflect the sabbatical liability which should have been accrued for during the year. The reduction to net income of $72,000 in 2005 resulted from an increase to accrued expenses of $202,000 to reflect the sabbatical liability which should have been accrued for during the year and a decrease to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of $130,000 to reflect a realized gain which should have been recognized in fiscal 2005.

An increase to the basic and diluted loss per share of $.01 and a reduction to the basic and diluted loss per share of $.01 for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and no per share change in the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005.

As described above, the Company is required to retrospectively apply SAB 108 to its previously identified two errors and unwind the cumulative effect transition adjustment previously recorded in fiscal 2007. In the fiscal 2007 Original Form 10-K, the Company elected the prospective transition method of SAB 108, quantified the two errors under the roll-over method and concluded they were immaterial, individually and in the aggregate. Inventory was increased by $623,000 to reflect labor and overhead costs that had, in the past, been treated as period costs and had not been capitalized as a component of inventory. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) was decreased by $130,000 to reflect a realized gain which should have been recognized in fiscal 2005. To record the initial application of SAB 108, SeaChange recorded a $753,000 adjustment to decrease accumulated deficit at February 1, 2006.

For the period ended April 30, 2007, the Company should have adopted the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board s ( FASB ) Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43 ( EITF 06-2 ), effective for February 1, 2007. EITF 06-2 requires companies to accrue the cost of such compensated absences over the requisite service period. The Company corrected this error by adopting EITF 06-2, effective for February 1, 2007. The Task Force allows the use of one of two specified methodologies for adopting the change in accounting principle: i) a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the year of adoption; or ii) retrospective application to all prior periods. The Company elected to use the cumulative-effect adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings resulting in an additional liability of $769,000 and a corresponding increase in the accumulated deficit of $769,000 as of February 1, 2007.

This adoption and related restatement effects do not include any net tax effects as the Company s deferred tax assets are fully reserved against due to the uncertainties related to the Company s ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and the inability to carry back fiscal 2008 tax losses to prior years because the Company exhausted its US tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007 (see Note 6). In accordance with the guidelines set forth in SAB 108, periods prior to February 1, 2007 are restated, and accrued expenses for fiscal 2007 and the fiscal quarter ended April 30, 2007 include accrued sabbatical expense for all employees who are eligible for sabbatical leave. The Company has determined that this change in the unrecorded liability on an annual basis, prior to and including the retrospective application of SAB 108 effective February 1, 2004, was not material in any periods prior to and including the year ended January 31, 2006.

*Impact of Restatements*

The following summarizes the effects of the restatements on net loss and accumulated deficit on each quarter for the periods ended April 30, 2007 and 2006;

| | Three Months Ended | |
|---|---|---|
| | **April 30, 2007** | **April 30, 2006** |
| Net loss, as previously reported | $ (4,503) | $ (4,355) |
| Pre tax restatement adjustments | | |
| Sabbatical leave | (80) | (45) |
| Capitalization of labor & overhead to inventory | | 71 |
| Other comprehensive income | | |
| Net loss, as restated | $ (4,583) | $ (4,329) |

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The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Balance Sheet for the period ended April 30, 2007:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustments | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities and Stockholders Equity** | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Other accrued expenses | $ 6,554 | $ 1,084 | $ 7,638 |
| Total current liabilities | 46,030 | 1,084 | 47,114 |
| Accrued other, long term | 0 | 504 | 504 |
| Total liabilities | 49,234 | 1,588 | 50,822 |
| Accumulated deficit | (34,644) | (1,588) | (36,232) |
| Total stockholders equity | $ 153,499 | $ (1,588) | $ 151,911 |

The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period ended April 30, 2007:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustments | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Costs of revenues: | | | |
| Products | $ 9,362 | $ | $ 9,362 |
| Services | 11,643 | 22 | 11,665 |
| | 21,005 | 22 | 21,027 |
| Gross profit | 17,839 | (22) | 17,817 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 10,299 | 38 | 10,337 |
| Selling and marketing | 5,766 | 19 | 5,785 |
| General and administrative | 4,902 | 1 | 4,903 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 797 | | 797 |
| | 21,764 | 58 | 21,822 |
| Loss from operations | (3,925) | (80) | (4,005) |
| Loss before income taxes and equity income in earnings of affiliate | (3,458) | (80) | (3,538) |
| Net loss | $ (4,503) | $ (80) | $ (4,583) |
| Basic loss per share | $ (0.15) | $ (0.01) | $ (0.16) |
| Diluted loss per share | $ (0.15) | $ (0.01) | $ (0.16) |

The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended April 30, 2007:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustment | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | | | |
| Net loss | $ (4,503) | $ (80) | $ (4,583) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities: | | | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Accrued expenses | 650 | 80 | 730 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | $ 1,987 | $ | $ 1,987 |

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The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Balance Sheet for the period ended January 31, 2007:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustments | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities and Stockholders Equity** | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Other accrued expenses | $ 5,884 | $ 739 | $ 6,623 |
| Total current liabilities | 41,016 | 739 | 41,755 |
| Total liabilities | 42,137 | 739 | 42,876 |
| Accumulated deficit | (29,685) | (739) | (30,424) |
| Total stockholders equity | $ 157,159 | $ (739) | $ 156,420 |

The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period ended April 30, 2006:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustments | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| Costs of revenues: | | | |
| Products | $ 9,516 | $ (57) | $ 9,459 |
| Services | 8,344 | 4 | 8,348 |
| | 17,860 | (53) | 17,807 |
| Gross profit | 15,381 | 53 | 15,434 |
| Operating expenses: | | | |
| Research and development | 10,207 | 21 | 10,228 |
| Selling and marketing | 5,217 | 4 | 5,221 |
| General and administrative | 4,624 | 2 | 4,626 |
| Amortization of intangible assets | 1,410 | | 1,410 |
| | 21,458 | 27 | 21,485 |
| Loss from operations | (6,077) | 26 | (6,051) |
| Loss before income taxes and equity income in earnings of affiliate | (5,693) | 26 | (5,667) |
| Net loss | $ (4,355) | $ 26 | $ (4,329) |
| Basic loss per share | $ (0.15) | | $ (0.15) |
| Diluted loss per share | $ (0.15) | | $ (0.15) |

The table below sets forth the effect of the restatement adjustments on the applicable line items within the Company s Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended April 30, 2006:

| | As Previously Reported | Restatement Adjustment | As Restated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities:** | | | |
| Net loss | $ (4,355) | $ 26 | $ (4,329) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: | | | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | | |
| Inventories | (3,338) | (71) | (3,409) |
| Accrued expenses | (283) | 45 | (238) |
| Net cash used in operating activities | $ (5,715) | $ | $ (5,715) |

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**2. Significant Accounting Policies**

*Principles of Consolidation*

The Company consolidates the financial statements of its wholly owned subsidiaries and all inter-company accounts are eliminated in consolidation. SeaChange also holds minority investments in the capital stock of certain private companies having product offerings or customer relationships that have strategic importance. The Company evaluates its equity and debt investments and other contractual relationships with affiliate companies in order to determine whether the guidelines of FASB Interpretation ( FIN ) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, as revised under FIN No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) ( FIN 46R ), should be applied in the financial statements. FIN 46R addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities that possess certain characteristics. A variable interest entity ( VIE ) is defined as an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the financial position and results of the VIE. Since the adoption of FIN 46R, the Company has concluded that the consolidation of any affiliated company is not required by the guidelines set forth under FIN 46R.

The Company s investments in affiliates include investments accounted for under the cost method and the equity method of accounting. The investments that represent less than a 20% ownership interest of the common shares of the affiliate are carried at cost. Under the equity method of accounting, which generally applies to investments that represent 20% to 50% ownership of the common shares of the affiliate, SeaChange s proportionate ownership share of the earnings or losses of the affiliate are included in equity income in earnings of affiliates in the consolidated statement of operations.

*Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts*

Revenues from sales of hardware, software and systems that do not require significant modification or customization of the underlying software are recognized when title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, there is evidence of an arrangement, fees are fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is considered probable. Customers are billed for installation, training, project management and at least one year of product maintenance and technical support at the time of the product sale. Revenue from these activities are deferred at the time of the product sale and recognized ratably over the period these services are performed. Revenue from ongoing product maintenance and technical support agreements are recognized ratably over the period of the related agreements. Revenue from software development contracts that include significant modification or customization, including software product enhancements, is recognized based on the percentage of completion contract accounting method using labor efforts expended in relation to estimates of total labor efforts to complete the contract. For contracts, where some level of profit is assured but the Company is only able to estimate ranges of amounts of total contract revenue and total contract cost, SeaChange uses the lowest probable level of profits in accounting for the contract revenues and costs. Accounting for contract amendments and customer change orders are included in contract accounting when executed. Revenue from shipping and handling costs and other out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed by customers are included in revenues and cost of revenues. SeaChange s share of intercompany profits associated with sales and services provided to affiliated companies are eliminated in consolidation in proportion to our equity ownership.

SeaChange s transactions frequently involve the sales of hardware, software, systems and services in multiple element arrangements. Revenues under multiple element arrangements are recorded based on the residual method of accounting. Under this method, the total arrangement value is allocated first to undelivered elements, based on their fair values, with the remainder being allocated to the delivered elements. Where fair value of undelivered service elements has not been established, the total arrangement value is recognized over the period during which the services are performed. The amounts allocated to undelivered elements, which may include project management, training, installation, maintenance and technical support and certain hardware and software components, are based upon the price charged when these elements are sold separately and unaccompanied by the other elements. The amount allocated to installation, training and project management revenue is based upon standard hourly billing rates and the estimated time required to complete the service. These services are not essential to the functionality of systems as these services do not alter the equipment s capabilities, are available from other vendors and the systems are standard products. For multiple element arrangements that include software development with significant modification or customization and systems sales where vendor-specific objective evidence of the fair value does not exist for the undelivered elements of the arrangement (other than maintenance and technical support), percentage of completion accounting is applied for revenue recognition purposes to the entire arrangement with the exception of maintenance and technical support. For transactions in which consideration, including equity instruments, is given to a customer, SeaChange accounts for the value of this consideration as an adjustment to revenue.

SeaChange recognizes revenue for product and services only in those situations where collection from the customer is probable. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of customers financial condition but generally does not require collateral. For some international customers, SeaChange requires an irrevocable letter of credit to be issued by the customer before the purchase order is accepted. The Company monitors payments from customers and assesses any

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collection issues. The Company maintains allowances for specific doubtful accounts and other risk categories of accounts based on estimates of losses resulting from the inability of the Company s customers to make required payments and records these allowances as a charge to general and administrative expenses. SeaChange bases its allowances for doubtful accounts on historical collections and write-off experience, current trends, credit assessments, and other analysis of specific customer situations.

Any taxes assessed by a governmental authority related to revenue-producing transactions (e.g. sales or value-added taxes) are reported on a net basis and excluded from revenues.

*Use of Estimates*

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, valuation of inventory and accounts receivable, valuation of investments and income taxes, stock-based compensation, sabbatical leave, software development costs eligible for capitalization, goodwill, intangible assets and related amortization. The Company bases these estimates on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from management s estimates.

*Recent Pronouncements*

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ( SFAS 159 ). SFAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Most of the provisions in SFAS 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities , applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The fair value option established by SFAS 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (*a*) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (*b*) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (*c*) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ( SFAS 157 ). The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company s financial statements.

In September 2006 the FASB issued SFAS 157. This new standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. Under SFAS 157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts. In this standard, the FASB clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In support of this principle, SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data, for example, the reporting entity s own data. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for that fiscal year, including any financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material effect on the Company s financial statements.

***Impact of the Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements***

*Sabbatical Leave*

Effective February 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of EITF 06-2 included in this Form 10-Q/A. Prior to the issuance of EITF 06-2 the Company accounted for sabbatical expense under SFAS 43, by expensing the cost of compensated absences for sabbatical benefits as incurred. EITF 06-2 requires companies to accrue the cost of such compensated absences over the requisite service period. The Task Force allows the use of one of two specified methodologies for adopting the change in accounting principle: i) a cumulative-effect adjustment to

retained earnings at the beginning of the year of

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adoption; or ii) retrospective application to all prior periods. The Company elected to use an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings resulting in an additional liability of $769,000 and a corresponding increase in the accumulated deficit of $769,000 as of February 1, 2007. The impact of this adoption and related restatement effects do not include any net tax effects as the Company s deferred tax assets are fully reserved against due to the uncertainties related to the Company s ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and the inability to carry back fiscal 2008 tax losses to prior years because the Company exhausted its US tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007 (see Note 6). Under the transition method periods prior to February 1, 2007 will be restated, and accrued expenses and other liabilities, including long-term for the first quarter of fiscal 2008 (see Note 6), include accrued sabbatical expense for all employees who are eligible for sabbatical leave.

*Income Tax Contingencies*

Effective February 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ( FIN 48 ). As a result of the implementation, the Company recognized a $456,000 increase to reserves for uncertain tax positions. This increase was accounted for as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings.

At February 1, 2007, the Company had $5.0 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits (before consideration of any valuation allowance). Of this total, $1.0 million represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective income tax rate in any future periods.

For the quarter ended April 30, 2007, the Company recognized an additional tax provision for unrecognized tax benefits and increased its first quarter 2008 income tax expense by $213,000. None of the amounts included in the $1.3 million balance of unrecognized tax benefits at April 30, 2007 are related to tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts could significantly change during the next twelve months.

The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. Accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions were $193,000 and $226,000 as of February 1, 2007 and April 30, 2007, respectively.

As of April 30, 2007, the Company is subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations for the tax years 2004 through 2006. In addition, the Company is subject to state and local income and non-US (primarily the United Kingdom) tax examinations for the tax years 2003 through 2006 and the tax years 2001 through 2006, respectively.

**3. Earnings (Loss) Per Share**

Earnings (loss) per share are presented in accordance with SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share, which requires the presentation of basic earnings (loss) per share and diluted earnings (loss) per share. Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. For the purposes of calculating diluted earnings (loss) per share, the denominator includes both the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period and the weighted average number of shares of potential common stock, such as stock options and restricted stock units and warrants, calculated using the treasury stock method.

All stock options outstanding for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 were anti-dilutive based on the Company s net losses. The number of options that were anti-dilutive at April 30, 2007 and 2006 include 4,262,365 and 6,557,719 shares, respectively, whose dilutive effect was not included in the calculation as a result of the Company s net losses.

Below is a summary of the shares used in calculating basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the periods indicated:

| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 | Three months ended April 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Weighted average shares used in calculating earnings per share Basic | 29,389,000 | 28,468,000 |
| Dilutive common stock equivalents | | |
| Weighted average shares used in calculating earnings per share Diluted | 29,389,000 | 28,468,000 |

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**4. Inventories**

Inventories consist of the following:

| | April 30, 2007 | January 31, 2007 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Components and assemblies | $ 12,559 | $ 11,825 |
| Finished products | 8,552 | 7,525 |
| | $ 21,111 | $ 19,350 |

**5. Comprehensive Loss**

SeaChange s comprehensive loss was as follows:

| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| | As Restated | As Restated |
| | (in thousands) | |
| Net loss | $ (4,583) | $ (4,329) |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| Foreign currency translation adjustment | 389 | 104 |
| Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities | 26 | (3) |
| Other comprehensive income | 415 | 101 |
| Comprehensive loss | $ (4,168) | $ (4,228) |

**6. Income Taxes**

For the three months ended April 30, 2007, the Company recorded an income tax provision of $1.3 million on a loss before tax of $3.5 million, resulting in an effective income tax provision rate of (36%). Of this amount, $1.1 million is attributable to taxable gains for the On Demand Group s (ODG s) U.K. operation related to the transfer of assets to and the reimbursement of previously paid costs from On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG, the German joint venture formed February 2007 with Tele-Munchen Fernseh GmbH & Co. Produktionsgesellschaft. In addition, the Company exhausted its U.S. tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007, thus eliminating any recording of U.S. tax benefit for fiscal 2008. For the three months ended April 30, 2006, the Company recorded an income tax benefit of $1.2 million at an effective tax rate of 21%. The net loss generated in fiscal 2007 has been carried back to recover the remaining prior year taxes paid.

As of April 30, 2007, the Company has maintained the full valuation allowance against its net U.S. deferred tax assets primarily due to the uncertainties related to the Company s ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and thereafter. If SeaChange generates sufficient pre-tax income in the future, some portion or all of the valuation allowance could be reversed and a corresponding increase in net income would be reported in future periods.

