

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

☒ **Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(D) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the quarterly period ended September 24, 2004

OR

☐ **Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(D) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**
For the transition period from _____ to _____ .

Commission File Number 0-15323

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

94-2904044

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**6900 Paseo Padre Parkway
Fremont, CA 94555-3660
(510) 713-7300**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number
including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

☒ Yes ☐ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act): ☒ Yes ☐ No

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$.01, as of October 22, 2004 was 24,484,238.

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Unaudited -- in thousands, except par value)

	September 24, 2004	March 26, 2004
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,096	\$ 12,174
Restricted cash	549	847
Short-term investments	89,861	86,711
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts and sales returns of \$166 at September 24, 2004 and \$240 at March 26, 2004	24,214	19,709
Inventories	12,709	13,665
Prepaid expenses and other assets	2,755	2,898
Total current assets	139,184	136,004
Property and equipment, net	29,715	31,423
Other assets	4,390	4,657
Total assets	<u>\$ 173,289</u>	<u>\$ 172,084</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,290	\$ 6,334
Accrued liabilities	15,705	15,681
Total current liabilities	21,995	22,015
Long-term liabilities:		
7 1/4% redeemable convertible subordinated debentures	24,706	24,706
Other long-term liabilities	1,518	1,705
Total long-term liabilities	26,224	26,411
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$0.01 par value; 5,000 shares authorized; none outstanding)	-	-
Common stock (\$0.01 par value; 50,000 shares authorized; 24,453 and 24,165 shares outstanding at September 24, 2004 and March 26, 2004, respectively)	244	241
Additional paid-in capital	194,602	193,093
Treasury stock	(3,408)	(3,408)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(462)	199
Accumulated deficit	(65,906)	(66,467)
Total stockholders' equity	125,070	123,658
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 173,289</u>	<u>\$ 172,084</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Unaudited -- in thousands, except per share amounts)

	<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September</u> <u>24, 2004</u>	<u>September</u> <u>26, 2003</u>	<u>September</u> <u>24, 2004</u>	<u>September</u> <u>26, 2003</u>
Revenue:				
Product	\$ 27,461	\$ 27,776	\$ 51,854	\$ 57,073
Service and other	4,135	4,164	8,839	8,968
Total revenue	<u>31,596</u>	<u>31,940</u>	<u>60,693</u>	<u>66,041</u>
Costs of sales:				
Cost of product revenue	10,120	11,013	19,190	23,367
Cost of service and other revenue	4,317	3,607	8,330	7,565
Total cost of sales	<u>14,437</u>	<u>14,620</u>	<u>27,520</u>	<u>30,932</u>
Gross margin	17,159	17,320	33,173	35,109
Operating expenses:				
Sales and marketing	6,816	7,264	14,551	15,118
Research and development	7,088	6,949	13,941	13,789
General and administrative	2,442	2,442	5,109	5,190
Restructure costs (benefit)	(103)	-	1,271	266
Total operating expenses	<u>16,243</u>	<u>16,655</u>	<u>34,872</u>	<u>34,363</u>
Income (loss) from operations	916	665	(1,699)	746
Interest income	405	327	800	744
Interest expense	(504)	(524)	(1,003)	(1,034)
Gain on sale of Federal Services Business	-	-	1,500	1,500
Other income (expense)	(26)	(68)	(157)	19
Income (loss) before taxes	791	400	(559)	1,975
Income tax benefit	(599)	-	(1,120)	(15)
Net income	<u>\$ 1,390</u>	<u>\$ 400</u>	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 1,990</u>
Per share data:				
Net income:				
Basic	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09
Diluted	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
Common and common equivalent shares:				
Basic	24,343	23,066	24,286	22,939
Diluted	25,070	24,342	24,650	24,136
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss):				
Net income	\$ 1,390	\$ 400	\$ 561	\$ 1,990
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:				
Cumulative translation adjustments	(94)	(181)	(39)	73
Net unrealized gain (loss) on securities	256	(160)	(622)	(145)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,552</u>	<u>\$ 59</u>	<u>\$ (100)</u>	<u>\$ 1,918</u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited -- in thousands)

	Six Months Ended	
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	\$ 12,174	\$ 20,593
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	561	1,990
Adjustments required to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,424	4,407
Gain on sale of Federal Services Business	(1,500)	(1,500)
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	41	74
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(4,505)	(10,696)
Inventories	956	2,650
Prepaid expenses and other assets	143	(358)
Accounts payable	(44)	3,693
Accrued liabilities	(163)	(1,916)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(87)</u>	<u>(1,656)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchases of short-term investments	(43,813)	(134,302)
Proceeds from maturities of short-term investments	40,041	122,686
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,479)	(3,297)
Proceeds from sale of Federal Services Business	1,500	1,500
Change in restricted cash	298	1
Other, net	(11)	226
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(4,464)</u>	<u>(13,186)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Issuance of common stock	1,511	2,997
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,511	2,997
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(38)	170
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(3,078)</u>	<u>(11,675)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 9,096</u>	<u>\$ 8,918</u>
Other cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	\$ 987	\$ 987
Income taxes	<u>\$ 13</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities	<u>\$ (622)</u>	<u>\$ (145)</u>

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Description of the Company

Network Equipment Technologies, Inc., doing business as net.com (net.com or the Company), is a global provider of networking technology platforms that are used for mission-critical communications solutions. The Company's multiservice wide area networking (WAN) products, comprising the Promina product line, use circuit-switched technology to provide an effective platform for developing reliable and secure networks. In response to the growth of next-generation networks using packet-switching technologies and the Internet protocol (IP), the Company developed its SCREAM and SHOUTIP platforms for broadband services, IP telephony, and multiservice networks. These platforms allow network service providers to rapidly create and deliver new service offerings that the Company believes can help them to accelerate the return on their network investment, reduce capital and operating expenditures, and achieve greater profits. Network Equipment Technologies, Inc. was founded in 1983 and has been doing business as net.com since 2000.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of net.com and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary to present fairly the financial position as of September 24, 2004, the results of operations for the quarter and six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003, and the cash flows for the six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the March 26, 2004 audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. The results of operations for the quarter and six months ended September 24, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year ending March 25, 2005.

Revenue Recognition: The Company enters into agreements to sell products and services and other arrangements (multiple element arrangements) that include combinations of products and services. The Company recognizes product revenue generally upon shipment, when all four of the following criteria are met:

- 1) the Company has a contract with the customer,
- 2) when delivery has occurred and risk of loss passes to the customer,
- 3) when the price is fixed or determinable, and
- 4) when collection of the receivable is reasonably assured.

For transactions where the Company has not yet obtained customer acceptance, revenue is generally deferred until the terms of acceptance are satisfied. For transactions where product revenue has been deferred, the Company defers the associated cost of goods until the product revenue is recognized. Revenue for installation or other services such as training is recognized upon completion of the service. Maintenance contract revenue is typically recognized ratably over the period of the contract. For arrangements that involve multiple elements, such as sales of products that include maintenance or installation services, revenue is allocated to each respective element based on its relative fair value and recognized when revenue recognition criteria for each element have been met. The Company uses the residual method to recognize revenue when an arrangement includes one or more elements to be delivered at a future date and vendor specific objective evidence of the fair value of all the undelivered elements exists. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. If evidence of fair value of one or more undelivered elements does not exist, revenue is deferred and recognized when delivery of those elements occurs or when fair value can be established.

Allowance for Sales Returns: A reserve for sales returns is established based on actual product returns. If the actual future returns differ from historical levels, revenue could be adversely affected.

