

NVE CORP /NEW/
Form 10KSB
May 26, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-KSB

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2005

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-12196

NVE Corporation

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

41-1424202

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

11409 Valley View Road, Eden Prairie, Minnesota

(Address of principal executive offices)

55344

(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number (952) 829-9217

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: **None**

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Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: **Common stock, \$0.01 par value (Common Stock)**

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

Check here if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

Issuer's revenues for the most recent fiscal year: **\$11,615,570**

The aggregate market value of the voting stock (Common Stock) held by non-affiliates of the issuer as of May 23, 2005, was approximately \$73 million based on the last sale price reported for such date on The NASDAQ SmallCap Market.

The number of shares of the issuer's Common Stock (par value \$0.01) outstanding as of May 23, 2005 was 4,569,784.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Parts of our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Items 10, 11, and 14 hereof.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes ; No

NVE CORPORATION

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PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements made in this Report and the documents incorporated by reference in this Report under Item 1 Description of Business and Item 6 Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are subject to the safe harbor provisions of the reform act. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of the terminology such as may, will, expect, anticipate, intend, believe, estimate, should, or continue, or the negatives of these terms or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. To the extent that this Report contains forward-looking statements regarding the financial condition, operating results, business prospects or any other aspect of NVE, you should be aware that our actual financial condition, operating results and business performance may differ materially from that projected or estimated by us in the forward-looking statements. We have attempted to identify, in context, some of the factors that we currently believe may cause actual future experience and results to differ from their current expectations. These differences may be caused by a variety of factors, including but not limited to adverse economic conditions, intense competition including entry of new competitors, our ability to obtain sufficient financing to support our operations, progress in research and development activities by us and others, variations in costs that are beyond our control, adverse federal, state and local government regulations, unexpected costs, lower sales and net income or higher net losses than forecasted, price increases for equipment, our dependence on significant suppliers including Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation for foundry semiconductor wafers, our ability to meet stringent customer technical requirements, our ability to consummate additional license agreements, our ability to continue eligibility for SBIR awards, our inability to raise prices, failure to obtain new customers, the possible fluctuation and volatility of our operating results and financial condition, inability to carry out marketing and sales plans, loss of key executives, and other specific risks that may be alluded to in this report and those discussed in Exhibit 99 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

In General

NVE Corporation develops and sells devices using spintronics, a nanotechnology we helped pioneer, which utilizes electron spin rather than electron charge to acquire, store and transmit information. We are a licensor of spintronic magnetoresistive random access memory technology, commonly referred to as MRAM, which we believe has the potential to revolutionize electronic memory. We also manufacture high-performance spintronic products including sensors and couplers which are used to acquire and transmit data in automated factories.

NVE History and Background

We were founded in 1989 primarily as a government contract research company. Since our founding, we have been awarded more than \$50 million in government research contracts, including more than 30 MRAM development contracts. These contracts have helped us build our intellectual property portfolio.

We have licensed our MRAM intellectual property to others, including Cypress Semiconductor Corporation, Honeywell International, and Motorola, Inc. We manufacture spintronic sensors and couplers, which are sold through a worldwide network of distributors. We also have an agreement with Agilent Technologies, Inc. to distribute our couplers under their brand.

Our Enabling Technology

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Our designs use one of two nano-scale spintronic structures: giant magnetoresistors or spin-dependent tunnel junctions. Both structures produce a large change in electrical resistance depending on the electron spin orientation in a free layer.

In giant magnetoresistance (GMR) devices, resistance changes due to conduction electrons scattering at interfaces within the devices. The GMR effect is only significant if the layer thicknesses are less than the mean free path of conduction electrons, which is approximately five nanometers. Our critical GMR conductor layers are less than two nanometers thick.

The second type of spintronic structures we use are spin-dependent tunnel junctions, which are also known as SDT junctions, Magnetic Tunnel Junctions (MTJs), or Tunneling Magnetic Junctions (TMJs). SDT junctions use tunnel barriers that are so thin that electrons can tunnel through a normally insulating material to cause a resistance change. The SDT barrier thicknesses are in the range of one to two nanometers or approximately five molecules. Technological advances in recent years have made it practical to manufacture such small dimensions.

In our products the spintronic elements are connected to integrated circuitry and packaged in much the same way as conventional integrated circuits.

Industry Background

Much of the electronics industry is devoted to the acquisition, storage and transmission of information. Global trends such as richer data, more video, and remote data collection test the speed and capacity of conventional electronics.

The 1970s brought microelectronic devices including Hall-effect sensors for data acquisition, semiconductor random access memory (commonly referred to as RAM) for data storage, and light-emitting diode-based optical couplers for data transmission. There have been incremental improvements to these devices over the years, but the basic limitations of charge-based electronics remain.

We believe spintronics represents the first major change in microelectronic technology since the advent of these devices a generation ago. We believe memories, sensors, and couplers together represent a significant portion of the electronics industry, which can be addressed by spintronics.

Memories are a critical part of almost every electronic device. For some electronic device functions speed is required; others require a large amount of memory; and some require nonvolatility. No single semiconductor memory meets all three of these requirements. For example, a cellphone requires the bit density of DRAM for the operating software, the speed of SRAM for digital signal processing, and the nonvolatility of flash memory for phone books and other permanent storage. The three memories consume power and space. Because they use incompatible materials, the three memories are very difficult to combine with each other or with other cellphone circuitry in a single integrated circuit.

Near-term potential MRAM applications include mission-critical storage such as military and industrial applications. As its density increases and cost per bit decreases, MRAM could replace semiconductor memories in cellphones, computers, and other electronic devices enabling smaller, faster, and more power-efficient electronics.

Sensors are used to detect small changes in magnetic fields. They can be used to detect the position or speed of robotics and mechanisms, or to acquire information in medical devices or automobiles. As factories become more automated, there is a need for more precise position sensing. We believe our spintronic sensors are smaller, more precise, and more reliable than existing devices. We believe this allows more efficient production of products such as automobiles. We believe that better sensors will also enable smaller, more reliable medical devices and safer automobiles.

Like sensors, couplers are widely used in factory automation. Couplers provide reliable digital communication between the various electronic subsystems in factories. For example, couplers are used to send data between robots and central controllers at very high speed. As manufacturing complexity increases, there is a need for higher speed data and more data channels. Because of their unique properties, we believe our couplers transmit more data at higher speeds and over longer distances than conventional devices.

Our Strategy

Our goal is to become the leading developer of practical spintronics technology and devices. We plan to do that by pursuing additional MRAM license agreements, expanding commercial product sales, and building intellectual property.

Monetize MRAM Intellectual Property Through Licensing

Because of the large capital investment required to make large-scale memories, our strategy is to monetize our MRAM intellectual property by licensing others to make devices using our technology.

Subject to certain terms and conditions, we could receive royalties if Motorola sells MRAM products under its license agreement with us. Motorola has said that it may have such devices made by Freescale Semiconductor, Inc., its former semiconductor division, and Freescale has said that pilot production could begin in 2005.

Rather than royalties, our agreement with Cypress gives us rights to Cypress production designs and intellectual property, as well as rights to use Cypress factories to manufacture MRAMs for us. Cypress has notified us that it has discontinued MRAM development, so we are unlikely to commercialize the Cypress designs.

Pursue Additional MRAM License Agreements

We will pursue new license agreements, and we expect licensing activity to accelerate once MRAM sales begin. There can be no assurance as to when or if we will consummate additional agreements, however.

Expand Product Sales

We plan to broaden our sensor and coupler product lines using our proven building blocks and designs. We plan to promote new products with advertising campaigns targeted primarily at factory/industrial controls and instrumentation markets. Our campaigns highlight the advantages of NVE devices compared to conventional devices. Examples include our World's Smallest and World's Fastest coupler campaigns.

Fund Basic Technology Development With Research and Development Contracts

Government research and development contracts were the source of some of our underlying patents and product developments. Such contracts account for a large but declining portion of our revenue. We are focusing our contract research in three strategic areas:

1. Ultra-high density MRAM;
2. Spin-dependent tunneling (SDT) junctions; and
3. Biomedical nanosensors for laboratories-on-chips

The most strategic of these three research areas is ultra-high density MRAM, which includes programs in magnetothermal MRAM, Vertical MRAM, and radiation-hardened MRAM.