**7. Segment Information (Restated)**

SeaChange has three reportable segments as defined by SFAS No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information : Broadband, Broadcast and Services. The Broadband segment develops, markets, and sells products to digitally manage, store and distribute digital video for cable system operators and telecommunications companies. The Broadcast segment develops, markets and sells products for the storage, archival, on-air playback of advertising and other video programming for the broadcast television industry. The Services segment provides installation, training, project management, product maintenance and technical support services, and software development, for all of the above products, and movie content services. SeaChange measures profitability of the segments based on their respective gross profit. There were no inter-segment sales or transfers during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006. The Company aggregates operating segments for reporting purposes. The following summarizes the revenues, cost of revenues and gross profit by reportable segment:

| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| | As Restated | As Restated |
| | ( in thousands) | |
| Revenues | | |
| Broadband product | $ 19,004 | $ 16,294 |
| Broadcast product | 1,924 | 1,737 |
| Services | 17,916 | 15,210 |
| Total | $ 38,844 | $ 33,241 |

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| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 As Restated | April 30, 2006 As Restated |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Costs of revenues | | |
| Broadband product | $ 8,109 | $ 7,804 |
| Broadcast product | 1,253 | 1,655 |
| Services | 11,665 | 8,348 |
| Total | $ 21,027 | $ 17,807 |
| Gross profit | | |
| Broadband product | $ 10,895 | $ 8,490 |
| Broadcast product | 671 | 82 |
| Services | 6,251 | 6,862 |
| Total | $ 17,817 | $ 15,434 |

The following table summarizes revenues by geographic locations:

| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| | (in thousands) | |
| Revenues | | |
| United States of America | $ 24,816 | $ 21,513 |
| United Kingdom | 7,391 | 7,968 |
| Canada and South America | 2,660 | 1,348 |
| Europe and Middle East (excluding the United Kingdom) | 2,101 | 714 |
| Asia/Pacific and other international locations | 1,876 | 1,698 |
| Total | $ 38,844 | $ 33,241 |

The following summarizes revenues by significant customer where such revenue exceeded 10% of total revenues for the indicated period:

| | Three months ended April 30, 2007 | April 30, 2006 |
|---|---|---|
| Customer A | 33% | 33 % |
| Customer B | 16% | 18 % |

International sales accounted for approximately 36% and 35% of total revenues in the three-month periods ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company s sales were made primarily in United States dollars. Therefore, SeaChange has not experienced any material impact from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on its results of operations or financial position.

At April 30, 2007, two different customers accounted for 26.3% and 25.4%, respectively, of the accounts receivable and unbilled receivables balances, and at January 31, 2007, one customer accounted for 42% of SeaChange s accounts receivable and unbilled receivables balances.

**8. Commitments and Contingencies**

SeaChange provides indemnification, to the extent permitted by law, to its officers, directors, employees and agents for liabilities arising from certain events or occurrences while the officer, director, employee, or agent, is or was serving, at SeaChange s request in such capacity. With respect to acquisitions, SeaChange provides indemnification to or assumes indemnification obligations for the current and former directors, officers and employees of the acquired companies in accordance with the acquired companies bylaws and charters. As a matter of practice, SeaChange has maintained directors and officers liability insurance coverage including coverage for directors and officers of acquired companies.

SeaChange enters into agreements in the ordinary course of business with customers, resellers, distributors, integrators and suppliers. Most of these agreements require SeaChange to defend and/or indemnify the other party against intellectual property infringement claims brought by a third party with respect to SeaChange s products. From time to time, SeaChange also indemnifies customers and business partners for damages, losses and liabilities they may suffer or incur relating to

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personal injury, personal property damage, product liability, and environmental claims relating to the use of SeaChange s products and services or resulting from the acts or omissions of SeaChange, its employees, authorized agents or subcontractors. For example, in a letter dated May 16, 2005 from Cablevision Systems Corp., in a letter dated May 19, 2005 from Time Warner Cable, Inc., and in a letter dated July 22, 2005 from Insight Communications Company, Inc., all SeaChange customers, SeaChange and other suppliers were notified that each party was served on May 3, 2005, April 25, 2005 and April 26, 2005 respectively with a complaint by Acacia Media Technologies, Corp. for allegedly infringing U.S. Patent Nos.: 5,132,992; 5,253,275; 5,550,863; and 6,144,702 by providing broadcast video and video-on-demand services to end user customers. In addition, in a letter dated August 4, 2006 from Cox Communications, Inc., in a letter dated June 29, 2006 from Time Warner Inc. and in a letter dated October 6, 2006 from Comcast Cable Communications, LLC, SeaChange and other suppliers were notified that each party was served on June 13, 2006 with a complaint by USA Video Technology Corporation for allegedly infringing U.S. Patent No. 5,130,792 by providing video-on-demand services to end use customers. These customers have requested SeaChange s support under its indemnification obligations. SeaChange continues to review its potential obligations under its indemnification agreements with these customers, in view of the claims by Acacia and USA Video Technology Corporation and the indemnity obligations to these customers from other vendors that also provided equipment and services to these customers. The indemnification obligations as of April 30, 2007 are immaterial.

SeaChange warrants that its products, including software products, will substantially perform in accordance with its standard published specifications in effect at the time of delivery. Most warranties have at least a one year duration that generally commence upon installation. In addition, SeaChange provides maintenance support to all customers and therefore allocates a portion of the product purchase price to the initial warranty period and recognizes revenue on a straight line basis over that warranty period related to both the warranty obligation and the maintenance support agreement. When SeaChange receives revenue for extended warranties beyond the standard duration, it is deferred and recognized on a straight line basis over the contract period. Related costs are expensed as incurred. As of April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007, SeaChange had revenue deferrals related to initial and extended warranties of $15.6 million and $15.2 million, respectively.

In the ordinary course of business, SeaChange provides minimum purchase guarantees to certain of its vendors to ensure continuity of supply against the market demand. Although some of these guarantees provide penalties for cancellations and/or modifications to the purchase commitments as the market demand decreases, most of the guarantees do not. Therefore, as the market demand decreases, SeaChange re-evaluates the accounting implications of guarantees and determines what charges, if any, should be recorded.

With respect to its agreements covering product, business or entity divestitures and acquisitions, SeaChange provides certain representations and warranties and agrees to indemnify and hold such purchasers harmless against breaches of such representations, warranties and covenants. Many of the indemnification claims have a definite expiration date while some remain in force indefinitely. With respect to its acquisitions, SeaChange may, from time to time, assume the liability for certain events or occurrences that took place prior to the date of acquisition.

SeaChange provides such guarantees and indemnification obligations after considering the economics of the transaction and other factors including but not limited to the liquidity and credit risk of the other party in the transaction. SeaChange believes that the likelihood is remote that any such arrangement could have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operation or liquidity. SeaChange records liabilities, as disclosed above, for such guarantees based on the Company s best estimate of probable losses which considers amounts recoverable under any recourse provisions.

SeaChange has made conditional commitments for future funding of On Demand Deutschland (see Note 9) and for contingent consideration in relation to its purchase agreement with ODG (see Item 2, Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Liquidity and Capital Resources).

**9. Investments in Affiliates**

On February 27, 2007, the On Demand Group Ltd. ( ODG ), a wholly-owned U.K. subsidiary of SeaChange, entered into an agreement with Tele-Munchen Fernseh GmbH & Co. Produktionsgesellschaft (TMG) to create a joint venture named On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG. On Demand Deutschland specializes in establishing on-demand and pay-per-view services on multiple platforms in German-speaking Europe. ODG contributed $2.8 million to acquire its 50% ownership interest in the joint venture of which $2.6 million consisted of the fair value of customer contracts and content license agreements contributed by ODG and $154,000 represented a cash contribution. The customer contracts and licensed content had no book value. SeaChange determined that this investment is an operating joint venture and does not require consolidation under the accounting guidance of FIN No. 46R. Consequently, SeaChange accounts for this investment under the equity method of accounting.