Stock-Based Compensation: net.com accounts for its stock-based awards to employees using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related interpretations. Stock-based compensation related to non-employees is based on the fair value of the related stock or options in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock Based Compensation. Expense associated with stock-based compensation is amortized on an accelerated basis under Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation (FIN) No. 28, Accounting for Stock

Appreciation Rights and Other Variable Stock Option or Award Plans, over the vesting period of each individual award. In accordance with SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation--Transition and Disclosures--an amendment to FASB Statement No. 123, the Company is required to disclose the effects on reported net income (loss) and basic and diluted net income (loss) per share as if the fair value based method had been applied to all awards. For the quarters and six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003, had compensation cost been determined based on the fair value method pursuant to SFAS 123, the Company's net income would have been as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>September</u>
	<u>24, 2004</u>	<u>26, 2003</u>	<u>24, 2004</u>	<u>26, 2003</u>
Net income – as reported	\$ 1,390	\$ 400	\$ 561	\$ 1,990
Less: Stock-based compensation expense determined by the fair value method, net of tax	(967)	(1,119)	(1,720)	(2,268)
Net income (loss) – pro forma	\$ 423	\$ (719)	\$ (1,159)	\$ (278)
Basic income per share – as reported	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.09
Diluted income per share – as reported	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.08
Basic income (loss) per share – pro forma	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)
Diluted income (loss) per share – pro forma	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.01)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is based on an assessment of the collectibility of specific customer accounts and the aging of accounts receivable. If there is a deterioration of a major customer's credit worthiness or actual defaults are higher than historical experience, the Company may have to increase the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, and operating expenses could be adversely affected. Credit losses have historically been within the expectations and allowances for doubtful accounts receivable that were established.

Inventory Provisions: Inventory purchases and commitments are based upon future demand forecasts. If there is a significant decrease in demand for certain products or there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, adjustments may be required to write down the inventory to the lower of cost or market, which would adversely affect gross margin.

Deferred Taxes: The Company has incurred tax losses in the last five fiscal years and, at September 24, 2004, has an estimated \$101.3 million of federal net operating loss carryforwards available that expire in the years 2020 through 2025 and \$18.9 million of state operating loss carryforwards available, expiring in the years 2007 through 2015. A full valuation allowance against deferred tax assets has been provided, given the uncertainty as to their realization. In future years, these benefits are available to reduce or eliminate taxes on future taxable income. Current federal and state tax laws include provisions that could limit the annual use of the net operating loss carryforwards in the event of certain defined changes in stock ownership. Issuances of common and preferred stock could result in such a change. Accordingly, the annual use of the net operating loss carryforwards may be limited by these provisions, and this limitation may result in the loss of carryforward benefits to the extent the above-limit portion expires before it can be used. The Company has not yet determined the extent of the limitation, if any.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards: In December 2003, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition. SAB 104 revises or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in Topic 13 of the codification of staff accounting bulletins in order to make this interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and SEC rules and regulations. The adoption of SAB 104 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity, which requires that certain financial instruments be presented as liabilities that were previously presented as equity or as temporary equity. Such instruments include mandatorily redeemable preferred and common stock, and certain options and warrants. SFAS 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and was effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15,

2003. In November 2003, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 150-3, Effective Date, Disclosures, and Transition for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests under SFAS 150, which defers the effective date for various provisions of SFAS 150. The adoption of SFAS 150, as modified by FSP 150-3, did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 149 amends and clarifies the accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 149 is generally effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The Company adopted SFAS 149, and the adoption did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51, which relates to the identification of, and financial reporting for, variable-interest entities. FIN 46 requires that if an entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the variable interest entity should be included in the consolidated financial statements of the entity. The provisions of FIN 46 are effective immediately for all arrangements entered into after January 31, 2003. For those arrangements entered into prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 are required to be adopted at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46(R). The FASB deferred the effective date for variable-interest entities that are non-special purpose entities created before February 1, 2003, to the first interim or annual reporting period that ends after March 15, 2004. The adoption of FIN 46(R) did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Note 3. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and include material, labor and manufacturing overhead costs. Inventories at September 24, 2004 and March 26, 2004 consisted of the following (in thousands):

	September 24, 2004	March 26, 2004
Purchased components	\$ 3,473	\$ 2,814
Work-in-process	5,848	7,324
Finished goods	3,388	3,527
Total	<u>\$ 12,709</u>	<u>\$ 13,665</u>

Note 4. Income Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of the numerator and denominator used in the computation of basic and diluted net income per share (in thousands):

	<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 24, 2004</u>	<u>September 26, 2003</u>	<u>September 24, 2004</u>	<u>September 26, 2003</u>
Numerator:				
Net income	\$ 1,390	\$ 400	\$ 561	\$ 1,990
Denominator:				
Basic weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	24,343	23,066	24,286	22,939
Dilutive effect of options issued to employees	<u>727</u>	<u>1,276</u>	<u>364</u>	<u>1,197</u>
Diluted weighted average shares of common stock outstanding	<u>25,070</u>	<u>24,342</u>	<u>24,650</u>	<u>24,136</u>

Basic income per share has been computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the periods presented. For diluted income per share, shares used in the per share computation include weighted average common and potentially dilutive shares outstanding. Potentially dilutive shares consist of shares issuable

upon the assumed exercise of dilutive stock options. These shares totaled 727,000 and 1,276,000 for the quarters ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003, respectively, and 364,000 and 1,197,000 for the six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003. There were 784,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of debentures. These shares and the related effect of the accrued interest on the debentures were not included in the calculation of diluted income per share for the quarters and six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003, as their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

Note 5. Restructure Costs

The restructure costs of \$1,271,000 for the six months ended September 24, 2004 included employee separation costs of \$935,000 and lease write-offs and office closure costs of \$477,000, offset in part by a reversal of \$141,000 for certain employee benefits of a previous restructuring, which had expired. The employee separation costs resulted from a reorganization of the Company's international sales channel. The lease write-offs and office closure costs resulted from a consolidation of the Company's sales and service offices in Vienna and Ashburn, Virginia to a single facility in Dulles, Virginia. At September 24, 2004, the remaining liability for restructuring charges is \$392,000, as shown in the table below. Components of accrued restructuring charges, which are included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying balance sheets, and changes in accrued amounts related to this restructuring program during the six months ended September 24, 2004 were as follows (in thousands):

	Employee Separation Costs & Other	Lease Write-offs & Office Closure Costs	Total
Balance at March 26, 2004	\$ 229	\$ 425	\$ 654
Provision	935	477	1,412
(Benefit)	(141)	-	(141)
Payments	(914)	(631)	(1,545)
Adjustments		12	12
Balance at September 24, 2004	<u>\$ 109</u>	<u>\$ 283</u>	<u>\$ 392</u>

Accrued liabilities associated with restructuring charges are classified as current, as the Company intends to satisfy such liabilities within the next fiscal year.

Note 6. Sale of N.E.T. Federal, Inc.'s Professional Services Business

On December 1, 2000, net.com sold the assets of its Federal Services Business to CACI International Inc. (CACI) for cash consideration of \$40.0 million. The assets sold were comprised mainly of federal government service contracts, accounts receivable, spares inventory and fixed assets. During the quarter ended June 25, 2004, net.com received the final payment for the transaction and recorded a gain of \$1.5 million related to the sale. The total net gain on the sale is \$27.9 million. Under an ongoing agreement with CACI, net.com will continue to receive royalties on maintenance revenue.

Note 7. Warranty accruals

net.com generally warrants hardware product sales and software for twelve months. The software warranty entitles the customer to bug fixes but not software upgrades during the warranty period. The methodology is to accrue warranty expense based on historical expense trends calculated as a percentage of new product sales. Actual expenses are charged against the accrual in the period they are incurred. On a quarterly basis, the warranty accrual is analyzed for adequacy based on actual trends and subsequent adjustments are made to the liability balance.

Components of the warranty accrual, which are included in accrued liabilities in the accompanying balance sheet, during the six months ended September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003 were as follows (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended	
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 171	\$ 204
Charges to cost of goods sold	109	153
Charges to warranty accrual	(99)	(137)
Other adjustments (1)	(54)	(92)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 127</u>	<u>\$ 128</u>

- (1) Adjustment resulted from a change in warranty cost estimates primarily from lower hourly costs of labor to repair products and reduced frequency of warranty claims.