Our Products and Markets

We operate in one segment. In addition to licensing MRAM technology, we manufacture and sell two product lines: sensors to acquire information and data couplers to transmit information.

Sensor Products and Markets

Our sensor products detect the presence of a magnet or metal to determine position or speed. The GMR changes its electrical resistance depending on the magnetic field. In our devices, GMR is combined with conventional foundry integrated circuitry and packaged in much the same way as conventional integrated circuits. We sell standard, or catalog sensors, and custom sensors designed to meet customers' exact requirements.

Our sensors are quite small, very sensitive to magnetic fields, precise, and reliable. These advantages have allowed us to establish a presence in industrial control applications such as robotics. We are building a medical device market, and we have identified miniature medical devices and automobiles as future growth markets.

Coupler Products and Markets

Our spintronic couplers add an IsoLoop integrated microscopic coil to our basic GMR sensor element. The coil creates a small magnetic field that is picked up by the spintronic sensor, transmitting data almost instantly. Couplers are also known as isolators because they electrically isolate the coupled systems. Our IsoLoop couplers are more than twice as fast as the fastest optical couplers (110 million bits per second compared to 50 million bits per second).

Our couplers are sold primarily for factory and industrial networks, with broadband, telecommunications, and automotive applications possible in the future.

MRAM Products and Markets

MRAM uses spintronics to store data, combining the speed of semiconductor memory with the nonvolatility of magnetic disk drives. MRAM is inherently nonvolatile, meaning the data remains even if power is removed.

MRAM has been called the ideal memory because it has the potential to combine the speed of SRAM, the density of DRAM, and the nonvolatility of flash memory.

Data is stored in the spin of the electrons in thin metal alloy films, and read with spin-dependent tunnel junctions. Unlike electrical charge, the spin of an electron is inherently permanent. In MRAMs, the spin of the electrons is set with tiny bursts of magnetism. We have invented several types of MRAM memory cells and modes of operation.

Advanced MRAM designs we are developing include Vertical MRAM (VMRAM), magnetothermal MRAM, and spin-momentum MRAM. We believe each of these three design approaches has the potential to increase the scalability of MRAM.

In the near term, MRAM could replace battery-backed-up SRAMs in mission critical systems such as military, factory control, point-of-sale terminals, and gaming electronics. MRAM has the potential advantages of being simpler, lower cost, and more reliable than battery/memory

systems.

In the medium term, MRAM could find application in cellphones and other consumer electronics, where it could replace three types of memory and enable embedded designs such as systems on chips.

Long term, MRAM could address the market for ubiquitous high-density memory, where it could offer nonvolatility and higher speed than DRAM or hard-disks, enabling a new generation of small, fast, instant-on, computers.

Product Manufacturing

Our factory is a clean-room area with specialized equipment to deposit, pattern, etch, and process spintronic materials. Most of our products are fabricated in our facility using either raw wafers or foundry wafers. Foundry wafers contain conventional electronics that perform housekeeping functions such as voltage regulation and signal conditioning in our products.

A wafer includes thousands of devices. We build spintronics structures on wafers in our factory, and then send the completed wafers to the Far East for sawing and packaging. The packaged parts are returned to us for testing and shipment.

Product Distribution

We rely primarily on distributors who stock and sell our products throughout the world, including Digi-Key Corporation, one of the largest electronic component distributors in the U.S. We also utilize independent manufacturers' representatives to facilitate product sales in certain areas, but we plan to rely less on such representatives as distribution sales grow.

Our agreements with distributors and with sales representatives are generally renewed annually.

Agilent, one of the world's leading suppliers of solid-state couplers, distributes private-labeled versions of our couplers under an agreement that expires in 2008. Agilent has its own network of distributors.

New Product Status

New Standard Products

In the past year we have announced and begun sampling several new standard or catalog products for factory and industrial markets including:

rotational speed sensors

low-power couplers

five-channel couplers

monolithic couplers

new types of isolated RS-485 network transceivers

New Custom Products

In our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005 (fiscal 2005), we designed and began selling ultra-miniature spintronic sensor integrated circuits to Starkey Laboratories Inc. for hearing aids.

New MRAM Products

Freescale has said it expects to begin MRAM pilot production in 2005. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to negotiate a license agreement with Freescale or receive royalties from the sale of devices under our agreements with Motorola.

Our Competition

Sensor Competition

Sensor competitors include Allegro Microsystems, Inc. Honeywell, Royal Philips Electronics, and Sensitec GmbH. Allegro makes inexpensive silicon Hall-effect sensors, but we believe Hall-effect sensors are not as sensitive or precise as our products. Honeywell and Philips make traditional nickel-iron anisotropic magnetoresistive (AMR) sensors. AMR sensors are used in automotive and high-performance industrial control systems. Unlike our GMR sensors, AMR sensors have flipping artifacts that we believe limit their usability. Flipping is when the device polarity is reversed when exposed to a stray magnetic field causing erroneous data. Sensitec has begun to sell GMR sensors, but we believe we have a broader product line and certain product advantages.

Coupler Competition

The two main competing digital couplers are optical couplers and inductive couplers (transformers). Optical couplers use light and light detectors to transmit information; transformers use magnetic fields transmitted between coils of wire. In addition to being a customer, Agilent is a leading producer of high-speed optical couplers. Other top optical coupler suppliers are Vishay Intertechnology, NEC Corporation, Toshiba Corporation, and Fairchild Semiconductor International. Inductive couplers are made by a number of companies. We believe our couplers are considerably faster than even the fastest optical couplers. Unlike our IsoLoop couplers, inductive couplers require special encoding to transmit logic signals. Furthermore, IsoLoop couplers require much less board space than most optical or inductive couplers.

Analog Devices, Inc. (ADI) markets microelectronic mechanical system (MEMS) inductive couplers. While these devices offer some advantages over our couplers and are smaller than other inductive couplers, we believe our devices have higher channel density per area, are faster, and produce less signal distortion than competing ADI devices.

We make several network signal couplers that combine spintronics coupling with network protocol functions such as RS-485, in a single package. Our competitors in this area include ADI, Linear Technology Inc. (LTI), and Maxim Integrated Products, Inc. Based on a comparison of published specifications, we believe our devices are much faster than the LTI and Maxim network signal couplers. We believe we offer a wider input voltage interface and a more complete line of network protocols than ADI's network signal couplers.

MRAM Competition

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Most currently available memories are volatile, meaning data is lost when power is removed. Memories in this category include dynamic random access memory (DRAM) and static random access memory (SRAM). MRAM has the potential to match or exceed the speed of such memories without the volatility. Currently available nonvolatile memories include flash memories and ferroelectric random access memories (FRAMs). MRAMs are potentially faster and use less power than existing nonvolatile memories. Furthermore, existing nonvolatile memories can be written only a limited number of times before they wear out, while MRAMs have virtually unlimited life.

We believe MRAM is potentially higher density than FRAM. Flash memory may be subject to scalability limitations, which could limit its density in coming years. We do not believe MRAM is subject to such limitations.

Flash memory manufacturers include Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., Intel Corporation, Renesas Technology Corporation, Samsung Electronics Ltd., and STMicroelectronics NV. Current and potential FRAM manufacturers include Fujitsu Limited, Infineon Technologies AG, Ramtron International Corporation, Samsung Electronics Ltd., STMicroelectronics NV, and Texas Instruments Inc.

Silicon-oxide-nitride-oxide-silicon (SONOS) memory has been suggested as a possible improvement over conventional floating gate flash memories. Simtek Corporation, Cypress, and possibly Freescale are among companies believed to be developing SONOS memories.

Battery-backed-up SRAM manufacturers include Maxim. We believe that MRAM has the potential of being simpler, lower cost, and more reliable than battery-backed-up SRAM.