ODG s original investment in the joint venture was recorded at $154,000 representing the US dollar equivalent of the initial cash contribution. The difference between the book and fair value of the customer contracts and content license agreements is being accreted over the expected five year life of the contracts and recorded as a gain and an increase in the investment. This gain will be partially offset by ODG s 50% share of the joint venture s amortization expense over the same period related to

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the acquired contracts and content license agreements. ODG also recorded a net payable amount to the joint venture of $337,000 as of the joint venture formation date (February 27, 2007) reflecting the transfer of net liabilities incurred by ODG related to the joint venture as well as the joint venture s reimbursement of previously incurred costs by ODG of $787,000 related to joint venture activities prior to its formation. Consistent with EITF 89-7, Exchange of Assets or Interest in a Subsidiary for a Noncontrolling Equity Interest in a New Entity, ODG did not record other income in connection with the reimbursement of these costs or any other gains as ODG is deemed to have a commitment to support the operations of the joint venture. ODG treated the reimbursement and other gain for a total of $869,000 as a capital distribution in excess of the carrying value of its investment in the joint venture as of April 30, 2007. This capital distribution will be accreted over the expected five year life of the customer contracts and recorded as a gain and an increase in the investment in the joint venture. ODG recorded an income tax provision during the quarter ended April 30, 2007 of $1.1 million for the taxable gain recognized by ODG related to the $2.6 million contribution of customer contracts and content licenses to and the reimbursement of previously paid costs from the joint venture.

ODG entered into a Service Agreement with the joint venture whereby ODG provides content aggregation, distribution, marketing and administration services to the joint venture under an arm s length fee structure. In the three months ended April 30, 2007, ODG recorded revenues of $237,000 (USD equivalent) related to the Service Agreement. ODG s share of profits from this agreement in proportion to its equity ownership interest is eliminated in consolidation.

The Shareholder s Agreement requires ODG to provide cash contributions up to $4.2 million (USD equivalent) upon the request of the joint venture s management and approval by the shareholders of the joint venture. ODG recorded its proportionate share of the joint venture s losses for the three months ending April 30, 2007 of $100,000. Due to the capital distribution and ODG s share of the joint venture s net loss exceeding the book value of its investment in the joint venture, the investment is recorded as a long-term liability of $866,000 at April 30, 2007.

In fiscal 2006, the Company invested $8.2 million in convertible preferred stock, which would convert to a 19.8% common stock interest, of Casa Systems, Inc. ( Casa ), a Massachusetts development stage company that specializes in video-on-demand products within the telecommunications and television markets. SeaChange determined that Casa was a variable interest entity ( VIE ) as defined by the accounting guidance of FIN No. 46R. However, SeaChange concluded that it is not the primary beneficiary in Casa. Consequently, SeaChange accounts for this investment under the cost method of accounting.

SeaChange periodically reviews indicators of the fair value of its investments in affiliate companies in order to assess whether available facts or circumstances, both internally and externally, may suggest an other than temporary decline in the fair value of the investment. There was no indication of other than temporary declines in fair value as of April 30, 2007.

**ITEM 2. Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (Restated)**

The Company has amended its fiscal 2007 Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the years ended January 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 to restate its Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of and for the years ended January 31, 2007, 2006 and 2005 and selected financial data, as of January 31, 2007 and 2006 and for the years ended January 31, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003. By means of this filing, the Company is also amending its previously filed Form 10-Q for the quarter ended April 30, 2007 to restate its Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Operations, Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and selected financial data, as of April 30, 2007 and 2006. The restated selected financial data as of April 30, 2007 and 2006, in the opinion of management, has been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ( GAAP ) and reflects all adjustments that are necessary for the fair presentation of its financial position and results of operations for this period.

As indicated in the Company s Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 31, 2007 and September 18, 2007, the above-identified previously issued financial statements should no longer be relied upon due to accounting errors related to the employee sabbatical benefit. Instead, reliance should be made only on the amended filings with respect to these identified financial statements.

Effects of the restatement on the consolidated financial statements are reflected in Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations below. For a further discussion of the restatements, see the Explanatory Note at the beginning of this Form 10-Q/A and Note 1 in the accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

*Factors That May Affect Future Results*

Any statements contained in this Form 10-Q/A that do not describe historical facts may constitute forward-looking statements as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements relate to future events or our future financial performance and

are identified by words such as may, will, could, should, expect, plan, intend, seek, anticipate, believe, estimate, potentia comparable terms or the negative of

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those terms. Forward-looking statements in this Form 10-Q/A include certain statements regarding the effect of certain accounting standards on our financial position and results of operations, the effect of certain legal claims against us, projected changes in our revenues, earnings and expenses, exchange rate sensitivity, interest rate sensitivity, liquidity, product introductions and general market conditions. Our actual future results may differ significantly from those stated in any forward-looking statements. Any such forward-looking statements contained herein are based on current expectations, but are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. The factors that could cause actual future results to differ materially from current expectations include the following: litigation that may arise in connection with the restatement of our financial statements discussed herein; our ability to remediate the material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls; the continued growth, development and acceptance of the video-on-demand market; the loss of one of our large customers; the cancellation or deferral of purchases of our products; the timing of significant customer orders; the length of our sales cycles; a decline in demand or average selling price for our broadband products; our ability to manage our growth; our ability to integrate businesses acquired by us; our ability to protect our intellectual property rights and the expenses that may be incurred by us to protect our intellectual property rights; an unfavorable result of current or future litigation; content providers limiting the scope of content licensed for use in the video-on-demand market; our ability to introduce new products or enhancements to existing products; our dependence on certain sole source suppliers and third-party manufacturers; our ability to compete in our marketplace; our ability to respond to changing technologies; the risks associated with international sales; the performance of companies in which we have made equity investments, including Filmflex, Casa Systems, Inc., and On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG; changes in the regulatory environment and our ability to hire and retain highly skilled employees. Further information on factors, including those listed above, that could cause actual results to differ from those anticipated is detailed in various filings made by us from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission ( SEC ), including but not limited to, those appearing in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors, in our amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on October 19, 2007. Any forward-looking statements should be considered in light of those factors.

***Overview***

We are a leading developer, manufacturer and marketer of digital video systems and services including the management, aggregation, licensing, storage, and distribution of video, television, gaming and advertisement content to cable system operators, telecommunications companies and broadcast television companies.

We have three reportable segments: Broadband, Broadcast and Services. The Broadband segment includes hardware, software and systems, such as our digital advertising and video-on-demand products that digitally manage, store and distribute digital video for cable system operators and telecommunications companies. The Broadcast segment includes products for the storage, archival, on-air playback of advertising and other video programming for the broadcast television industry. Our product (hardware, software and systems) revenues are comprised of sales originating from our Broadband and Broadcast segments. The Services segment is comprised of revenue related to professional services, media content services, installation, training, project management, product maintenance and technical support for the above products.

We have experienced fluctuations in our product revenues from quarter to quarter due to the timing of the receipt of customer orders and the shipment of those orders. The factors that impact the timing of the receipt of customer orders include among other factors:

- the customer s receipt of authorized signatures on their purchase orders;
- the budgetary approvals within the customer s company for capital purchases; and
- the ability to process the purchase order within the customer s organization in a timely manner.

Factors that may impact the shipment of customer orders include:

- the availability of material to produce the product;
- the time required to produce and test the product before delivery; and

the customer s required delivery date.

The delay in the timing of receipt and shipment of any one customer order can result in significant fluctuations in our revenue reported on a quarterly basis.

Our operating results are significantly influenced by a number of factors, including the mix of products sold and services provided, pricing, costs of materials used in our products and the expansion of our operations during the fiscal year. We price our products and services based upon our costs and consideration of the prices of competitive products and services in the marketplace. The costs of our products primarily consist of the costs of components and subassemblies that have generally declined from product introduction to product maturity. As a result of the growth of our business, our operating expenses have historically increased in the areas of research and development, selling and marketing and administration. In the current state of the economy, we currently expect that our Broadband and Broadcast customers may still have limited capital spending budgets as we believe they are dependent on advertising revenues to fund their capital equipment purchases.

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Accordingly, we expect our financial results to vary from quarter to quarter and our historical financial results are not necessarily indicative of future performance. In light of the higher proportion of our international business due, in part, to our acquisitions of the European based businesses from Liberate Technologies and the On Demand Group, we expect movements in foreign exchange rates to have a greater impact on our operating results and the equity section of our balance sheet in the future.

Our ability to continue to generate revenues within the markets that our products are sold and to generate cash from operations and net income is dependent on several factors which include:

- market acceptance of the products and services offered by our customers and increased subscriber usage and demand for these products and services;
- selection by our customers of our products and services versus the products and services being offered by our competitors;
- our ability to introduce new products to the market in a timely manner and to meet the demands of the market for new products and product enhancements;
- our ability to maintain gross margins from the sale of our products and services at a level that will provide us with cash to fund our operations given the pricing pressures within the market and the costs of materials to manufacture our products; and
- our ability to control operating costs given the fluctuations that we have experienced with revenues from quarter to quarter.