Note 8. Litigation

In September 2004, the Company was notified that a lawsuit, related to an employment matter from calendar 2001, had been filed by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against it in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, but the complaint has not been served on the Company. The Company believes that the foregoing claim is without merit and intends to defend against it, but is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the liability that could result from an unfavorable outcome.

Note 9. Subsequent events

In October 2004, the Company completed a restructuring that included a reduction in workforce in research and development and other areas of the Company. Pre-tax costs for employee separation, estimated at between \$2.2 and \$2.8 million, will be charged to operating expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2005. The Company intends to satisfy this liability by the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

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

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with Part II of our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 26, 2004. Statements contained in this Form 10-Q that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws that relate to future events or our future financial performance. A forward-looking statement may contain words such as "plans," "hopes," "believes," "estimates," "will continue to be," "will be," "continue to," "expect to," "anticipate that," "to be," or "can impact." Forward-looking statements are based upon management expectations and involve risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Many factors may cause actual results to vary including, but not limited to, the factors discussed in this Form 10-Q. net.com expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to revise or publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained in this Form 10-Q. Investors should carefully review the risk factors described in this Form 10-Q along with other documents net.com files from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Significant Accounting Policy Judgments and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires that we make estimates and judgments, which affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate

our estimates, including those related to sales returns, bad debts, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, warranty obligations, restructuring charges, contingencies, such as litigation, and contract terms that have multiple elements and other complexities typical in the telecommunications equipment industry. We base our estimates on historical experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements.

Revenue Recognition: We enter into agreements to sell products and services and other arrangements (multiple element arrangements) that include combinations of products and services. We recognize product revenue generally upon shipment, when all four of the following criteria are met:

- 1) we have a contract with our customer,
- 2) when delivery has occurred and risk of loss passes to the customer,
- 3) when our price is fixed or determinable, and
- 4) when collection of the receivable is reasonably assured.

For transactions where we have not yet obtained customer acceptance, revenue is generally deferred until the terms of acceptance are satisfied. For transactions where product revenue has been deferred, we defer the associated cost of goods until the product revenue is recognized. Revenue for installation or other services such as training is recognized upon completion of the service. Maintenance contract revenue is typically recognized ratably over the period of the contract. For arrangements that involve multiple elements, such as sales of products that include maintenance or installation services, revenue is allocated to each respective element based on its relative fair value and recognized when revenue recognition criteria for each element have been met. We use the residual method to recognize revenue when an arrangement includes one or more elements to be delivered at a future date and vendor specific objective evidence of the fair value of all the undelivered elements exists. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred and the remaining portion of the arrangement fee is recognized as revenue. If evidence of fair value of one or more undelivered elements does not exist, revenue is deferred and recognized when delivery of those elements occurs or when fair value can be established.

Allowance for Sales Returns: A reserve for sales returns is established based on actual product returns. If the actual future returns differ from historical levels, our revenue could be adversely affected.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: The allowance for doubtful accounts receivable is based on our assessment of the collectibility of specific customer accounts and the aging of accounts receivable. If there is a deterioration of a major customer's credit worthiness or actual defaults are higher than our historical experience, we may have to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, and our operating expenses could be adversely affected. Credit losses have historically been within our expectations and the allowances for doubtful accounts receivable that were established.

Inventory Provisions: Inventory purchases and commitments are based upon future demand forecasts. If there is a significant decrease in demand for our products or there is a higher risk of inventory obsolescence because of rapidly changing technology and customer requirements, we may be required to make adjustments to write down our inventory to the lower of cost or market, and our gross margin could be adversely affected.

Warranty Accruals: We generally provide a warranty for hardware product sales and software for twelve months. The software warranty entitles the customer to bug fixes but not software upgrades during the warranty period. We accrue warranty expense based on historical expense trends calculated as a percentage of new product sales. Actual expenses are charged against the accrual in the period they are incurred. On a quarterly basis, the warranty accrual is analyzed for adequacy based on actual trends and subsequent adjustments are made to the liability balance. If actual return rates or repair and replacement costs differ significantly from our estimates, adjustments to recognize additional cost of sales may be required. Historically, all warranty obligations have been determined with reasonable estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation: We account for stock-based awards to employees using the intrinsic value method in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related interpretations.

Deferred Taxes: We have incurred tax losses in the last five fiscal years and, at September 24, 2004, we have an estimated \$101.3 million of federal net operating loss carryforwards available expiring in the years 2020 through 2025 and \$18.9 million of state operating loss carryforwards available expiring in the years 2007 through 2015. We have provided a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets, given the uncertainty as to their realization. In future years, these benefits are available to reduce or eliminate taxes on future taxable income. Current federal and state tax laws include provisions that could limit the annual use of our net operating loss carryforwards in the event of certain defined changes in stock ownership. Our issuances of common and preferred stock could result in such a change. Accordingly, the annual use of our net operating loss carryforwards may be limited by these provisions, and this limitation may result in the loss of carryforward benefits to the extent the above-limit portion expires before it can be used. Management has not yet determined the extent of the limitation, if any.

Results of Operations

The following table depicts selected data derived from our consolidated condensed statements of operations expressed as a percentage of revenue for the periods presented:

<u>Percent of revenue</u>	<u>Quarter Ended</u>		<u>Six Months Ended</u>	
	<u>September 24, 2004</u>	<u>September 26, 2003</u>	<u>September 24, 2004</u>	<u>September 26, 2003</u>
Product revenue	86.9%	87.0%	85.4%	86.4%
Service and other revenue	13.1	13.0	14.6	13.6
Total revenue	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Product revenue gross margin	63.1	60.4	63.0	59.1
Service and other revenue gross margin	(4.4)	13.4	5.8	15.6
Total gross margin	<u>54.3</u>	<u>54.2</u>	<u>54.7</u>	<u>53.2</u>
Sales and marketing	21.6	22.7	24.0	22.9
Research and development	22.4	21.8	23.0	20.9
General and administrative	7.7	7.6	8.4	7.9
Restructure costs (benefits)	(0.3)	-	2.1	0.4
Total operating expenses	<u>51.4</u>	<u>52.1</u>	<u>57.5</u>	<u>52.0</u>
Income (loss) from operations	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>(2.8)</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Other income (expense), net	(0.1)	(0.2)	2.2	2.3
Interest expense, net	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.4)
Income (loss) before taxes	2.5	1.3	(0.9)	3.0
Income tax benefit	(1.9)	-	(1.8)	-
Net income	<u>4.4%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>	<u>3.0%</u>

Overview and Highlights

- *Profits in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 were driven by strong government sales.* In the second quarter of fiscal 2005, we had net income of \$1.4 million, compared to a net loss of \$829,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2005, and net income of \$400,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2004. Total revenue grew to \$31.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 from \$29.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005, primarily due to an increase in product revenue from the government sales channel. Total revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 was \$31.9 million.
- *New product revenue has grown, but Promina continues to account for the substantial majority of our revenue.* Revenue from our new products, including SCREAM, SHOUTIP and netMS, was \$5.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 or 18.3% of product revenue, and \$2.8 million or 11.5% of product revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2005. New product revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 was \$4.4 million or 15.7% of product revenue. In the second quarter of fiscal 2005, the SCREAMlink program, which enables migration of existing Promina networks to broadband technology, continued to gain traction with sales of over \$1.5 million in equipment to customers in the government sales channel. To date, we have been successful in extending the lifecycle of Promina by continually expanding its functionality, but we are focused on growing revenue through increased sales of our new products.