Emerging technologies competing with MRAM include carbon nanotubes, phase-change memory (PCM; also known as ovonic unified memories or OUM), polymer memory, and polymeric ferroelectric random access memory (PFRAM). We believe that MRAM has advantages over these technologies and that it is closer to commercialization and more scalable. Companies developing carbon nanotube memory include Nantero, Inc. Intel. Companies developing PCM include Elpida Memory, Inc., IBM Corporation, Infineon, Intel, Macronix International Co., Ltd., Ovonyx, Inc., Philips, and STMicroelectronics. Companies developing polymer memory include Thin Film Electronics ASA and Coatue. Intel may be developing PFRAM.

Other companies that may be attempting to develop MRAM intellectual property with the intention of licensing to others include Grandis, Inc., Spintec (Grenoble, France), and Spintron (Marseille, France).

Many of our MRAM competitors and potential competitors are established companies that have significantly greater financial, technical, and marketing resources than us.

Principal Suppliers

Our principal suppliers include manufacturers of semiconductor wafers that are incorporated into our products. These include Advanced Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation of Shanghai (China), AMI Semiconductor, Inc., Intersil Corporation, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation, and Texas Instruments Inc.

Other companies supply our device packaging services, including Circuit Electronics Industries (Ayutthaya, Thailand), and NS Electronics Bangkok (Thailand), Ltd.

We maintain inventory of some critical wafers, but we have not identified or qualified alternate suppliers for many of the wafers now being obtained from single sources. Some of our products use processes or tooling unique to a particular packaging vendor, and it might be expensive, time-consuming, or impractical to convert to another vendor in the event of a supply interruption. Supply interruptions could seriously jeopardize our ability to provide products that are critical to our business and operations.

Major Customers

We have several major customers including Agilent, St. Jude Medical, Inc., the U.S. Government, and certain distributors including Digi-Key Corporation. Orders from these customers can be cancelled, postponed, or reduced without cause or notice, and the loss of any of these customers could have a significant impact on our revenue and profitability.

Intellectual Property

Patents

We were granted four U.S. patents in fiscal 2005, and as of March 31, 2005 we had 33 U.S. patents issued. Our technology is protected by a total of more than 100 patents worldwide either issued, pending or licensed from others. We are continuing to develop and intend to add to our patent portfolio. There are no patents we regard as critical to our business owned by us or licensed to us that expire in the next 12 months.

Certain of our patents cover MRAM cells with transistor selection for data retrieval, which we believe may be necessary for successful high-density, high-performance MRAMs. We know of no practical alternative design being pursued by potential MRAM suppliers that could be sold in commercial quantities in the foreseeable future.

We believe our 6,275,411 and 6,349,053 U.S. patents, both entitled *Spin Dependent Tunneling Memory*, are particularly important. Both patents cover MRAMs using arrays of Spin Dependent Tunnel Junctions. Based on their public disclosures, we believe several companies are pursuing the approach described in these patents. The 6,275,411 patent expires in 2019 and the 6,349,053 patent expires in 2021.

We have patents on advanced MRAM designs that we believe are important including patents that relate to magnetothermal MRAM, spin-momentum MRAM, and synthetic antiferromagnetic storage.

Trademarks

Our trademarks include *GMR Switch* and *GT Sensor*. *IsoLoop* is our registered trademark.

Licenses

We have licensed certain MRAM intellectual property to several companies. Our current MRAM licensees include Cypress, Honeywell, Union Semiconductor Technology Corporation, and Motorola. We have received advance payments in conjunction with the Honeywell, USTC, and Motorola agreements, and we expect to receive royalties under the Motorola and USTC agreements if and when those licensees begin selling devices using our intellectual property. Both agreements contain royalty limitations, specifically minimum quantities before royalties are paid and ceilings on the royalties we will receive. As a further royalty limitation, the Motorola agreement provides for royalties only on the portion of the die containing our MRAM technology.

Agreements with Honeywell

Under our agreements with Honeywell we will not be paid royalties by Honeywell if they utilize our MRAM intellectual property, and we do not expect to pay royalties to Honeywell for the use of their MRAM intellectual property.

Motorola License

Motorola has a non-exclusive, non-transferable, and non-assignable license to our MRAM intellectual property. Motorola has since separated Freescale. Motorola and Freescale asked us to consent to Motorola's assignment of the Patent License Option Agreement to Freescale. We have declined to provide such consent without additional consideration.

Motorola has indicated to us that it may attempt to have MRAMs manufactured by Freescale for Motorola under the so-called *have made* rights in our agreement with Motorola. We believe Motorola will likely have terminated this agreement and so relinquish its *have-made* rights at the end of calendar 2005, as a result of having transferred its MRAM manufacturing capability to Freescale. We hope to, before then, negotiate a new agreement with Freescale, or an assignment of the Motorola agreement to Freescale, though only with amendments thereto, but there can be no

assurances that we will complete such an agreement or assignment.

Cypress Technology Exchange Agreement

Under our technology exchange agreement with Cypress, each party gained rights to the other party's MRAM intellectual property and patents. We have rights to all of Cypress' MRAM intellectual property existing now and in the future, including MRAM designs and mask works. Cypress informed us in April 2005 that it has discontinued its efforts to develop MRAM, so we are unlikely to commercialize the Cypress designs.

Royalty Agreement

We have licensed rights to another organization's GMR-related patent, and that agreement calls for us to pay royalties on our sales of certain products. Payments under this agreement have not been material to date. The agreement could remain in force until cumulative royalties of \$1.2 million have been paid.

Research and Development Activities

We invested \$5,860,200 and \$6,382,865 in the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 on research and development. All but \$841,731 and \$737,447 of the expenditures were funded by customers through research and development contracts. Most of our research and development contracts are with the U.S. government, and most of our U.S. government contracts are with the Department of Defense.

Our near-term research programs include sensors and couplers. Long-term research programs are focused in three strategic areas: ultra-high density MRAM; spin-dependent tunneling (SDT) junctions; and biomagnetic sensors.

We invested in the development of new sensors and couplers, including a new family of monolithic couplers called the IL600-series and new types of isolated RS-485 network transceivers. We also invested in designs to improve the manufacturing yield of our couplers. We believe higher manufacturing yields will reduce our costs, allowing us to improve our margins or reduce our selling prices.

The goal of our SDT junction research is to optimize high-sensitivity junctions. SDT junctions are key spintronics building blocks used in MRAM, ultra-sensitive sensors, and biomagnetic sensors.

Our biomagnetic sensor research covers the use of nanoscale magnetics at the cellular molecular level. Applications include ultra-miniature biological warfare agent detectors, real-time DNA testers, and laboratory-on-a-chip diagnostic systems.

Government Regulations

We are subject to various local, state and federal laws, regulations and agencies that affect businesses generally. These include regulations promulgated by federal and state environmental and health agencies, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and laws

pertaining to the hiring, treatment, safety and discharge of employees.

With certain exceptions, federal regulations require a business to be at least 51% owned by one or more individuals to be eligible to compete for Small Business Innovation Research awards. While we believe we currently meet the 51% ownership criterion, changes in our capital structure or purchases by entities in the open market or by other means could cause us to become ineligible.

Much of our intellectual property has been developed with U.S. government support. In accordance with federal legislation, companies normally may retain the principal worldwide patent rights to any invention developed with U.S. government support.

Our Employees

As of March 31, 2005, we had 64 employees, 60 of whom were full-time. Of our full-time employees, there were six general and administrative employees, six sales and marketing employees, 23 technicians, and 25 scientists. Twelve employees have earned doctorate degrees. None of our employees is represented by a labor union or is subject to a collective bargaining agreement, and we believe we maintain good relations with our employees.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations, particularly with respect to industrial waste and emissions. Compliance with these laws and regulations has not had a material impact on our capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position.

Website Access to Our SEC Filings

All reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), including our annual reports on Form 10-KSB, quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB, and current event reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments to those reports, are accessible at no cost through the Investors section of our website at www.nve.com. These filings are also accessible on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Risk Factors

We discuss certain risk factors that may affect our business and financial results in Exhibit 99 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Our principal executive offices and manufacturing facility are located at 11409 Valley View Road, Eden Prairie, Minnesota, 55344. The space consists of 21,362 square feet of offices, laboratories, and production areas. The space is owned and managed by Glenborough Properties, L.P. and is leased to us under an agreement expiring December 31, 2008. We believe the building is adequately insured.