In the three months ended April 30, 2007, our total revenues increased 17% to $38.8 million from the same period in the prior year. The increase in revenues is primarily attributed to our Broadband and Services segments, in which Broadband revenues increased 17% to $19.0 million and Services revenues increased 18% to $17.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 over the same period last year.

Product revenue increased 16% to $20.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 over the same period in fiscal 2007. This current year increase is primarily attributable to a $6.4 million increase in software subscription and development revenue related to our VOD purchase agreement with Comcast, a $1.7 million increase in advertising revenue, partially offset by a $5.6 million decrease in video-on-demand systems revenue reflecting the decline in demand for video-on-demand systems by U.S. cable operators.

Our advertising revenues, which are included in our Broadband segment, increased 66% to $4.2 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 from the same period last year due mainly to increased year over year shipments to two large U.S. customers. Our Broadcast revenue increased 11% to $1.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 from the same period in fiscal 2007. The increase in revenues is due mainly to revenue relating to European customers for shipments made in prior quarters.

The growth in Services revenue is primarily attributable to the increase in the installed base of VOD systems eligible for maintenance as well as increased revenue from the On Demand Group for VOD services provided to its UK customers and to a Brazilian customer.

Gross profits as a percentage of revenue was relatively flat at 45.9% for the three months ended April 30, 2007 in comparison to 46.4% for the three months ended April 30, 2006. Product gross profits increased to 55% of revenue in the three months ended April 30, 2007 in comparison to 48% in the same quarter last year due to the inclusion of software subscription and development revenue, primarily from Comcast, in the first quarter of fiscal 2008 that was not in the revenues for the quarter ended April 30, 2006 as our software subscription agreement with Comcast commenced in the second quarter of last year.

Services gross profits decreased to 35% of revenue in the three months ended April 30, 2007 in comparison to 45% of revenue in the same quarter last year due to increased headcount in our global customer support organization to support our increased installed base of products. In addition, service margin was lower at ODG relating to professional services work performed for a customer in Brazil as well as lower margins on the KDG and Unity Media contracts prior to their transfer to the German joint venture.

Our operating expenses increased $337,000 or 2% in the three months ended April 30, 2007 over the three months ended April 30, 2006. This increase is principally attributable to increased selling and marketing expenses due to increased staffing and increased commissions due to increased revenues partially offset by a reduction of amortization of intangibles of $613,000 consistent with the amortization schedules set up at the time of the ODG and Liberate acquisitions for which these intangibles relate.

For the three months ended April 30, 2007, we recorded an income tax provision of $1.3 million on a loss before tax of $3.5 million resulting in an effective income tax provision rate of (36%). Of this amount, $1.1 million is attributable to taxable gains for the On Demand Group s U.K. operation related to the transfer of assets to and reimbursement of previously paid

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costs from On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG, the German joint venture established in February 2007 with Tele-Munchen Fernseh GmbH & Co. Produktionsgesellschaft. In addition, we exhausted our U.S. tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007, thus eliminating any recording of U.S. tax benefit for the current year. For the three months ended April 30, 2006, we recorded an income tax benefit of $1.2 million at an effective tax rate of 21%. The net loss generated in fiscal 2007 has been carried back to recover the remaining prior year taxes paid.

Our higher revenues, higher operating expenses and tax provision resulted in net loss of $4.6 million or $0.16 per diluted share in the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to a net loss of $4.3 million or $0.15 per diluted share in the same period in fiscal 2007. The net loss and net loss per share for the three months ended April 30, 2007 increased from the amounts reported in our earnings release issued June 6, 2007 by an additional $933,000 or $0.04 per share recorded in connection with ODG s German joint venture.

***Summary of Critical Accounting Policies; Significant Judgments and Estimates***

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make significant estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These items are regularly monitored and analyzed by management for changes in facts and circumstances, and material changes in these estimates could occur in the future. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period in which they become known. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from our estimates if past experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. A summary of those accounting policies that we believe are most critical to fully understand and evaluate our financial results is set forth in our amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the SEC on October 19, 2007.

***Three Months Ended April 30, 2007 Compared to the Three Months Ended April 30, 2006***

***Revenues***

*Product Revenues.* Our product revenue consists of sales of hardware, software and systems from our Broadband and Broadcast segments.

| | Three months ended April 30, | |
|---|---|---|
| | **2007** | **2006** |
| Broadband revenues: | | |
| Video-on-demand products | $ 14,773,000 | $ 13,747,000 |
| Advertising products | 4,231,000 | 2,547,000 |
| Total Broadband Revenues | 19,004,000 | 16,294,000 |
| Broadcast revenues: | 1,924,000 | 1,737,000 |
| Total Product Revenues | $ 20,928,000 | $ 18,031,000 |

Product revenues increased 16% to $20.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 from $18.0 million in the three months ended April 30, 2006. Revenues from the Broadband segment, which accounted for 91% and 90% of total product revenues in the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006, respectively, increased to $19.0 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 from $16.3 million in the three months ended April 30, 2006. Video-on-demand hardware, software and systems revenues increased to $14.8 million for the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to $13.7 million for the three months ended April 30, 2006. Also included in the video-on-demand product revenue for the three months ended April 30, 2007 was $9.4 million of software development revenues, an increase of $6.4 million from the three months ended April 30, 2006 due primarily to the subscription and development revenue from our VOD purchase agreement with Comcast. Advertising revenues were $4.2 million for the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to $2.5 million for the three months ended April 30, 2006 due primarily to increased year over year shipments to two large U.S. customers. These increases in Broadband revenues were partially offset by a decline in demand for video-on-demand systems by U.S. cable operators. Broadcast segment revenues were $1.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 compared to $1.7 million in the three months ended April 30, 2006 due mainly to revenue relating to European customers for shipments made in prior quarters.

We expect future revenue growth, if any, to come principally from our video-on-demand products as telecommunications companies, both in North America and internationally, begin to deploy video-on-demand systems, North American cable companies continue to expand their

existing deployments of video-on-demand systems, and we expand our existing product line of video-on-demand products with new hardware and software products and services.

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*Services Revenues.* Our Services revenues consist of fees for installation, training, project management, product maintenance and technical support, software development, and movie content services. Our Services revenues increased 18% to $17.9 million in the three months ended April 30, 2007 from $15.2 million in the three months ended April 30, 2006. This increase in Services revenues primarily resulted from a $1.6 million increase in VOD product maintenance and technical support service contracts from our expanding installed base of products, a $1.6 million increase in ODG s video content services provided to their UK customers and to a Brazilian customer. These increases in Services revenue were partially offset by an $800,000 decline in our Interactive professional services revenues as its efforts have migrated to software development work, which is classified as product revenues. We expect revenues from services to continue to grow year-over-year from our expanding installed base of products and additional service offerings.

For the three months ended April 30, 2007 two customers accounted for more than 49% of our total revenues, and the same two customers accounted for more than 51% of our total revenues for the three months ended April 30, 2006. Revenue from each of these customers was compromised of Broadband and Service segment revenues. We believe that a significant amount of our revenues will continue to be derived from a limited number of customers.

International sales accounted for approximately 36% and 35% of total revenues in the three months ended April 30, 2007 and April 30, 2006, respectively. The U.S. and the United Kingdom together accounted for 83% and 89% of total revenue for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. We expect that international products and services revenues will remain a significant portion of our business in the future. Since substantially all of our product sales are made in United States Dollars (USD), we have not experienced, nor do we expect to experience in the near term, any material impact from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operations. Since ODG has designated the British Pound Sterling (GBP) as its functional currency, we expect greater exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates in the future.

*Product Gross Profit.* Costs of product revenues consist primarily of the cost of purchased material components and subassemblies, labor and overhead relating to the final assembly and testing of complete systems and related expenses. Costs of product revenues decreased 1% to $9.4 million, or 45% of related product revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to $9.5 million, or 52% of related product revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2006. In the three months ended April 30, 2007, the decrease in the costs of revenues primarily reflects the increasing proportion of higher margin software development revenues. Gross profit for the Broadband segment increased to 57% of revenues for the three months ended April 30, 2007 from 52% of revenues for the three months ended April 30, 2006. The increase in Broadband gross profit percentages is primarily due to an increase in software development revenues offset in part by lower revenues for video-on-demand systems which reflects the decline in demand for video-on-demand systems by U.S. cable operators. Gross profit for the Broadcast segment increased to 35% from 5% for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Overall product gross profit for fiscal 2008 is expected to be higher than that realized in fiscal 2007 due to a greater mix of higher margin video on demand software revenues in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007.