- *Our new products have been deployed in a variety of applications.* Our new products have been primarily targeted at telecommunications carriers, which remains a challenging market sector for sales of new equipment. Until we see evidence that the challenges of this market are decreasing, we are reducing our emphasis on research and development efforts for this market. However, we have had early success in sales of our new products in other markets. In addition to the SCREAMlink program, our new products have been used for applications such as migration of existing private-branch exchange (PBX) networks to voice over internet protocol (VoIP) technology, and secure communications also using VoIP.
- *We continually endeavor to contain operating expenses.* Operating expenses decreased 12.8% in the second quarter of fiscal 2005, compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Operating expenses decreased 2.5% in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 from the prior year comparative quarter.
- *Our cash position remains strong.* Total cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and short term investments at September 24, 2004 was \$101.8 million, including \$2.3 million in long term restricted cash related to performance guarantees on customer contracts and our facilities leases in Fremont, California. This compares to \$94.4 million and \$102.0 million at September 26, 2003 and March 26, 2004, respectively.

Revenue

	Quarter Ended			Six Months Ended		
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change
Product revenue	\$ 27,461	\$ 27,776	(1.1)%	\$ 51,854	\$ 57,073	(9.1)%
Service and other revenue	4,135	4,164	(0.7)	8,839	8,968	(1.4)
Total revenue	<u>\$ 31,596</u>	<u>\$ 31,940</u>	(1.1)%	<u>\$ 60,693</u>	<u>\$ 66,041</u>	(8.1)%

The decreases in total revenue in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2005 from the prior year comparative periods are due primarily to decreases in product revenue.

The decrease in product revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative quarter is due to decreased sales in international commercial markets and in the North American sales channel, offset in part by increases in product revenue from the government sales channel. International sales decreased \$1.4 million from \$2.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 to \$1.3 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 and sales in the North American sales channel decreased \$528,000 from \$709,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 to \$181,000 in the second quarter of fiscal 2005, reflecting the general decline in the market for circuit-switched products. Government sales, including sales to the Federal Government, Federal Government agencies and foreign government ministries of defense, increased \$1.7 million from \$24.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 to \$25.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2005. We attribute this increase to government defense initiatives and migration to our new products.

The decrease in product revenue in the first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative period is due primarily to decreased sales in international commercial markets. International sales decreased \$4.9 million from \$8.3 million in the first six months of fiscal 2004 to \$3.4 million in the first six months of fiscal 2005, reflecting the general decline in the market for circuit-switched products.

While we believe our government business is fundamentally solid, the timing of revenue from government contracts continues to be uncertain. Product revenue is generated primarily from our circuit switched product line, Promina, which accounts for the majority of our product sales worldwide. We have developed new products, SCREAM and SHOUTip, for the broadband equipment and IP telephony markets. Product revenue from new products, including SCREAM, SHOUTip and netMS, was \$5.0 million, or 18.3% of product revenue, in the second quarter of fiscal 2005, compared to \$4.4 million, or 15.7% of product revenue, in the second quarter of fiscal 2004. Product revenue from new products was \$7.8 million, or 15.1% of product revenue, in the first six months of fiscal 2005, compared to \$4.8 million or 8.4% of product revenue in the prior year comparative period. We expect the level of revenue from these new products, which are in the early stage of customer adoption with prolonged sales cycles, to fluctuate in the near term until we establish a broad customer base. Additionally, the recognition of revenue from some recent large deals will depend on customer deployment schedules and the timing of contractual acceptance provisions being met, which could cause significant fluctuations in our revenue in the near term.

Service and other revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 was relatively flat compared to the prior year comparative period and decreased slightly in the first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative period. While service and other revenue has been relatively flat overall, there has been a reduction in service revenue from non-federal customers, due largely to a decline in the installed base of equipment held by them

which has been offset by an increase in service revenue from federal customers, as a number of them have contracted directly with us for service normally provided by a third party.

Gross Margin

	Quarter Ended		Six Months Ended	
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003
Product revenue gross margin	63.1%	60.4%	63.0%	59.1%
Service and other revenue gross margin	(4.4)	13.4	5.8	15.6
Total gross margin	<u>54.3%</u>	<u>54.2%</u>	<u>54.7%</u>	<u>53.2%</u>

Total gross margin remained relatively flat in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative quarter, and increased slightly in the first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative period due to an increase in product revenue gross margin.

The increases in product revenue gross margin in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative periods are due primarily to supply chain initiatives begun in the first quarter of fiscal 2004, which have yielded reductions in materials costs, as well as achieving greater operating efficiencies.

The decrease in service and other revenue gross margin in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative periods is due to increased costs for spares inventory depreciation expense and increased third-party costs. The increase in third-party costs is a result of establishing direct service contracts with some of our federal customers. In connection with these service contracts, we incur direct costs from CACI, our partner for the Federal Services Business.

We expect gross margins to be relatively flat in the near term, provided the mix of products and services is consistent with those seen in the first half of fiscal 2005. Our newer product lines, SCREAM and SHOUTIP, currently have lower gross margins than our Promina product line, as a result of customary discounting for early customers and higher per-unit costs associated with low purchase volumes of components. As we grow new product revenue, gross margins may be adversely affected by these and other factors.

Operating Expenses

	Quarter Ended			Six Months Ended		
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change
Sales and marketing	\$ 6,816	\$ 7,264	(6.2)%	\$ 14,551	\$ 15,118	(3.8)%
Research and development	7,088	6,949	2.0	13,941	13,789	1.1
General and administrative	2,442	2,442	-	5,109	5,190	(1.6)
Restructure costs (benefits)	<u>(103)</u>	<u>-</u>	100.0	<u>1,271</u>	<u>266</u>	377.8
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 16,243</u>	<u>\$ 16,655</u>	(2.5)%	<u>\$ 34,872</u>	<u>\$ 34,363</u>	1.5%

Operating expenses in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 decreased 2.5% or \$412,000 compared to the prior year comparative quarter. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in sales and marketing expense of \$448,000 and restructure benefits of \$103,000, offset in part by an increase of \$139,000 in research and development spending. The decrease in sales and marketing expense is due primarily to a decrease in compensation and related costs from reduced headcount. The restructure benefits resulted from the reversal of certain employee benefits of a previous restructuring, which had expired. The increase in research and development related spending is due primarily to increases in compensation and related costs, facility costs, and costs related to corporate quality initiatives.

Operating expenses in the first six months of fiscal 2005 increased 1.5% or \$509,000 compared to the prior year comparative period. The increase was primarily due to restructure costs, which were \$1.0 million higher than in the prior year comparative period, offset by a decrease of \$567,000 in sales and marketing expenses. The restructure costs in the first six months of fiscal 2005 included employee separation costs of \$935,000 and lease write-offs and

office closure costs of \$477,000, offset in part by a reversal of \$141,000 for certain employee benefits of a previous restructuring, which had expired. The employee separation costs resulted from a reorganization of our international sales channel. The lease write-offs and office closure costs resulted from a consolidation of our sales and service offices in Vienna and Ashburn, Virginia to a single facility in Dulles, Virginia. The restructure costs in the first six months of fiscal 2004 consisted of \$254,000 for a lease write-off and \$12,000 for fixed assets write-offs due to the closure of a sales office in Dallas. The closure of a sales office in Dallas was in conjunction with a company wide initiative to reduce expenses across all functions. The decrease in sales and marketing expense in the first six months of fiscal 2005 compared to the prior year comparative period is due primarily to a \$945,000 decrease in compensation and related costs from reduced headcount, offset by a \$331,000 increase in marketing communications for increased spending for the Supercomm trade show in Chicago, Illinois in June 2004, increased spending on public relations, and increased spending for the re-design of our website and marketing collateral.