In fiscal 2005 we expanded our clean-room production area by converting office areas. We financed the expansion through operating profits and a rent credit for that purpose provided by our building's owner. We believe the expansion will allow us to meet our near-term facility needs, and we have no additional significant near-term expansion plans.

We hold no investments in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the ordinary course of business we may become involved in litigation. At this time, we are not aware of any material pending or threatened legal proceedings or other proceedings contemplated by governmental authorities that would have a material impact upon us.

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

No matters were submitted to our shareholders during the quarter ended March 31, 2005.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Our common stock trades on The NASDAQ SmallCap Market under the symbol NVEC. The following data set forth, for the quarters indicated, a summary of the high and low sales price of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ SmallCap Market without retail mark-up, markdown or commissions, and may not represent actual transactions.

Holders and Dividends

As of March 31, 2005 we had approximately 140 shareholders of record and approximately 10,870 total shareholders. We have never paid or declared any cash dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future, and intend to retain any earnings we may generate to provide for the operation and projected expansion of our business.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

You should read this MD&A together with our financial statements and the notes to those financial statements included in this Report. In addition to historical information, the following discussion contains forward-looking information that involves risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results could differ materially from those presently anticipated due to a variety of factors, including those discussed in Exhibit 99 to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

General

We develop and sell devices using spintronics, a technology we helped pioneer, which utilizes electron spin rather than electron charge to acquire, store, and transmit information. Our products include magnetic sensors to acquire ultra-precise data such as the position of a robot arm, and couplers to transmit data between electronic systems at very high speed. We are also a licensor of spintronic magnetoresistive random access memory technology, commonly referred to as MRAM, which we believe has the potential to revolutionize electronic memory.

Our strategy is to expand product revenue while relying on U.S. government contracts for basic technology development. The expansion of product revenue will require additional product development and marketing expenditures as well as working capital to fund receivables and inventories.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In accordance with SEC guidance, those material accounting policies that we believe are the most critical to an investor's understanding of our financial results and condition and require complex management judgment are discussed below.

Product Warranty Estimation

We maintain a reserve for warranty claims based on the trend in the historical ratio of claims to sales, releases of new products and other factors. The warranty period for our products is generally one year. Although we believe the likelihood to be relatively low, claims experience could be materially different from actual results because of the introduction of new products, manufacturing changes that could impact product quality, or as yet unrecognized defects in products sold. As of March 31, 2005 and 2004 estimated warranty claims are not material to the financial statements.

Inventory Reserves Estimation

We maintain reserves for potentially excess, obsolete, and slow-moving inventory. The amounts of these reserves are based upon expected product lives, competitive conditions, industry conditions, and forecasted sales demand. Our results could be materially different if demand for our products decreased because of economic or competitive conditions, length of the industry downturn, or if products become obsolete because of technical

advancements by us or in the industry. Alternatively, if we are able to sell previously reserved inventory, we reverse a portion of the reserve. Changes in inventory reserves are recorded as a component of cost of sales. At March 31, 2005 our obsolesce reserve was \$180,000, compared to \$240,000 at March 31, 2004. The decrease was due to sales of parts that were previously included in the reserve calculation.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Estimation

We must make estimates of the uncollectibility of our accounts receivable. The most significant risk is the risk of sudden unexpected deterioration in financial condition of a significant customer that is not considered in the allowance. We specifically analyze accounts receivable, historical bad debts, and customer credit-worthiness when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Our results could be materially impacted if the financial condition of a significant customer deteriorated and related accounts receivable are deemed uncollectible. At March 31, 2005 our allowance for doubtful accounts was \$15,000, unchanged from March 31, 2004. We expect our allowance for doubtful accounts to remain a relatively small percentage of our accounts receivable because much of our receivables are with U.S. government agencies, which we consider very credit worthy. Most of our product sales are through distributors, which generally assume the credit risk of the end-user customers. Our allowance for doubtful accounts could increase in the future if larger portions of our sales come from end users.

Deferred Tax Asset Estimation

In determining the carrying value of our net deferred tax assets, we must assess the likelihood of sufficient future taxable income in certain tax jurisdictions, based on estimates and assumptions to realize the benefit of these assets. We evaluate the realizability of the deferred assets quarterly and assess the need for valuation allowances or reduction of existing allowances quarterly. In fiscal 2005 we reduced the amount of our valuation allowance based upon our cumulative income over the past three years and our expectation of income in our fiscal year ending March 31, 2006 (fiscal 2006).

We do not expect to pay taxes in the near future because we have stock-based compensation deductions. We expect to begin recognizing tax expenses for reporting purposes in fiscal 2006, however, because under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, stock-based compensation deductions do not reduce taxes reported for book purposes. As of March 31, 2005, our deferred assets were \$3,984,808 with related valuation allowance of \$3,228,734. Deferred tax assets include \$3,363,179 of stock-based compensation deductions. We expect to use these deferred tax assets starting in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 assuming we are profitable. If and when we use stock-based compensation deductions, we will record provisions for income tax although we will not be paying income tax other than possibly alternative minimum tax. In accordance with SFAS No. 109, stock-based compensation deductions do not reduce taxes reported for book purposes but are credited to additional paid-in capital.

Results From Operations

The table shown below summarizes the percentage of revenue for the various items for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended March 31	
	2005	2004
Revenue		
Research and development	52.5%	55.1%
Product sales	47.5	44.9
Total revenue	100.0	100.0
Cost of sales	60.4	62.0
Gross profit	39.6	38.0

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Total expenses	25.7	22.4
Income tax benefit	(1.2)	(1.9)
Net income	15.1%	17.5%

Research and development revenue decreased 8% in fiscal 2005 to \$6,093,320 from \$6,617,311 for our fiscal year ended March 31, 2004 (fiscal 2004), due to a shift from government-funded research contracts to company-funded research.

Product sales increased 2% to \$5,522,250 in fiscal 2005 compared to \$5,393,540 in fiscal 2004. The increase in product sales was despite a decline in sales to St. Jude Medical and an industry-wide inventory glut that we believe negatively impacted our sales in the quarter ended December 31, 2004. The decline in sales to St. Jude Medical was due to St. Jude Medical purchasing parts for inventory in fiscal 2004 as they expanded their use of our components.

Total revenue for fiscal 2005 was \$11,615,570, a decrease of 3% from revenue of \$12,010,851 in fiscal 2004. The decrease was due to a decrease in research and development revenue partially offset by an increase in product sales.

Gross profit margin increased to 40% for fiscal 2005, compared to 38% for fiscal 2004. The increase was due to a more favorable revenue mix and higher product margins due to lower-cost coupler designs, partially offset by increased costs associated with new products that began production in fiscal 2005.

Research and development expense increased 26% to \$1,393,503 for fiscal 2005 compared to \$1,103,062 for fiscal 2004. The increase was due to shifting resources from government-funded research contracts to company-funded research. Major company-funded research and development programs included new sensor and coupler products, and designs to improve the manufacturing yields of our existing couplers.

Selling, general, and administrative expenses for fiscal 2005 increased by 2% to \$1,867,556 compared to \$1,831,542 for fiscal 2004. The increase was due to increased patent and auditing expenses, partially offset by lower personnel expenses.

Interest income, interest expense, plus other income totaled \$276,073 in fiscal 2005 compared to \$243,357 in fiscal 2004. The increase in interest income was due to higher interest rates. Lower interest expense was due to a reduction in debt.

We recorded pre-tax income of \$1,619,850 for fiscal 2005, compared to pre-tax income of \$1,874,698 for fiscal 2004. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in research and development revenue and an increase in research and development expense.

Net income in fiscal 2005 included a net income tax benefit of \$138,404, compared to \$233,022 for fiscal 2004, from reductions of valuation allowances relating to deferred tax assets.