*Services Gross Profit.* Cost of services revenues consist primarily of labor, materials and overhead relating to the installation, training, product maintenance and technical support, software development, and project management provided by us and costs associated with providing video content services. Costs of services revenues increased 40% from $8.3 million or 55% of Services revenues in the three months ended April 30, 2006 to $11.7 million or 65% of Services revenues in the three months ended April 30, 2007, primarily due to headcount increases in our VOD, advertising and broadcast service groups to build-up our customer service organization and increase our global presence in addressing growth in our installed base of products as well as anticipated revenue growth in succeeding quarters. In addition, costs of services increased at ODG relating to professional services work performed in Brazil as well as on two German customer contracts prior to their transfer to the German joint venture. The decrease in Services gross profit was primarily due to the increased Services cost exceeding the increase in associated revenues. We expect that Services gross profit will increase in the future due to the growing installed base of systems and higher margin new media content services, but may be impacted by the timing of costs associated with our ongoing investment required to expand our service organization in order to support our installed base of systems, our new products and additional media service requirements.

*Research and Development.* Research and development expenses consist primarily of the compensation of development personnel, depreciation of development and test equipment and an allocation of related facilities expenses. Research and development expenses increased 1% from $10.2 million, or 31% of total revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2006 to $10.3 million, or 27% of total revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2007. We expect that research and development expenses will continue to increase in fiscal 2008 as we continue development of new products and enhancements to existing products.

*Selling and Marketing.* Selling and marketing expenses consist primarily of compensation expenses, including sales commissions, travel expenses and certain promotional expenses. Selling and marketing expenses increased 11% from $5.2 million or 16% of total revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2006 to $5.8 million, or 15% of total revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2007. This increase is primarily due to increased staffing of $400,000 and increased commissions of $200,000 related to increased revenues, partially offset by decreased tradeshow and advertising expenses of $200,000.

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*General and Administrative.* General and administrative expenses consist primarily of the compensation of executive, finance, human resource and administrative personnel, legal and accounting services and an allocation of related facilities expenses. In the three months ended April 30, 2007, general and administrative expenses increased to $4.9 million, or 13% of total revenues from $4.6 million, or 14% of total revenues, in the three months ended April 30, 2006. The increase was primarily due to increased accounting and legal expenses.

*Amortization of intangible assets.* Amortization expense consists of the amortization of acquired intangible assets which are operating expenses and not considered costs of revenues. The expense has been broken out separately for presentation purposes. The amounts that relate to sales and marketing expense and general and administrative expense are shown in the table below. Amortization expense was $797,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2007 and $1.4 million in the three months ended April 30, 2006. Amortization is based on the future economic value of the related intangible assets which is generally higher in earlier years of the assets lives, accounting for the decrease in amortization expense from the three months ended April 30, 2006 to the three months ended April 30, 2007. An additional $160,000 and $121,000 of amortization expense related to acquired technology was charged to cost of sales for the three months ended April 30, 2006 and 2007, respectively.

| (Amounts in thousands) | April 30, 2007 Amortization | April 30, 2006 Amortization |
|---|---|---|
| Sales and marketing expense | $ 768 | $ 1,356 |
| General and administrative expense | 29 | 54 |
| Amortization expense | $ 797 | $ 1,410 |

*Interest Income (Expense).* Interest income was $468,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2007 and $393,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2006. Interest expense was $1,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2007 as compared to $9,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2006. The increase in interest income is primarily due to an increase in the interest rates and an investment portfolio mix that included a higher proportion of interest bearing marketable securities versus lower or non-interest bearing available for sale securities during the quarter ended April 30, 2007 in comparison to the quarter ended April 30, 2006.

*Equity (Loss) Income in Earnings of Affiliates.* Equity income in earnings of affiliates was $218,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2007 in comparison to equity income in earnings of affiliates of $150,000 in the three months ended April 30, 2006. For the three months ended April 30, 2007, $318,000 of equity income was recognized from Filmflex and $100,000 of equity loss was recognized from On Demand Deutschland, the German joint venture. The On Demand Deutschland loss was net of $120,000 in accreted gains related to the customer contracts and content licensing agreements and the capital distribution related to reimbursement of previously incurred costs. The equity income in earnings of affiliates for the three months ended April 30, 2006 consists of our proportionate ownership share of the income under the equity method of accounting for Filmflex.

*Income Tax Provision and Benefit.* For the three months ended April 30, 2007, we recorded an income tax provision of $1.3 million on a loss before tax of $3.5 million resulting in an effective income tax provision rate of (36%). Of this amount, $1.1 million is attributable to taxable gains for the On Demand Group s U.K. operation related to the transfer of assets to and reimbursement of previously paid costs from On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG, the German joint venture established in February 2007 with Tele-Munchen Fernseh GmbH & Co. Produktionsgesellschaft. In addition, we exhausted our U.S. tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007, thus eliminating any recording of U.S. tax benefit for fiscal 2008. For the three months ended April 30, 2006, we recorded an income tax benefit of $1.2 million at an effective tax rate of 21%. The net loss generated in fiscal 2007 has been carried back to recover the remaining prior year taxes paid.

As of April 30, 2007, we maintained the full valuation allowance against our net U.S. deferred tax assets primarily due to the uncertainties related to our ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and thereafter. If we generate sufficient pre-tax income in the future, some portion or all of the valuation allowance could be reversed and a corresponding increase in net income would be reported in future periods.

***Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements***

We have not created, and are not party to, any special-purpose or off-balance sheet entities for the purpose of raising capital or incurring debt, other than our equity investments in Casa, Filmflex, and On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG; (see Note 9 to our accompanying financial statements, and Liquidity and Capital Resources). Our arrangements with Casa and Filmflex, which are not consolidated into our financial statements, are not currently likely to have a material effect on our liquidity or impact the availability of our capital resources.

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***Liquidity and Capital Resources***

Historically, we have financed our operations and capital expenditures primarily with cash on-hand and the proceeds from sales of our common stock. Cash and cash equivalents increased $7.0 million from $31.2 million at January 31, 2007 to $38.2 million at April 30, 2007. Working capital, excluding long-term marketable securities, decreased slightly from $57.8 million at January 31, 2007 to $56.7 million at April 30, 2007.

Net cash provided by operating activities was $2.0 million for the three months ended April 30, 2007 compared to net cash used in operating activities of $5.7 million for the three months ended April 30, 2006. The net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended April 30, 2007 was the result of an increase of $5.7 million in customer deposits related principally to Comcast s prepayment in connection with its 2007 renewal of software subscription, the net loss of $4.6 million, adjusted for non-cash expenses including depreciation and amortization of intangible assets and capitalized software of $3.2 million, and changes in certain operating assets and liabilities. Significant changes in operating assets and liabilities that used cash from operations included a $2.3 million increase in inventory, which includes $305,000 of inventory reclassified to fixed assets for use as research and development equipment, a $2.3 million reduction in deferred revenue primarily relating to the transfer to the German joint venture of deferred revenues associated with the German customer contracts, a $1.1 million increase in prepaid expenses and other assets relating primarily to property, casualty and directors and officers liability insurance for calendar year 2007 prepaid in the quarter ended April 30, 2007 and prepaid inventory associated with several new products. It is typical for us to experience fluctuations in our operating results primarily due to the timing of receiving customer orders and the related shipment of these customer orders. As a result of these monthly fluctuations, we may experience significant:

- increases or decreases in our inventories as a result of the timing of the procurement of components for anticipated orders for both our product segments;
- increases or decreases in our accounts payable balance primarily due to the timing of payments for materials purchased for prior month shipments; and
- increases or decreases in our accounts receivable balances and customer deposits as a result of the timing of receiving customer orders during the period and of customer payments.

Net cash provided by investing activities was $4.8 million for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and $8.0 million for the three months ended April 30, 2006. Investment activity for the three months ended April 30, 2007 consisted primarily of the net sales of $4.5 million of marketable securities, an $869,000 capital distribution from the German joint venture for reimbursement of previously paid costs related to joint venture activities prior to the joint venture s formation, $468,000 of proceeds from the sale of fixed assets to the German joint venture, partially offset by the purchase of property and equipment of $875,000 and a cash investment in the German joint venture of $154,000.