In October 2004, we completed a restructuring that included a reduction in workforce in research and development and other areas of our business. Pre-tax costs for employee separation, estimated at between \$2.2 and \$2.8 million, will be charged to operating expense in the third quarter of fiscal 2005. We intend to satisfy this liability by the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

Non-Operating Items

	Quarter Ended			Six Months Ended		
	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change	September 24, 2004	September 26, 2003	Change
Interest income	\$ 405	\$ 327	23.9%	\$ 800	\$ 744	7.5%
Interest expense	(504)	(524)	(3.8)	(1,003)	(1,034)	(3.0)
Gain on sale of Federal Services Business	-	-	-	1,500	1,500	-
Other income (expense)	(26)	(68)	61.7	(157)	19	(926.3)

The increase in interest income in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2005 from the prior year comparative periods, primarily relating to short term investments, is the result of an increase in total cash. Total cash increased to \$101.8 million as of September 24, 2004 from \$94.4 million as of September 26, 2003. The balance as of September 24, 2004 includes long term restricted cash, included in other assets on our balance sheet, of \$2.3 million related to performance guarantees on customer contracts and our facilities leases in Fremont, California. Interest expense in the second quarters of fiscal 2005 and 2004 and for the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004 consisted primarily of the interest on our 7 1/4% convertible subordinated debentures. Also included in interest expense is interest related to our \$1.7 million note payable to our landlord for building repairs related to our former headquarters. The note was entered into in January 2002 and bears interest at 10%, payable in monthly installments over 10 years.

In each of the first quarters of fiscal 2005 and 2004, we recorded gains on the sale of our Federal Services Business of \$1.5 million. These gains resulted from certain milestones being met as part of the sale of the Federal Services Business to CACI, which are now complete.

Included in other expense in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 was a \$13,000 loss on foreign exchange. Other expense in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 was comprised primarily of a \$52,000 loss on foreign exchange. Other expense in the first six months of fiscal 2005 contained a \$121,000 loss on foreign exchange. Other income in the first six months of fiscal 2004 was comprised primarily of a \$57,000 realized gain on investments offset by a \$42,000 loss on foreign exchange.

Income Tax Benefit

Income tax benefit was \$599,000 and \$0 for the second quarters of fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively, and \$1.1 million and \$15,000 for the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. The income tax benefits for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2005 were mainly due to our international entities. Completion of tax inspections in the United Kingdom resulted in our reversing estimated taxes for prior years, of which \$609,000 and \$526,000 were reversed in the second and first quarters of fiscal 2005, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 24, 2004, we had cash balances of \$101.8 million, as compared to \$94.4 million as of September 26, 2003. The balance as of September 24, 2004 includes long term restricted cash, included in other assets on our balance sheet, of \$2.3 million related to performance guarantees on customer contracts and our facilities leases in Fremont, California.

We benefited in the first six months of fiscal 2005 from:

- a \$1.5 million payment from CACI as part of the sale of our Federal Services Business;
- \$1.5 million in proceeds from the issuance of common stock upon the exercise of employee stock options; and
- a \$512,000 refund of previously paid duties and value added taxes from international tax authorities.

Net Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2005 was \$87,000, compared to \$1.7 million for the prior year comparable period. Non cash adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2005 were due primarily to depreciation and amortization of \$4.4 million, offset by a \$1.5 million gain on the sale of our Federal Services Business. Non cash adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2004 were due primarily to depreciation and amortization of \$4.4 million, offset by a \$1.5 million gain on the sale of our Federal Services Business. We expect to continue to incur charges for depreciation and amortization, but do not expect any future gains from CACI. The other items that affect our cash flow from operations are changes in our assets and liabilities accounts, including accounts receivable, inventories, prepaid expenses and other assets, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities. Days sales outstanding (DSO) was 70 days and 72 days for the second quarters of fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2005 was \$4.5 million. This compares to net cash used in investing activities of \$13.2 million for the prior year comparable period. Purchases of short-term investments exceeded proceeds from maturities of short-term investments by \$3.8 million and \$11.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. This change resulted from turning short-term investments more quickly in an effort to maximize returns and offset the declines in the yields we have experienced over the past year. Investments in property, plant and equipment were \$2.5 million and \$3.3 million in the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004, respectively. In the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004, net cash used in investing activities included \$1.5 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in proceeds from the sale of our Federal Services Business.

Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2005 and 2004 was \$1.5 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, due to the issuance of common stock upon the exercise of employee stock options. Future proceeds to us from the issuance of common stock upon exercise of employee stock options will be affected by fluctuations in our stock price.

Summary Disclosures About Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table provides a summary of our contractual obligations and other commercial commitments as of September 24, 2004 (in thousands):

Contractual obligations:	Total	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	\$ 24,706	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,706
Note payable	2,317	162	650	650	855
Interest on long-term debt	17,912	896	3,582	3,582	9,852
Operating leases	29,012	2,583	8,783	7,756	9,890
Total contractual obligations	\$ 73,947	\$ 3,641	\$ 13,015	\$ 11,988	\$ 45,303

In the normal course of business, we enter into contractual commitments to purchase materials and components from suppliers in exchange for favorable pricing or more beneficial terms. As of September 24, 2004, there were no such outstanding commitments.

We believe that our existing current cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and cash flows from operations will be sufficient to fund operations, purchases of capital equipment, and research and development programs currently planned, at least through the next 12 months.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2003, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition. SAB 104 revises or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in Topic 13 of the codification of staff accounting bulletins in order to make this interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and SEC rules and regulations. The adoption of SAB 104 did not have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity, which requires that certain financial instruments be presented as liabilities that were previously presented as equity or as temporary equity. Such instruments include mandatorily redeemable preferred and common stock, and certain options and warrants. SFAS 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and was effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. In November 2003, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) No. 150-3, Effective Date, Disclosures, and Transition for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests under SFAS 150, which defers the effective date for various provisions of SFAS 150. The adoption of SFAS 150, as modified by FSP 150-3, did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 149 amends and clarifies the accounting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 149 is generally effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003 and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. We adopted SFAS 149, and the adoption did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation (FIN) No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51, which relates to the identification of, and financial reporting for, variable-interest entities. FIN 46 requires that if an entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity, the assets, liabilities, and results of operations of the variable interest entity should be included in the consolidated financial statements of the entity. The provisions of FIN 46 are effective immediately for all arrangements entered into after January 31, 2003. For those arrangements entered into prior to February 1, 2003, the provisions of FIN 46 are required to be adopted at the beginning of the first interim or annual period beginning after June 15, 2003. In September 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46(R). The FASB deferred the effective date for variable-interest entities that are non-special purpose entities created before February 1, 2003, to the first interim or annual reporting period that ends after March 15, 2004. The adoption of FIN 46(R) did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to the risks and uncertainties described below. Although we have tried to identify the material risks to our business, this is not an all-inclusive list. There may be additional risks that have not yet been identified and risks that are not material now but could become material. Any one of these risks could hurt our business, results of operations or financial condition.

We have incurred net losses in the past and may continue to incur losses in the future.

For each of the past six fiscal years, we have incurred net losses. Although we have reduced operating expenses over the past few years, we will need revenue to grow in order to achieve on-going profitability. Our circuit-switched product line, Promina, currently provides the majority of our revenue, but revenue from that product line may decline within the next few years. Our newer broadband and IP-telephony product lines, SCREAM and SHOUTIP, have not yet achieved market acceptance or broad commercial sales, and we are incurring substantial product development and marketing expenses for those product lines. Accordingly, we will not likely be profitable on an ongoing basis unless our newer product lines achieve commercial success that outpaces the anticipated decline of our Promina product line. In addition, we must contain our operating expenses, many of which are fixed in the short term making it difficult to reduce expenses rapidly in response to shortfalls in revenue.

Our operating results may continue to fluctuate.