Net income was \$1,758,254 in fiscal 2005 compared to \$2,107,720 in fiscal 2004. The decrease in net income was due to a decrease in research and development revenue, an increase in research and development expense, and a smaller income tax benefit.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of working capital for fiscal 2005 and 2004 was product sales and research contracts. At March 31, 2005 we had \$7,717,264 in cash and investments. This compares to \$7,544,643 in cash and investments at March 31, 2004. The increase in cash and investments was due to income from operations and proceeds from the exercise of incentive stock options, partially offset by investments in property, plant and equipment, increases in inventory and accounts receivable, and a reduction in customer prepayments.

Accounts receivable increased to \$2,285,472 at March 31, 2005 from \$1,739,479 at March 31, 2004. The increase was due primarily to product shipments weighted toward late in the year after slow product sales in the third quarter. We expect accounts receivable to decrease in the near term as customers pay for parts shipped late in fiscal 2005. Long term, we expect accounts receivable to tend to increase approximately in line with revenue.

Inventory increased to \$1,572,759 at March 31, 2005 from \$1,149,854 at March 31, 2004. The increase was due primarily to an increase in foundry wafers we purchased either to receive more favorable pricing or to guard against a possible supply shortage. The risk of a foundry wafer supply shortage appears to have since abated. We expect inventory to decrease in the near term, as we expect to reduce our foundry wafer inventories.

A significant portion of our working capital consists of product inventory finished goods and work-in-process. Although we maintain a reserve for inventory obsolescence, the liquidity of such inventory could be negatively affected if demand for our products decreased because of economic or competitive conditions, or become unsalable because of poor quality or low yields, or if products become obsolete because of technical advancements by us or our competitors.

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We have less than \$35,000 in long-term debt, consisting of the long-term portion of a production equipment lease. We expect to retire this lease in June 2006. While we are not currently planning any additional borrowing, we may have the ability to borrow using certain of our production equipment assets as collateral if necessary.

We currently have no material commitments for capital expenditures. We believe our working capital is adequate for our needs at least through fiscal 2006.

Outlook

In fiscal 2006 we plan to continue our business strategy, including developing new sensor and coupler products and pursuing new MRAM license agreements.

We expect research and development revenue to continue to decline in fiscal 2006 as our emphasis shifts from government-funded to company-funded research, particularly new product development, and we focus more of our contract research in certain strategic areas. Furthermore, available government funding for research and development in our areas of expertise may decline due to government budget constraints.

After a slow quarter ended December 31, 2004, industry conditions appeared to improve in the quarter ended March 31, 2005 as excess inventories in the electronic component distribution channel were burned off. We are therefore cautiously optimistic for product sales in fiscal 2006.

We expect gross profit margins to increase in fiscal 2006 as a result of lower-cost product designs completed in fiscal 2005. Longer term, competitive pressures could force us to decrease our selling prices, which would decrease gross profit margins.

Selling, general and administrative expenses could increase if we negotiate or enforce MRAM license agreements.

We expect research and development expenses to increase in fiscal 2006 as we develop new products and continue to shift from government-funded to company-funded research and development.

Although we anticipate being profitable in fiscal 2006, no assurance can be given that we will be successful in achieving this goal.

We do not expect to pay significant income taxes in fiscal 2006, but we expect to begin recognizing provisions for income taxes at a rate of approximately 34% percent of net income due to our stock-based compensation deductions. Unlike net operating loss carryforwards, stock-based compensation deductions do not reduce taxes reported for book purposes when realized.

We are not currently planning significant capital expenditures for fiscal 2006. We plan to fund any capital expenditures from operating profits, cash and cash equivalents, or from the sale of investments.

Foreign Currency Transactions

We have some limited revenue risks from fluctuations in values of foreign currency due to product sales abroad. Foreign sales are generally made in U.S. currency, and currency transaction gains or losses in the past two fiscal years were not significant.

Inflation

Inflation has not had a significant impact on our operations since our inception. Prices for our products and for the materials and labor going into those products are governed by market conditions. It is possible that inflation in future years could impact both materials and labor in the production of our products. Rates paid by the U.S. Government on research and development contracts are generally adjustable with inflation.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Financial statements and accompanying notes are in this Report beginning on page F-1 following the signature page.

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES. Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this Report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act)). Based on this evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms. There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recently completed fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

**ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS;
COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.**

Shareholder Proposals for Nominations to Our Board

The discussion under the section entitled Board and Committee Meetings Nominating/Corporate Governance Committee Shareholder Nominees to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated herein by reference.

Directors and Executive Officers

Each director is elected annually and serves for a term of one year or until their successor is duly elected and qualified. The section entitled Proposal 1. Election of Board of Directors to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders sets forth certain information regarding our directors required by Item 9, and is incorporated herein by reference. The following table sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers:

Name and Position	Age
Daniel A. Baker Director, President, and Chief Executive Officer	47
Richard L. George Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer	61
James M. Daughton Director and Chief Technology Officer	68

Daniel A. Baker has been a director and the President and Chief Executive Officer since January 2001. From 1993 until joining NVE, he was President and CEO of Printware, Inc., now known as Printware LLC, which makes high-speed laser imaging systems. Dr. Baker has over 25 years of experience in high-tech industries, including executive positions with Minntech Corporation and Percom Data Corporation. Dr. Baker has Ph.D. and M.S. degrees in engineering from the University of Minnesota, an M.B.A. in finance from the University of Minnesota, and a B.S. in engineering from Case Western Reserve University.

Richard L. George has served as the Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of NVE since March 1995. From 1991 to 1995, Mr. George served as Controller for NVE. From 1966 to 1991, Mr. George held various financial and financial management positions in the areas of operations and contracts at Honeywell Inc. Mr. George received a B.A. in economics in 1966 from the University of Minnesota, where he later took graduate courses in law and management.

James M. Daughton has been a director since our inception in 1989 and Chief Technology Officer since January 2001. He served as Chairman of the Board and CEO from 1991 to January 2001. From 1974 to 1989, Dr. Daughton held various research and product development positions at Honeywell, Inc., including Vice President of The Solid State Development Center. From 1964 to 1974, he developed magnetic and semiconductor memory devices at IBM Corporation. Dr. Daughton holds a doctorate in electrical engineering from Iowa State University and is an adjunct professor of physics at the University of Minnesota.

Audit Committee Financial Experts

Our Board of Directors has determined that Patricia M. Hollister and Terrence W. Glarner qualify as audit committee financial experts as that term is defined under Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated by the SEC in furtherance of Section 407. Furthermore, Ms. Hollister, Mr. Glarner, and Robert H. Irish are independent, as that term is defined under the corporate governance rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our employees and directors, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is incorporated by reference in this Report, and a copy is available from the Investors section of our website (www.nve.com).

We intend to post on our website any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller, and other employees performing similar functions within four business days following the date of such amendment or waiver.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

The discussion under the section entitled Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled Executive Compensation and Proposal 1. Election of Board of Directors Compensation of Our Directors to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to the sections entitled Ownership of Voting Securities by Principal Holders and Management and Executive Compensation Equity Compensation Plan Information to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

None.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit #	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the company as amended by the Board of Directors effective November 21, 2002 (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended December 31, 2002).
3.2	By-laws of the company as amended by the Board of Directors, May 31, 2002 (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2002).
4	Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed July 20, 2001).
10.1	Lease dated October 1, 1998 between the company and Glenborough Properties, L.P. (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 2002).
10.2	First amendment to lease between the company and Glenborough Properties, L.P. dated September 18, 2002 (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 2002).
10.3	Second amendment to lease between the company and Glenborough Properties, L.P. dated December 1, 2003 (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended December 31, 2003).
10.4*	Employment Agreement between the company and Daniel A. Baker dated January 29, 2001 (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2001).
10.5*	NVE Corporation 2000 Stock Option Plan as Amended July 19, 2001 by the shareholders (incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed July 20, 2001).
10.6*	NVE Corporation 2001 Employee Stock Purchase Plan Summary (incorporated by reference to our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed June 1, 2001).
10.7+	Agreement between the company and Agilent Technologies, Inc. dated September 27, 2001 (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended September 30, 2001).
10.8	Amendment dated October 18, 2002 to Agreement between the company and Agilent Technologies, Inc. (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended December 31, 2002).
10.9+	License Agreement dated April 12, 2002 with Cypress Semiconductor Corporation (incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the period ended June 30, 2002).
10.10*	Amendment No. 1 dated March 28, 2005 to Stock Option Agreement dated May 7, 2004 between the Company and Daniel A. Baker (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 30, 2005).
10.11*	Amendment No. 1 dated March 28, 2005 to Stock Option Agreement dated August 17, 2004 between the Company and Patricia M. Hollister (incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 30, 2005).
14	Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended March 31, 2004).
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1	Certification by Daniel A. Baker pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification by Richard L. George pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
32	Certification by Daniel A. Baker and Richard L. George pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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99 Cautionary statements for purposes of the safe harbor provisions of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act.

*Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

+Confidential treatment has been requested with respect to portions of this exhibit, and such confidential portions have been deleted and separately filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 24b-2 or Rule 406.

Copies of documents filed as exhibits to our Form 10-KSB may be accessed from the Investors section of our website (www.nve.com), or obtained by making a written request to Richard L. George, our Chief Financial Officer.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to the section entitled Fees Billed to Us by Ernst & Young, LLP During Fiscal 2005 and 2004 and Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies, to be included in our Proxy Statement for our 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NVE CORPORATION
(Registrant)

/s/ Daniel A. Baker
by Daniel A. Baker
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date May 23, 2005

In accordance with the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Name	Title	Date
/s/ Terrence W. Glarner Terrence W. Glarner	Director and Chairman of the Board	May 23, 2005
/s / Daniel A. Baker Daniel A. Baker	Director, President & Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	May 23, 2005
/s/ Richard L. George Richard L. George	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	May 23, 2005
/s/ James M. Daughton James M. Daughton	Director and Chief Technology Officer	May 23, 2005
/s / Robert H. Irish Robert H. Irish	Director	May 23, 2005
/s/ Patricia M. Hollister Patricia M. Hollister	Director	May 23, 2005

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors

NVE Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of NVE Corporation as of March 31, 2005 and the related statements of income, shareholders equity and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NVE Corporation at March 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2005 and 2004 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Minneapolis, Minnesota
April 25, 2005

NVE CORPORATION
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NVE CORPORATION

BALANCE SHEET

MARCH 31, 2005

ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,240,205
Short-term investments		252,775
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$15,000		2,285,472
Inventories		1,572,759
Deferred tax asset		756,074
Prepaid expenses and other assets		130,873
Total current assets		6,238,158
Fixed assets		
Machinery and equipment		4,140,307
Leasehold improvements		413,482
		4,553,789
Less accumulated depreciation		2,826,227
Net fixed assets		1,727,562
Long-term investments		6,224,284
Total assets	\$	14,190,004
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	319,427
Accrued payroll and other		465,930
Deferred revenue		267,355
Capital lease obligations		67,430
Total current liabilities		1,120,142
Capital lease obligations, less current portion		33,281
Total liabilities		1,153,423
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock		45,698
Additional paid-in capital		14,064,625
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(132,228)
Accumulated deficit		(941,514)
Total shareholders' equity		13,036,581
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	14,190,004

See accompanying notes.

NVE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF INCOME
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AND 2004

	Year Ended March 31	
	2005	2004
Revenue		
Contract research and development	\$ 6,093,320	\$ 6,617,311
Product sales	5,522,250	5,393,540
Total revenue	11,615,570	12,010,851
Cost of sales		
Cost of sales	7,010,734	7,444,906
Gross profit	4,604,836	4,565,945
Expenses		
Research and development	1,393,503	1,103,062
Selling, general, and administrative	1,867,556	1,831,542
Total expenses	3,261,059	2,934,604
Income from operations	1,343,777	1,631,341
Interest income	235,341	189,270
Interest expense	(13,256)	(25,996)
Other income	53,988	80,083
Income before income taxes	1,619,850	1,874,698
Income tax benefit	138,404	233,022
Net income	\$ 1,758,254	\$ 2,107,720
Net income per share - basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.49
Net income per share - diluted	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.45
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	4,512,247	4,296,870
Diluted	4,733,955	4,726,759

See accompanying notes.

NVE CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AND 2004

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehen- sive Income	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance, March 31, 2003	4,174,778	\$ 41,748	\$ 12,170,833	\$ 73,221	\$ (4,807,488)	\$ 7,478,314
Exercise of stock options and warrants	301,551	3,016	1,035,188			1,038,204
Shares issued pursuant to employee stock purchase plan	12,566	125	91,732			91,857
Comprehensive income:						
Unrealized gain on investment securities				17,149		17,149
Net income					2,107,720	2,107,720
Total comprehensive income						2,124,869
Balance, March 31, 2004	4,488,895	44,889	13,297,753	90,370	(2,699,768)	10,733,244
Exercise of stock options and warrants	73,880	739	221,869			222,608
Shares issued pursuant to employee stock purchase plan	7,009	70	165,833			165,903
Comprehensive income:						
Unrealized loss on investment securities				(222,598)		(222,598)
Net income					1,758,254	1,758,254
Total comprehensive income						1,535,656
Deferred tax asset from stock-based compensation			379,170			379,170
Balance, March 31, 2005	4,569,784	\$ 45,698	\$ 14,064,625	\$ (132,228)	\$ (941,514)	\$ 13,036,581

See accompanying notes.

NVE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005 AND 2004

	Year Ended March 31	
	2005	2004
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 1,758,254	\$ 2,107,720
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	573,443	524,733
Deferred tax benefit	(126,904)	(250,000)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(545,993)	(711,189)
Inventories	(422,905)	(309,078)
Prepaid expenses and other	165,664	(126,217)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(253,759)	102,703
Deferred revenue	(156,821)	(465,451)
Net cash provided by operating activities	990,979	873,221
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of fixed assets	(846,281)	(773,966)
Purchases of investment securities	(226,320)	(615,081)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,072,601)	(1,389,047)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from sale of common stock	388,511	1,130,061
Repayment of note payable and capital lease obligations	(122,480)	(154,207)
Net cash provided by financing activities	266,031	975,854
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	184,409	460,028
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,055,796	595,768
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,240,205	\$ 1,055,796

See accompanying notes.

NVE CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

We develop and sell devices using spintronics, a technology we helped pioneer, which utilizes electron spin rather than electron charge to acquire, store, and transmit information.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly-liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Investments

We classify and account for debt and equity securities in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. Securities with original maturities greater than three months and remaining maturities less than one year are classified as short-term investments; securities with remaining maturities greater than one year are classified as long-term investments.

Our entire portfolio of short-term and long-term investments consists of government-backed and corporate bonds and is classified as available for sale; thus, securities are recorded at fair market value and any associated unrealized gain or loss, net of tax, is included as a separate component of shareholders' equity, Accumulated other comprehensive income.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. We make estimates of the uncollectibility of accounts receivable. We specifically analyze accounts receivable, historical bad debts, and customer credit-worthiness when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market determined by the first in, first out method, or net realizable value. We record reserves for potentially excess, obsolete and slow-moving inventory. The amounts of these reserves are based on expected product lives, competitive conditions, industry conditions, and forecasted sales demand.

Product Warranty

In general we warrant our products to be free from defects in material and workmanship for one year. We maintain a reserve for the estimated cost of maintaining product warranties.

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation of machinery and equipment, and furniture and fixtures is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally five years, using the straight-line method. Amortization of leasehold improvements is recorded using the straight-line method over the lesser of the lease term or useful life of five years. We record losses on long-lived assets used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amount.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize product revenue in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 101, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*, as amended by SAB No. 104 and codified in SAB Topic 13, *Revenue Recognition*.

Product Revenue Recognition

We recognize product revenue on shipment because the terms of our sales are FOB shipping point, meaning that our customers (end users and distributors) take title and assume the risks and rewards of ownership upon shipment. Our customers may return defective products for refund or replacement under warranty, and have other very limited rights of return. We maintain reserves based on historical returns.