Net cash provided by financing activities was $136,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and net cash provided by financing activities was $183,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2006. In the three months ended April 30, 2007, the cash provided by financing activities was proceeds from the issuance of common stock in connection with stock option exercises.

In the first quarter of fiscal 2007, we renewed our $15.0 million revolving line of credit with Citizens Bank (a subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc) through June 2007. Loans made under this revolving line of credit bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the bank s prime rate which was 8.25% on April 30, 2007. Borrowings under this line of credit are collateralized by substantially all of our assets. The loan agreement requires that we provide Citizens Bank with certain periodic financial reports and comply with certain financial ratios including a minimum level of earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation and amortization on a trailing twelve month basis, when amounts are outstanding under the loan agreement. As of April 30, 2007, we were not in compliance with the financial covenants but obtained a waiver from the bank for the quarter ended April 30, 2007. There are currently no amounts outstanding under the revolving line of credit.

In the third quarter of fiscal 2006, we purchased the remaining outstanding capital stock that we did not already own of the On Demand Group Limited ( ODG ), a company incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom. The purchase agreement provides for additional contingent consideration if ODG meets certain annual performance goals related to net income over three measurement periods ending January 31, 2008. We may pay up to a maximum aggregate contingent consideration of $12 million (based on the exchange rate in effect at April 30, 2007), including up to 50% payable in shares of our common stock, par value $0.01 per share, with the remainder payable in cash provided that the performance goals are met. The contingent consideration is comprised of three installments, each to be made annually, beginning with the year ending January 31, 2006, for an annual baseline amount of $2.2 million, $2.3 million and $4.9 million, respectively (based on the exchange rate

in effect at January 31, 2006, June 30, 2006 and April 30, 2007, respectively). These amounts are subject to upward and downward adjustment based on the actual net income related performance of ODG, as clarified in the agreement, during these periods, provided that the aggregate maximum contingent consideration payable is the sum of these baseline amounts plus a maximum of $2.6 million (based on the exchange rate in effect at April 30, 2007). On January 31, 2006, the first earnout measurement period ended, and we recorded $2.8 million (USD equivalent) of additional purchase price as

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goodwill based upon ODG s net income for the initial annual performance period ended January 31, 2006. In May 2006, we paid $3.0 million (USD equivalent at the current exchange rate) to satisfy this obligation. On June 30, 2006, SeaChange and the former stockholders of ODG amended the original purchase agreement to provide for the acceleration of the second installment of contingent consideration (for the year ended January 31, 2007) in exchange for the issuance to the sellers of 341,360 shares of our common stock having a fair market value of $2.3 million as of the date of the amendment. Consequently, we recorded an additional $2.3 million of goodwill to reflect the accelerated second installment of contingent consideration.

On February 27, 2007, the On Demand Group Ltd. ( ODG ), a wholly-owned U.K. subsidiary of SeaChange, entered into an agreement with Tele-Munchen Fernseh GmbH & Co. Produktionsgesellschaft (TMG) to create a joint venture named On Demand Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG. The Shareholder s Agreement requires ODG to provide cash contributions up to $4.2 million (USD equivalent) upon the request of the joint venture s management and approval by the shareholders of the joint venture.

We believe that existing funds combined with available borrowings under the revolving line of credit and cash provided by future operating activities are adequate to satisfy our working capital, potential acquisitions and capital expenditure requirements and other contractual obligations for the foreseeable future, including at least the next 24 months.

***Effects of Inflation***

Management believes that financial results have not been significantly impacted by inflation and price changes in materials we use in manufacturing our products.

***Significant Accounting Policies***

*Principles of Consolidation*

We consolidate the financial statements of our wholly owned subsidiaries and all inter-company accounts are eliminated in consolidation. We also hold minority investments in the capital stock of certain private companies having product offerings or customer relationships that have strategic importance. We evaluate our equity and debt investments and other contractual relationships with affiliate companies in order to determine whether the guidelines of Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) Interpretation ( FIN ) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, as revised under FIN No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) ( FIN 46R ), should be applied in the financial statements. FIN 46R addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities that possess certain characteristics. A variable interest entity ( VIE ) is defined as an entity in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest or do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. The primary beneficiary is required to consolidate the financial position and results of the VIE. FIN No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (revised December 2003) ( FIN 46R )

Our investments in affiliates include investments accounted for under the cost method and the equity method of accounting. The investments that represent less than a 20% ownership interest of the common shares of the affiliate are carried at cost. Under the equity method of accounting, which generally applies to investments that represent 20% to 50% ownership of the common shares of the affiliate, our proportionate ownership share of the earnings or losses of the affiliate are included in equity income (loss) in earnings of affiliates in the consolidated statement of operations.

*Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts*

Revenues from sales of hardware, software and systems that do not require significant modification or customization of the underlying software are recognized when title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, there is evidence of an arrangement, fees are fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is considered probable. Customers are billed for installation, training, project management and at least one year of product maintenance and technical support at the time of the product sale. Revenue from these activities are deferred at the time of the product sale and recognized ratably over the period these services are performed. Revenue from ongoing product maintenance and technical support agreements are recognized ratably over the period of the related agreements. Revenue from software development contracts that include significant modification or customization, including software product enhancements, is recognized based on the percentage of completion contract accounting method using labor efforts expended in relation to estimates of total labor efforts to complete the contract. For contracts, where some level of profit is assured but we are only able to estimate ranges of amounts of total contract revenue and total contract cost, we use the lowest probable level of profits in accounting for the contract revenues and costs. Accounting for contract amendments and customer change orders are included in contract accounting when executed. Revenue from shipping and handling costs and other out-of-pocket expenses reimbursed by customers are included in revenues and cost of revenues. Our share of inter-company profits associated with sales and services

provided to affiliated companies is eliminated in consolidation in proportion to our equity ownership.

Our transactions frequently involve the sales of hardware, software, systems and services in multiple element arrangements. Revenues under multiple element arrangements are recorded based on the residual method of accounting. Under this method,

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the total arrangement value is allocated first to undelivered elements, based on their fair values, with the remainder being allocated to the delivered elements. Where fair value of undelivered service elements has not been established, the total arrangement value is recognized over the period during which the services are performed. The amounts allocated to undelivered elements, which may include project management, training, installation, maintenance and technical support and certain hardware and software components, are based upon the price charged when these elements are sold separately and unaccompanied by the other elements. The amount allocated to installation, training and project management revenue is based upon standard hourly billing rates and the estimated time required to complete the service. These services are not essential to the functionality of systems as these services do not alter the equipment s capabilities, are available from other vendors and the systems are standard products. For multiple element arrangements that include software development with significant modification or customization and systems sales where vendor-specific objective evidence of the fair value does not exist for the undelivered elements of the arrangement (other than maintenance and technical support), percentage of completion accounting is applied for revenue recognition purposes to the entire arrangement with the exception of maintenance and technical support. For transactions in which consideration, including equity instruments, is given to a customer, we account for the value of this consideration as an adjustment to revenue.

We recognize revenue for product and services only in those situations where collection from the customer is probable. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of customers financial condition but generally do not require collateral. For some international customers, we require an irrevocable letter of credit to be issued by the customer before the purchase order is accepted. We monitor payments from customers and assess any collection issues. We maintain allowances for specific doubtful accounts and other risk categories of accounts based on estimates of losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments and record these allowances as a charge to general and administrative expenses. We base our allowances for doubtful accounts on historical collections and write-off experience, current trends, credit assessments, and other analysis of specific customer situations.

Any taxes assessed by a governmental authority related to revenue-producing transactions (e.g. sales or value-added taxes) are reported on a net basis and excluded from revenues.

*Use of Estimates*

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, valuation of inventory and accounts receivable, valuation of investments and income taxes, stock-based compensation, sabbatical leave, software development costs eligible for capitalization, goodwill, intangible assets and related amortization. We base these estimates on historical and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. By their nature, estimates are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. Actual results may differ from management s estimates.

***Recent Pronouncements***

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ( SFAS ) No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115 ( SFAS 159 ). SFAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. Most of the provisions in SFAS 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The fair value option established by SFAS 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (*a*) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (*b*) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (*c*) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity s first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements ( SFAS 157 ). The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In September 2006 the FASB issued SFAS 157. This new standard provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. Under SFAS 157, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts. In this standard, the FASB clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use

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when pricing the asset or liability. In support of this principle, SFAS 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data, for example, the reporting entity s own data. Under the standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. The provisions of SFAS 157 are effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Earlier application is encouraged, provided that the reporting entity has not yet issued financial statements for that fiscal year, including any financial statements for an interim period within that fiscal year. The adoption of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material effect on our financial statements.