Our operating results vary significantly from quarter to quarter. These fluctuations may result from a number of factors, including:

- the volume and timing of orders from and shipments to our customers;
- the timing of the introduction of, and market acceptance for, new products and services;
- variations in the mix of products and services we sell;
- the timing and level of certain expenses, such as marketing activities, prototype costs, or write-offs of obsolete inventory;
- the timing of revenue recognition, which depends on numerous factors, such as contractual acceptance provisions and separability of arrangements involving multiple elements, including some factors that are out of our control, such as assurance as to collectibility;
- the adoption of new accounting standards, such as changes to revenue-recognition principles or the potential requirement to record expenses for employee stock option grants;
- the timing and size of Federal Government budget approvals and spending, and timing of government deployment schedules; and
- economic conditions in the telecommunications industry, including the overall capital expenditures of our customers.

Due to the foregoing factors, we believe that quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results are not a good indication of our future performance. Any shortfall in revenue may adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Investors should not rely on our results or growth for one quarter as any indication of our future performance.

Our stock price is volatile and could decline substantially.

The market price of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past, will likely continue to fluctuate in the future and may decline. Fluctuations or a decline in our stock price may occur regardless of our performance.

Among the factors that could affect our stock price, in addition to our performance, are:

- variations between our operating results and either the guidance we have furnished to the public or the published expectations of securities analysts;
- changes in financial estimates or investment recommendations by securities analysts following our business;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, new products or services, acquisitions, or other significant transactions;
- sale of our common stock or other securities in the future;
- the inclusion or exclusion of our stock in various indices or investment categories, especially as compared to the investment profiles of our stockholders at a given time;
- changes in the stock prices of other telecommunications equipment companies, to the extent that some investors tend to buy or sell our stock based on segment trends; and

- the trading volume of our common stock.

We are dependent on revenue from the Promina product line.

Currently, we derive the majority of our product revenue from our Promina product line, a circuit-based narrowband technology. The market for our Promina product is expected to decline as networks are expected to increasingly employ packet-based broadband technology. This technology migration resulted in a significant drop in sales of our Promina products in the commercial markets over the last several years. If this decline extends into our government markets in a similar fashion before we gain traction on our newer packet-based broadband product lines, our revenue will decrease, and our business and results of operations will suffer. Although we have developed a migration path to broadband technology through the SCREAMlink program, this strategy may not materially mitigate this decline.

A significant portion of our revenue is generated from sales to governmental agencies.

A significant portion of our total revenue from product sales comes from contracts with governmental agencies, most of which do not include long-term purchase commitments. Historically, the government has been slower to adopt new technology, such as packet-based technology, which has had the effect of extending the product life of our Promina product. While the government has purchased and is evaluating some of our new products for broader deployment, this new business may not be sufficient to offset expected declines in sales of our Promina product. Furthermore, if the government accelerated adoption of new technology, and replaced the Promina product line in their networks with products other than ours, our product revenue would decline sharply. We anticipate that our past experience will result in future contracts with the Federal Government; however, we face significant competition in this endeavor. If we fail in renewing a significant number of Federal Government contracts or if sales to the Federal Government decline sharply, our revenue may not increase to profitable levels.

Through an agreement resulting from the sale of our federal service business to CACI, CACI provides maintenance and other services to our Federal Government customers. If for any reason our mutual customers are unsatisfied with the services, it could adversely affect sales of our products.

Continued declines in purchases by our commercial customers and the overall decline of product sales in the service provider market could negatively affect our operations and financial results.

Over the last several years, the financial health of many of our commercial customers, particularly telecommunications service providers, has deteriorated, resulting in a decreased demand for telecommunications products. In addition, the timing and volume of purchases by service providers can be unpredictable due to their need to generate new revenue with sharply reduced capital budgets while reducing operating expenses. Further, our ability to recognize revenue on sales to these customers will depend on our meeting various acceptance criteria imposed on us in connection with these products by our early adopter customers, and on the relative financial condition of these customers and whether receivables balances from them are deemed to be collectible. Also, the selling cycle of our SCREAM and SHOUTIP product lines could be extended if our service provider customers continue to reduce their capital budgets. Declines in revenue as a result of any of these factors could cause a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our success depends on our ability to develop new products and product enhancements that will achieve market acceptance.

Our operating results will depend on the successful design, development, testing, introduction, marketing, and broad commercial distribution of our newer packet-based products, the SCREAM and SHOUTIP product lines, as well as successful evolution of our Promina product line incorporating packet-based technology. The success of these and other new products is dependent on several factors, including proper product definition, competitive pricing, timely completion and introduction to the market, differentiation from competitors' products, and broad market acceptance. The markets for our products are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, frequent new product introductions and evolving methods of building and operating networks. For sales to incumbent carriers, such as BellSouth, SBC Communications, Sprint, Verizon, British Telecom and France Telecom, we face stringent product requirements and a reluctance to purchase products from vendors lacking substantial revenue and assets. We may not successfully identify new product opportunities, develop and bring new products to market in a timely manner, or achieve market acceptance of our products. Products and technologies developed by others may render our products or technologies obsolete or non-competitive, which in turn could adversely affect our ability to achieve profitability.

The success of our SCREAM product line depends largely on it being chosen by service providers as a platform for the delivery of new services.

Since the second quarter of our fiscal year 2000, we have spent the majority of our research and development and marketing resources to position ourselves, and our SCREAM family of products, as the next generation of telecommunications equipment that will enable carriers to optimize the delivery of differentiated services. The future success of the SCREAM product line will depend in large measure on service providers choosing to invest in products, such as SCREAM, that can be used to deliver new services such as quality-of-service guarantees, class-of-service subscriptions, or bandwidth-on-demand, to increase their revenue and lower their operating expenses. If service providers do not meaningfully invest in such new technologies, or do not choose the SCREAM product line for such investment, our revenues from SCREAM will be negatively affected, which will in turn have a negative effect on our business and operating results.

We need partnerships to accelerate the acceptance of our new products by service providers.

Building relationships with partners, such as software application partners, system integrators, OEMs or resellers can accelerate the sales of new products. The importance of the software application partners is that they provide functions, such as billing, mediation, provisioning and configuration that are needed to create a total solution for our customers. We need product OEM or resale partners to supplement and enhance our sales force both in the United States and overseas. Service providers rely on systems integrators to incorporate new equipment or services into their network. These integrators are important in the large incumbent carrier networks and could facilitate our entry into those networks. While we have begun the process of identifying and signing software application, system integrator and OEM or resale partners, more partners may be necessary in all these areas for us to be successful. We may need to pursue strategic partnerships with vendors who have broader technology or product offerings in order to compete with the end-to-end solution providers, as well as to bolster our co-marketing efforts. Failure to sign up these new strategic partners could affect our ability to grow overall revenue.

Gross margins could decline over future periods.

Gross margins may be adversely affected in the future due to increases in material and labor costs, increases in subcontractor charges, changes in the mix of products and services we sell, increased sales through resellers, increased warranty costs, or pressure on pricing and margins due to competition. Our newer product lines, SCREAM and SHOUTIP, currently have lower gross margins than our Promina product line, as a result of customary discounting for early customers and higher per-unit costs associated with low purchase volumes of components. A decline in our gross margins could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Factors beyond our control could affect our ability to sell into international markets.

We conduct significant sales and customer support operations in countries outside of the United States and depend on non-US operations of our subsidiaries and distribution partners. As a general rule, international sales tend to have risks that are difficult to foresee and plan for, including political and economic stability, regulatory changes, currency exchange rates, changes in tax rates and structures, and collection of accounts receivable. Further, our international markets are served primarily by non-exclusive resellers who themselves may be severely affected by economic or market changes within a particular country or region. Our future results could be materially adversely affected by a variety of uncontrollable and changing factors that could affect these activities. Unforeseen or unpredictable changes in international markets could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The market for our products is highly competitive and many of our competitors have greater resources than us.

The market for telecommunication equipment is highly competitive and dynamic, has been characterized by rapid changes to and the convergence of technologies, and has seen a worldwide migration from existing circuit technology to the new packet-based technologies. We compete directly, both internationally and domestically, with many different companies, some of which are large, established suppliers of end-to-end solutions, such as Alcatel, Cisco, Juniper, Lucent, Nortel and Siemens. In addition to some of these large suppliers, a number of smaller companies are also targeting the same new markets as us. Additional competition for SCREAM includes Redback, and for our SHOUTIP product line, competition includes Quintum and Audiocodes.