Payments from our distributors are not contingent on resale or any other matter other than the passage of time, and delivery of products is not dependent on the number of units resold to the ultimate customer. There are no other significant acceptance criteria, pricing or payment terms that would affect revenue recognition.

Under our agreement with Agilent Technologies, Inc. to distribute our couplers under their brand, Agilent provided a refundable prepayment of \$500,000. In accordance with SAB No. 101 and SAB Topic 13A as amended by SAB No. 104, we

classify the prepayment as deferred revenue. We recognize the prepayment as revenue as products are shipped, and reduce deferred revenue by a corresponding amount. Inventory costs associated with the prepayment are recognized as costs of sales as revenue is recognized.

Accounting for Commissions and Discounts

We sometimes utilize independent sales representatives that provide services relating to promoting our products and facilitating product sales but do not purchase our products. We pay commissions to sales representatives based on the amount of revenue facilitated, and such commissions are recorded as selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Our stocking distributors take title and assume the risks and rewards of product ownership. We recognize discounts to our distributors in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 01-09, *Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer*. EITF 01-09 addresses whether a vendor should recognize consideration given to a customer as an expense or as an offset to revenue being recognized from that same customer. We presume consideration given to a customer is a reduction in revenue unless both of the following conditions are met: (a) we receive an identifiable benefit in exchange for the consideration and the identifiable benefit is sufficiently separable from the customer's purchase of our products such that we could have purchased the products or services from a third party; and (b) we can reasonably estimate the fair value of the benefit received. Under EITF 01-09 we recognize discounts provided to our stocking distributors as reductions in revenue.

Under certain limited circumstances, our distributors may earn commissions for activities unrelated to their purchases of our products, such as for facilitating the sale of custom products or research and development contracts with third parties. We recognize any such commissions as selling, general, and administrative expenses.

Research and Development Contract Revenue Recognition

We recognize government contract revenue in accordance with Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 11, *Government Contracts*. Revenue and gross profit are recognized as work is performed, based on actual costs incurred.

Our government research and development contracts may be either firm-fixed-price or cost-plus-fixed-fee. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts are cost-reimbursement contracts that also provide for payment to us of a negotiated fee that is fixed at the inception of the contract. Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts normally require us to complete and deliver the specified end product (such as a final report of research accomplishing the goal or target) within the estimated cost, if possible, as a condition for payment of the entire fixed fee. Our research and development contracts do not contain post-shipment obligations.

Our commercial research and development contracts are generally firm-fixed-price contracts. Firm-fixed-price contracts provide for a price that is not subject to any adjustment on the basis of our cost in performing the contract. We apply the percentage-of-completion method to these contracts for revenue recognition.

Revenue Recognition of Up-Front Fees

We account for nonrefundable up-front fees from licensing and technology development programs in accordance with SAB Topic 13A. Revenue from up-front fees is deferred and recognized over the periods that the fees are earned. We recognize revenue from licensing and technology development programs which is refundable, recoupable against future royalties, or for which future obligations exist over the term of the

agreement.

Stock-Based Compensation

We have adopted the disclosure-only provisions of SFAS Nos. 123 and 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, but apply Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations in accounting for our plans. Under APB Opinion No. 25, when the exercise price of employee stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense is recognized.

Pro forma information regarding net income and income per share is required by SFAS Nos. 123 and 148, and has been determined as if we had accounted for our employee stock options under the fair value method. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions: risk-free interest rate of 3.1% to 4.1% for fiscal 2005 and 3.1% for fiscal 2004; expected volatility of 88% to 99% for fiscal 2005 and 99% for fiscal 2004; a weighted-average expected life of the options of one to five years, and no dividend yield.

Option valuation models were developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options, which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions. Because our employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because

changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of our employee stock options.

On March 28, 2005 the Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors approved an immediate and full acceleration of vesting of all stock options outstanding under our 2000 Stock Option Plan, as amended, with an exercise price greater than \$20 per share (the Acceleration). The Acceleration was approved in anticipation of the impact of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) SFAS No. 123(R), which requires the expensing unvested options. As a result of the Acceleration, out-of-the-money options to purchase 42,125 shares of our common stock became immediately exercisable as of March 28, 2005. The Acceleration had the effect of decreasing pro forma fiscal 2005 net income by approximately \$897,000. The Acceleration had no impact on our financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2005, and is not expected to have an impact on our results of operations upon adoption of SFAS No. 123(R).

The pro forma information is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31	
	2005	2004
Net income applicable to common shares:		
As reported	\$ 1,758,254	\$ 2,107,720
Pro forma adjustment for stock options	(2,744,836)	(430,921)
Pro forma net (loss) income	\$ (986,582)	\$ 1,676,799
Earnings per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.49
Basic pro forma	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.39
Diluted as reported		
Diluted pro forma	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.45
Diluted pro forma	\$ (0.21)	\$ 0.35

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes using the liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided for temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. We provide valuation allowances against deferred tax assets when it is determined that it is more likely than not that we will not be able to utilize the deferred tax assets.

Research and Development

Research and development costs are expensed as incurred. Customer sponsored research and development costs included in cost of sales amounted to \$4,466,696 and \$5,279,803 during fiscal 2005 and 2004. In accordance with federal legislation, we normally may retain the principal worldwide patent rights to any invention developed with Government support. Our government contracts generally include commercialization plans, which identify potential markets and customers in addition to government agencies.

Net Income per Common Share

We calculate our net income per share pursuant to SFAS No. 128, *Earnings per Share*. Basic earnings per share are computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during each year. Diluted net income per share amounts assume conversion, exercise or issuance of all potential common stock instruments (stock options and warrants). Stock options were not included in the computation

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of diluted earnings per share if the exercise prices of the options were greater than the market price of the common stock. The following table reflects the components of common shares outstanding in accordance with SFAS No. 128:

	Year Ended March 31	
	2005	2004
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	4,512,247	4,296,870
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Stock options	130,178	148,434
Stock warrants	91,530	281,455
Shares used in computing net income per common share - diluted	4,733,955	4,726,759

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2003 the SEC issued SAB No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*. SAB No. 104 supersedes SAB No. 101, *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements*. SAB No. 104's primary purpose is to rescind accounting guidance contained in SAB No. 101 related to multiple element revenue arrangements, superseded as a result of the issuance of EITF No 00-21, *Accounting for Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables*. Additionally, SAB No. 104 rescinds the SEC's *Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements* Frequently Asked Questions and Answers (FAQ) issued with SAB No. 101 that had been codified in SEC Topic No. 13, *Revenue Recognition*. Selected portions of the FAQ have been incorporated into SAB No. 104. While the wording of SAB No. 104 has changed to reflect the issuance of EITF No. 00-21, the revenue recognition principles of SAB No. 101 remain largely unchanged by the issuance of SAB No. 104, which was effective upon issuance. The adoption of SAB No. 104 did not impact our financial statements.

In November 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 151 *Inventory Costs* amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, *Inventory Pricing*, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Paragraph 5 of ARB 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of so abnormal. In addition, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. SFAS No. 151 shall be effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after the date SFAS No. 151 was issued. SFAS No. 151 shall be applied prospectively. We do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 151 to have a material effect on our financial statements.

In December 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. SFAS No. 123(R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. This Statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the fair value of such equity instruments be recognized as an expense in the historical financial statements as services are performed. Prior to SFAS No. 123(R), only certain pro forma disclosures of fair value were required. Public entities that do not file as small business issuers will be required to apply SFAS No. 123(R) as of the first fiscal year that begins after June 15, 2005. Therefore, if we are not eligible to file as a small-business issuer, we will adopt SFAS No. 123(R) beginning in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007. If we had included the fair value of employee stock options in our financial statements, our net income for fiscal years 2005 and 2004 would have been as disclosed in the paragraph entitled *Stock-Based Compensation* of these Notes. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) could have a material effect on our financial statements.