***Impact of the Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements***

*Sabbatical Leave*

Effective February 1, 2007, we adopted the provisions of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) No. 06-2, Accounting for Sabbatical Leave and Other Similar Benefits Pursuant to FASB Statement No. 43 ( EITF 06-2 ) included in this Form 10-Q/A. Prior to the issuance of EITF 06-2 we accounted for sabbatical expense under SFAS No. 43, Accounting for Compensating Balances ( SFAS 43 ), by expensing the cost of compensated absences for sabbatical benefits as incurred. EITF No. 06-2 requires companies to accrue the cost of such compensated absences over the requisite service period. The Task Force allows the use of one of two specified methodologies for adopting the change in accounting principle: i) a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the year of adoption; or ii) retrospective application to all prior periods. We have elected to use an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings resulting in an additional liability of $769,000 and a corresponding increase in the accumulated deficit of $769,000 as of February 1, 2007. The impact of this restatement does not include any net tax effects as our deferred tax assets are fully reserved against due to the uncertainties related to our ability to generate sufficient pre-tax income for fiscal 2008 and the inability to carry back fiscal 2008 tax losses to prior years because we have exhausted our US tax benefit carry back potential in fiscal 2007 (see Note 6). Under the transition method, periods prior to February 1, 2007 will not be restated, and accrued expenses and other liabilities, including long-term for the first quarter of fiscal 2008, include accrued sabbatical expense for all employees who are eligible for sabbatical leave.

*Income Tax Contingencies*

Effective February 1, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes ( FIN 48 ). As a result of the implementation, we recognized a $456,000 increase to reserves for uncertain tax positions. This increase was accounted for as an adjustment to the beginning balance of retained earnings.

At February 1, 2007, we had $5.0 million of total gross unrecognized tax benefits (before consideration of any valuation allowance). Of this total, $1.0 million represents the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably affect the effective income tax rate in any future periods.

For the quarter ended April 30, 2007, we recognized an additional tax provision for unrecognized tax benefits and increased its first quarter 2008 income tax expense by $213,000. None of the amounts included in the $1.3 million balance of unrecognized tax benefits at April 30, 2007 are related to tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts could significantly change during the next twelve months.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. Accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions were $193,000 and $226,000 as of February 1, 2007 and April 30, 2007, respectively.

As of April 30, 2007, we are subject to U.S. Federal income tax examinations for the tax years 2004 through 2006. In addition, we are subject to state and local income and non-US (primarily the United Kingdom) tax examinations for the tax years 2003 through 2006 and the tax years 2001 through 2006, respectively.

**ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

We face exposure to financial market risks, including adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in interest rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results. Our foreign currency exchange exposure is primarily associated with product sales arrangements, European and Asian repatriation or settlement of intercompany payables and receivables among subsidiaries and its parent company, and/or investment/equity contingency considerations denominated in the local currency where the functional currency of the foreign subsidiary is the U.S. dollar. Substantially all of our product international sales are payable in United States Dollars (USD) or in the case of our ODG operations, service sales, payable in GBP, and provide

a natural hedge for receipts and local payments. In light of the high proportion of our international businesses we expect the risk of any adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates to have a greater impact on our translated results within the income statement

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and equity section of our balance sheet. Historically, we have not hedged specific currency exposures as gains and losses on foreign currency transactions have not been material to date. At April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007, we had no variable rate U.S. dollar denominated debt. As there were no amounts outstanding at April 30, 2007 and January 31, 2007 related to variable rate debt, there was no interest rate exposure.

The carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated balance sheet of cash and cash equivalents, short-term marketable securities, trade receivables and trade payables approximate fair value at April 30, 2007 due to the short maturities of these instruments. We maintain investment portfolio holdings of various issuers, types, and maturities. Our cash and marketable securities include cash equivalents, which we consider to be investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less. Given the short maturities and investment grade quality of the portfolio holdings at April 30, 2007, a sharp rise in interest rates should not have a material adverse impact on the fair value of our investment portfolio. Additionally, our long term marketable investments, which are carried at the lower of cost or market, have fixed interest rates, and therefore are subject to changes in fair value. As a result, we do not currently hedge these market risk exposures. At April 30, 2007, we had $5.8 million in short-term marketable securities and $13.9 million in long-term marketable securities.

**ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures (Restated)**

*Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures*

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company s filings with the SEC is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including William C. Styslinger, III, the Company s Chief Executive Officer, and Kevin M. Bisson, the Company s Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure based on the definition of disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act ). In designing and evaluating disclosure controls and procedures, the Company has recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

In connection with the restatement of its financial statements, the Company reevaluated its disclosure controls and procedures. The evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of Company management, including William C. Styslinger, III the Company s Chief Executive Officer (CEO), and Kevin M. Bisson, the Company s Chief Financial Officer (CFO), to assess the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the Company s management, including its CEO and CFO, concluded that the Company s disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of April 30, 2007 because of a material weakness in its internal controls over financial reporting.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2007 and determined that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control Integrated Framework*. The Company determined that this error resulted from a material weakness in the operating effectiveness of the Company s internal controls over financial reporting relative to its accounting for its sabbatical benefit.

*Changes in internal controls over financial reporting*

There have been no significant changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting identified during the quarter ended April 30, 2007. In performing management s evaluation of the Company s internal controls over financial reporting for the year ended January 31, 2007 and the quarter ended April 30, 2007, management determined that it had a material weakness in the operating effectiveness of the Company s internal controls over financial reporting relative to its accounting for its sabbatical benefit. The Company will continue to plan and expects to implement additional changes to its infrastructure and related processes that it believes are also reasonably likely to strengthen and materially affect the Company s internal controls over financial reporting. These include:

Increased review and timely identification of new accounting pronouncements and

Ongoing implementation of control enhancements to improve the timeliness and accuracy of transaction reporting for employee benefits.

The steps described above are changes to the Company s internal controls over financial reporting that will have a material affect, or are reasonably likely to be a material effect, on the Company s internal control over financial reporting. The Company expects to test the effectiveness of the changes described above during fiscal 2008, and will design and implement additional changes to remediate the material weakness which existed as of April 30, 2007.

The Company is currently implementing an enhanced controls environment intended to address the material weakness in its internal controls over financial reporting and to remedy the ineffectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures. The changes in the Company s internal controls over financial reporting implemented by the Company to date will not in and of themselves remediate the material weakness and certain of these remedial measures will require some time to be fully implemented or to take full effect. While this implementation phase is underway, the Company is continuing to rely on manual procedures.

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The Company is designing its internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurances of achieving its objectives. For the reasons described above, the Company has concluded that its internal controls over financial reporting did not provide such reasonable assurances as of April 30, 2007. The Company also notes that a control system addressing internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must include an assessment of the costs and related risks associated with the control and the purpose for which it was intended. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues including instances of fraud, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty, and breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some person, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Over time, the Company s control systems, as the Company develops them, may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected and could be material and require a restatement of our financial statements.

The certifications of the Company s principal executive officer and principal financial officer required in accordance with Rule 13a-14(a) under the Exchange Act are attached as exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A. The disclosures set forth in this Item 4 contain information concerning the evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures, and changes in the Company s internal control over financial reporting, referred to in paragraph 4 of those certifications. Those certifications should be read in conjunction with this Item 4 for a more complete understanding of the matters covered by the certifications.

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## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

**ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings**

See Note 8 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

**ITEM 1A. Risk Factors**

In addition to the other information set forth in this Form 10-Q/A, you should carefully consider the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors in our amended Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended January 31, 2007, which could materially affect our business, financial condition or future results. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial also may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or future results.

**ITEM 6. Exhibits**

(a) Exhibits

31.1 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

31.2 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

32.1 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

32.2 Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

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**SIGNATURES**

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

Dated: October 22, 2007

**SEACHANGE INTERNATIONAL, INC.**

by: /s/ KEVIN M. BISSON
**Kevin M. Bisson**
**Chief Financial Officer,**

**Senior Vice President, Finance and**

**Administration, Treasurer and Secretary**

**Index to Exhibits**

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