Some of our larger competitors have significantly greater financial, marketing and technical resources than we have and offer a wider range of networking products than we offer. They are often able to devote greater resources to the development, marketing and sale of their products and to use their equity or significant cash reserves to acquire other companies with technology and/or products that compete directly with ours. They often can compete favorably on price because their large product selection allows them to bundle multiple solutions together without significantly affecting their overall product margins. The smaller companies have more ability than net.com to focus their resources on a particular product development unencumbered by the requirements to support an existing product line. As a result of the flexibility of their market strategies, our competitors may be able to obtain strategic advantages that may adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

In addition, the networking equipment market has seen the constant introduction of new technologies that has reduced the value of older technology solutions. This has created pricing pressure on older products while increasing the performance expectations of newer networking equipment. Moreover, broadband technology standards are constantly evolving and alternative technologies or technologies with greater capability are constantly introduced and sought by our customers. It is possible that the introduction of other technologies will either supplant our current technologies and technologies we have in development or will require us to significantly lower our prices in order to remain competitive. To remain competitive, we must continue to evolve our SCREAM and SHOUTIP product lines to meet the ever-changing technology needs of the networking market while ensuring that they can be sold at a competitive price. We also must enhance our Promina product line to provide needed features that increase their overall value for the customer while keeping the price competitive. Due to the competitive nature of the market and the relative age of our Promina product offerings as well as the competitive pressure being exerted on our SCREAM and SHOUTIP technologies, we may not be able to maintain prices for them at levels that will sustain profitability.

If we are unable to sign competitive resale partners, our future product and service revenue will be adversely affected.

Our international sales are made almost entirely through indirect channels that include distributors and resellers worldwide, and our business strategy includes leveraging resale partners in the United States as well. Our reseller agreements do not have minimum purchase requirements that they must meet. Our distributors and resellers often also resell product lines from other companies, including our competitors, some of whom have strong market position relative to net.com. Because of existing relationships that many of our competitors have with distributors and resellers, it is often difficult for us to find a distributor or reseller who is willing and contractually able to resell our products. If we cannot develop relationships with distributors and resellers that can effectively market and sell our products and services, we may not be able to meet our forecasted revenue in future quarters.

Our products have long sales cycles, making it difficult to predict when a customer will place an order and when to forecast revenue from the related sale.

Our products are very complex and represent a significant capital expenditure to our customers. The purchase of our products can have a significant impact on how a customer designs its network and provides services either within its own organization or to an external customer. Consequently, our customers often engage in extensive testing and evaluation of products before purchase. There are also numerous financial and budget considerations and approvals that the customer often must obtain before it will issue a purchase order. As a result, the length of our sales cycle can be quite long, extending beyond twelve months in some cases. In addition, our customers, including resellers, often have the contractual right to delay scheduled order delivery dates with minimal penalties and to cancel orders within specified time frames without penalty, which makes it difficult to predict whether or not an order may actually ship. We often must incur substantial sales and marketing expense to ensure a purchase order is placed. If the order is not placed in the quarter forecasted, our sales may not meet forecast and revenue may be insufficient to meet expenses.

Because it is difficult for us to accurately forecast sales, particularly within a given time frame, we face a risk of carrying too much or too little inventory.

Typically, the majority of our revenue in each quarter has resulted from orders received and shipped in that quarter. While we do not believe that backlog is necessarily indicative of future revenue levels, our customers' ordering patterns and the possible absence of backlogged orders create a significant risk that we could carry too much or too little inventory if orders do not match forecasts. Rather than base forecasts on orders received, we have been forced

to schedule production and commit to certain expenses based more upon forecasts of future sales, which are difficult to predict in the telecommunications industry. Furthermore, if large orders do not close when forecasted or if near-term demand weakens for the products we have available to ship, our operating results for that quarter or subsequent quarters would be materially adversely affected.

If we are unable to retain existing employees and attract, recruit and retain key personnel, then we may not be able to successfully manage our business.

Our success continues to be dependent on our being able to attract and retain highly skilled engineers, managers and other key employees. Despite the economic slowdown, we must continue to compete for the most qualified personnel for new positions and to replace departing employees. Any restrictions on our ability to use stock options as a key component of employee compensation, such as changes in accounting treatment, stockholder actions, or changes in corporate regulations, could severely impair our ability to recruit and retain personnel. If we are not able to continue to attract, recruit and retain key personnel, particularly in engineering, sales and marketing positions, we may be unable to meet important company objectives such as product delivery deadlines and sales targets.

Our ability to ship our products in a timely manner is dependent on the availability of component parts and other factors.

Several key components of our products are available only from a single source, including certain integrated circuits, and power supplies. Depending upon the component, there may or may not be alternative sources or substitutes. Some components are purchased through purchase orders without an underlying long-term supply contract, and some components are in short supply generally throughout the industry. If a required component were no longer available, we might have to significantly reengineer the affected product. Further, variability in demand and cyclical shortages of capacity in the semiconductor industry have caused lead times for ordering parts to increase from time to time. If we encounter shortages or delays in receiving ordered components or if we are not able to accurately forecast our ordering requirements, we may be unable to ship ordered products in a timely manner, resulting in decreased revenue.

Generally, our customer contracts allow the customers to reschedule delivery dates or cancel orders within certain time frames before shipment without penalty and outside those time frames with a penalty. Because of these and other factors, there are risks of excess or inadequate inventory that could negatively affect our expenses, revenue and earnings. Additionally, DX-rated orders from the Federal Government, which by law receive priority, can interrupt scheduled shipments to our other customers.

We single-source our manufacturing processes; a failure or delay by a contract-manufacturing vendor could affect our ability to ship our products timely.

We currently subcontract all product manufacturing and some product testing to third parties. We are in the process of consolidating our outsourced manufacturing to a single vendor, as well as outsourcing to that vendor the assembly and final test functions, which, historically, we have performed in-house at our Fremont, California facility. Any difficulties with the transition could cause delays in customer product shipments or otherwise negatively affect our results of operations. While subcontracting creates substantial cost efficiencies in the manufacturing process, it also exposes us to delays in product shipments should the contract manufacturer be unable to perform. We have agreed to compensate our contract manufacturers in the event of termination or cancellation of orders, discontinuance of product, or excess material created by an engineering change. Also, should a contract manufacturer in some future period decide not to renew our contract with them, it would be difficult for us to quickly transfer our manufacturing requirements to another vendor, likely causing substantial delays in customer product shipments and affecting our revenue and results of operations. If we transition product manufacturing to a new vendor, or transition more manufacturing functions to third parties, the transition itself and the lack of experience and adjustments to working with the new vendor could cause delays in customer product shipments or otherwise negatively affect our results of operations.

Our intellectual property rights may not be adequate to protect our business.

Our future success depends in part upon our proprietary technology. Although we attempt to establish and maintain rights in proprietary technology and products through patents, copyrights, and trade secrets laws, we cannot predict whether such protection will be adequate, or whether our competitors can develop similar technology independently without violating our proprietary rights. As competition in the communications equipment industry increases and

the functionality of the products in this industry further overlap, we believe that companies in the communications equipment industry may become increasingly subject to infringement claims. We have received and may continue to receive notice from third parties, including some of our competitors, claiming that we are infringing their patents or their other proprietary rights. We cannot predict whether we will prevail in any litigation over third-party claims, or that we will be able to license any valid and infringed patents on commercially reasonable terms. Any of these claims, whether with or without merit, could result in costly litigation, divert our management's time, attention and resources, delay our product shipments or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. In addition, a third-party may not be willing to enter into a royalty or licensing agreement on acceptable terms, if at all. If a claim of product infringement against us is successful and we fail to obtain a license or develop or license non-infringing technology, we may be unable to market the affected product.