NOTE 3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Our financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investment securities, short-term trade receivables, and accounts payable. Because of their short term, the carrying values of our financial instruments approximate their fair value. Investment securities as of March 31, 2005 consisted of the following:

	Adjusted Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Estimated Fair Market Value
U.S. Treasury and agency securities	\$ 4,654,726	\$	\$ (97,051)	\$ 4,557,675
Corporate notes and bonds	1,954,561		(35,177)	1,919,384
Total available-for-sale investments	\$ 6,609,287	\$	\$ (132,228)	\$ 6,477,059

The maturities of investment securities at March 31, 2005 were as follows:

	Estimated Fair Market Value	
Maturing in less than 1 year	\$	252,775
Maturing in 1 to 2 years		766,250
Maturing in 2 to 3 years		969,839
Maturing in more than 3 years		4,488,195
Total	\$	6,477,059

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NOTE 4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following:

	March 31 2005	
Raw materials	\$	754,456
Work-in-process		614,337
Finished goods		383,966
		1,752,759
Less obsolescence reserve		(180,000)
	\$	1,572,759

NOTE 5. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income tax expense (benefit) for fiscal 2005 and 2004 consisted of the following:

	Year Ended March 31			
	2005		2004	
Current taxes:				
Federal	\$	(13,500)	\$	13,500
State		2,000		3,478
Deferred taxes:				
Federal		(126,904)		(250,000)
State	\$	(138,404)	\$	(233,022)

A reconciliation of income tax expenses provided at the federal statutory rate of 34% to income tax expense for fiscal 2005 and 2004 is as follows:

	Year Ended March 31			
	2005		2004	
Tax expense at U.S. statutory rate	\$	550,749	\$	637,300
State income taxes, net of Federal benefit		40,496		49,685
Other		(4,231)		19,993
Benefit of tax credits		(143,374)		(78,154)
Change in valuation allowance		(582,044)		(861,846)
	\$	(138,404)	\$	(233,022)

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of our deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

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	March 31 2005	
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue	\$	90,901
Vacation accrual		92,263
Inventory reserve		61,200
Tax credits		338,165
Other		39,100
		621,629
Valuation allowance		(244,725)
		376,904
Stock-based compensation expense		3,363,179
Valuation allowance		(2,984,009)
	\$	756,074

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During fiscal 2005, we reversed \$595,462 of our valuation allowance due to the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and tax credits, and \$506,074 of the remaining valuation allowance was reversed due to our assessment that it was more likely than not that we would earn sufficient operating income to realize \$756,074 of the remaining deferred tax assets. We have provided a valuation allowance of \$3,228,734 as of March 31, 2005 because we do not believe that it is more likely than not that we will utilize the remaining deferred tax assets before they expire. Regardless of our expectations, there can be no assurance that we will generate any specific level of continuing earnings.

We have tax credits totaling \$211,261, which can be used to offset future taxable income. We also have \$9,891,703 in stock-based compensation deductions that can be used to offset future income. Any realization of these stock-based compensation deductions will be credited to additional paid-in capital.

Cash payments (refunds) for income taxes during fiscal 2005 and 2004 amounted to (\$11,500) and \$16,978.

NOTE 6. LEASES

We lease our facility under an operating lease expiring December 31, 2008. We also pay operating expenses including maintenance, utilities, real estate taxes, and insurance. We have also leased several pieces of equipment under operating leases. Terms of the leases range from 36 to 60 months through June 2006, with payments due the first of each month. Total rent expense for operating leases, including building and equipment, was \$220,070 and \$275,203 for fiscal 2005 and 2004.

We have a lease payable to a leasing company that totaled \$100,711 at March 31, 2005 for production equipment. The lease has an effective annual rate of 8.96% with monthly payments of \$6,123 through June 2006 and a payoff amount of \$15,000 due June 2006. The cost and accumulated amortization at March 31, 2005 for assets reported under capital lease obligations amounted to \$310,000 and \$211,833.

Our future commitments under operating and capital leases are summarized as follows:

Year Ending March 31	Operating Lease Future Minimum Payments	Capital Lease Obligations
2006	\$ 203,883	\$ 73,481
2007	206,533	33,870
2008	210,140	
2009	160,152	
2010		
Total payments	\$ 780,708	107,351
Less interest portion		6,640
		100,711
Less current portion		67,430
		\$ 33,281

NOTE 7. STOCK OPTIONS

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Our 2000 Stock Option Plan, as amended, provides for issuance to employees, directors, and certain service providers of incentive stock options and nonstatutory stock options. Generally, the options may be exercised at any time prior to expiration, subject to vesting based on terms of employment. The period ranges from immediate vesting to vesting over a five-year period. The options have exercisable lives ranging from one year to ten years from the date of grant. Exercise prices are not less than fair market value as determined by our Board of Directors at the date the options are granted. A summary of our incentive stock options is shown in the following table:

	Shares Reserved	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share
Balance at March 31, 2003	362,030	561,570	4.36
Granted	(14,500)	14,500	19.23
Exercised		(300,640)	3.55
Terminated	14,000	(14,000)	6.68
Balance at March 31, 2004	361,530	261,430	5.99
Granted	(121,000)	121,000	22.30
Exercised		(73,880)	3.01
Terminated			
Balance at March 31, 2005	240,530	308,550	\$ 13.10

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As of March 31, 2005 and 2004, there were exercisable options outstanding covering 266,858 and 166,135 shares at a weighted-average exercise price of \$14.08 and \$5.08 per share. The remaining weighted average exercisable life was 6.5 and 3.3 years at March 31, 2005 and 2004. The fair market value of grants issued was \$19.65 and \$12.75 in fiscal 2005 and 2004.

NOTE 8. COMMON STOCK

Our authorized stock is stated as six million shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value and ten million shares of all types. Our Board of Directors may designate any series and fix any relative rights and preferences to authorized but undesignated stock.

NOTE 9. LICENSE AGREEMENTS

We have entered into two separate license agreements, which provided for advanced payments plus royalties based upon revenue generated by the respective parties. To date, no royalties have been recognized under either agreement.

NOTE 10. TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

In April 2002 we closed a technology exchange agreement accompanied by an investment by Cypress Semiconductor Corporation. Cypress purchased 686,849 shares of our common stock for \$6.228 million. Cypress also received a warrant for the purchase of up to an additional 400,000 shares of common stock for \$15 per share for a term of three years. The warrant expired on April 11, 2005 with no shares exercised.

NOTE 11. ROYALTIES

We have licensed rights to another organization's GMR-related patents in exchange for payment of royalties of 1.5% of the sales of certain of our products. Payments under this license agreement have not been material.

NOTE 12. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

All of our employees are eligible to participate in our 401(k) savings plan the first quarter after reaching age 21. Employees may contribute up to the Internal Revenue Service maximum. We make matching contributions equal to 100% of the first 2% of elective salary deferral contributions made by eligible participants. We made matching contributions of \$81,704 and \$88,452 for fiscal 2005 and 2004.

In 2001 our shareholders approved and we implemented an Employee Stock Purchase Plan. The plan allows us to issue up to 200,000 shares of common stock. With certain exceptions, all of our employees who have been employed by us for at least one year and who are employed at least 20 hours per week and at least five months per year, including officers and directors who are employees, are eligible to participate. The plan consists of periodic offerings for a period determined by our Board of Directors. Under the plan, an employee may elect to have up to 10% of their regular salary deducted to purchase shares. The price at which the employee's shares are purchased is the lower of (a) 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the day that the offering commences or (b) 85% of the closing price of the common stock on the day that the offering terminates. We issued 7,009 and 12,566 shares of common stock under the plan for fiscal 2005 and 2004.

NOTE 13. LEGAL

We are subject to various litigation matters from time to time in the normal course of our business. We currently believe that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse affect on our financial position or results of operations. However, because of the nature and inherent uncertainties of litigation, should the outcome of these actions be unfavorable, our business, financial position, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. We believe that we are not currently a party in any litigation, which, if adversely determined, would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit #	Description
23	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.
31.1	Certification by Daniel A. Baker pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification by Richard L. George pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a).
32	Certification by Daniel A. Baker and Richard L. George pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
99	Cautionary statements for purposes of the safe harbor provisions of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act.