Although we have a number of patent applications pending, we cannot guarantee that any will result in the issuance of a patent. Even if issued, the patent may later be found to be invalid or may be infringed without our knowledge. Our issued patents might not be enforceable against competitive products in every jurisdiction and it is difficult to monitor unauthorized use of our proprietary technology by others. Regardless of our efforts to protect our intellectual property, the rapidly changing technologies in the networking industry make our future success primarily a function of the skill, expertise and management abilities of our employees. Nonetheless, others may assert property rights to technologies that are relevant to us. If our protected proprietary rights are challenged, invalidated or circumvented, it could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position and sales of our products.

We rely on technologies licensed from third parties.

For each of our product lines, we license some of our technology from third parties. These licenses are generally limited in duration or by the volume of shipments of the licensed technology. In addition, some of these licenses contain limitations on distribution of the licensed technology or provide for expiration upon certain events, such as a change in control of the company. If the relevant licensing agreement expires or is terminated without our being able to renew that license on commercially reasonable terms, or if we cannot obtain a license for our products or enhancements on our existing products we may be unable to market the affected products. For many of these technologies, we rely on the third-party provider to update and maintain the technology, fixing errors and adding new features. If the third-party provider does not adequately update and maintain these technologies, whether due to changes in their product direction, their own financial difficulties, or other reasons, we would need to seek alternative means to fulfill the ongoing requirements for our products that incorporate the third-party technology. If we are unable to find alternative means of fulfilling the ongoing requirements, we may be unable to market the affected products.

We face risks associated with changes in telecommunications regulations and tariffs, including regulation of the Internet.

The demand for our broadband products could be affected by rulings of the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) and federal courts regarding services offered in the United States by telecommunications carriers to their customers. In 2003, the FCC released an order that appeared to provide some relief for carriers from unbundling requirements for broadband and new fiber facilities and equipment used to provide services such as DSL. The FCC had also tentatively concluded that wireline broadband internet access services are not "telecommunication" services but rather "information" services, which would result in less regulation. Each of these matters, however, has been taken to various United States Courts of Appeals and is currently subject to various forms of rehearing, reconsideration or clarification. As a result, the incumbent carriers, who represent the primary target market for our SCREAM product line, face regulatory uncertainties that could further delay their deployment of the equipment that will enable differentiated broadband services, until the end of calendar year 2004 or later. Also, if other rulings or regulations of the FCC diminish the attractiveness of offering such services, then service providers would likely have less need for our products.

Changes in domestic and international telecommunications equipment requirements could affect the sales of our products. In the United States, our products must comply with various FCC requirements and regulations. In countries outside of the United States, our products must meet various requirements of local telecommunications authorities. Changes in tariffs or failure by us to obtain timely approval of products could impact our ability to market the affected product.

In addition, there are currently few laws or regulations that govern access or commerce on the Internet. If individual countries, or groups of countries, acting in concert, began to impose regulations or standards on Internet access or

commerce including IP telephony, our ability to sell our new SCREAM and SHOUTIP products or other new products would be adversely impacted if the regulations or standards resulted in decreased demand or increased costs for our products.

New restrictions on trade, such as in response to transfers of jobs from the United States to lower-cost foreign locations, could limit our ability to purchase components from, or outsource functions to, foreign entities, which would likely make it more difficult to maintain competitiveness in the global market. As a result of our current concentration of business to the Federal Government, we are more sensitive to these trade restrictions, whether tariffs, incentives, or government purchasing requirements such as the “Buy American Act,” than it would be with a more diversified customer base.

In North America, the former Regional Bell Operating Companies (RBOCs) recommend that Telcordia Technologies, Inc. certify telecommunications equipment under its Operations Systems Modifications for the Integration of Network Elements (OSMINE) program in order to ensure interoperability with other network elements and operational support systems. The OSMINE certification process is expensive and lengthy, and we have not completed it for our product lines. Failure to attain certification could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

We are exposed to fluctuations in the exchange rates of foreign currency.

As a global concern, we face exposure to adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. These exposures may change over time as business practices evolve and could have a material adverse impact on our financial results. In fiscal 2003, we commenced using foreign exchange contracts to hedge significant accounts receivable and intercompany account balances denominated in foreign currencies. Although we have established foreign exchange contracts for non-dollar denominated sales and operating expenses in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Japan, exposures remain for non-dollar denominated operating expenses in Latin America, Canada, and Asia. We will continue to monitor our exposure and may hedge against these or any other emerging market currencies as necessary. Market value gains and losses on hedge contracts are substantially offset by fluctuations in the underlying balances being hedged.

The location of our facilities subjects us to the risk of earthquake and floods.

Our corporate headquarters, including most of our research and development operations and our manufacturing facilities, are located in the Silicon Valley area of Northern California, a region known for seismic activity. These facilities are located near the San Francisco Bay where the water table is quite close to the surface and where tenants have experienced water intrusion problems in the facilities nearby. In particular, unknown defects in the construction of our new facilities combined with the proximity to water may result in future water infiltration problems for net.com. A significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake or flood, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

If we are unable to timely satisfy new regulatory requirements relating to internal controls, our stock price could suffer.

Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 requires companies to do a comprehensive evaluation of their internal controls over financial reporting. Beginning with our fiscal year ending March 25, 2005, we must include in our annual report our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, along with an attestation from our external auditors regarding our assessment. We have been working on an evaluation of our internal controls pursuant to an internal plan of action that calls for completion before the end of our fiscal year. However, it is difficult for us to predict how long it will actually take to complete the evaluation, including the final assessment of the significance of any control deficiencies that may be found. If we fail to complete the evaluation on time, or if our external auditors cannot attest to our assessment, we could be subject to regulatory scrutiny and a loss of public confidence in our internal controls, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In the first quarter of fiscal 2003 we began using foreign exchange contracts to hedge significant accounts receivable and intercompany account balances denominated in foreign currencies. Market value gains and losses on these hedged contracts are substantially offset by fluctuations in the underlying balances being hedged. At September 24, 2004, our primary net foreign currency exposures were in Japanese yen, British pounds, and Euros. The net

financial impact of foreign exchange gains and losses are recorded in other income. Our policy is to not use hedges or other derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

We believe our hedging strategy will not have a significant effect on our business, operating results or financial condition. A 10% adverse change in the foreign currency rates affecting the contracts as of their September 24, 2004 levels would decrease the fair value of the contracts by approximately \$400,000 and if this occurred, the fair value of the underlying exposures hedged by the contracts should increase or decrease by a similar amount. However, we could have gains or losses in the future if our actual balances differ from the amounts hedged under foreign exchange contracts. The amount of such gains or losses would depend in part on the timing and amount of foreign currency exchange rate movements.

A portion of our investment portfolio is comprised of income securities. These securities are subject to interest rate risk and will fall in value if market interest rates increase. A sensitivity analysis assuming a hypothetical increase or decrease of 10% from levels at September 24, 2004 and September 26, 2003 indicated the fair value of the portfolio would change by an immaterial amount. At September 24, 2004, the fair value of the short-term investments was \$89.9 million compared to \$84.1 million at September 26, 2003.

The fair market value of our convertible subordinated debentures is sensitive to changes in interest rates and to the prices of our common stock into which it can be converted as well as our financial stability. The yield to maturity on the debentures is fixed, therefore the interest expense on the debt does not fluctuate with interest rates. At September 24, 2004, the fair value of the trading debt securities was approximately \$22.2 million.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), we implemented disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to which management under the supervision and with the participation of the chief executive officer (“CEO”) and chief financial officer (“CFO”) carried out a review and evaluation of the effectiveness of these controls and procedures at the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this review, our management, including our CEO and CFO, have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective. During the quarter ended September 24, 2004, there have been no significant changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

As required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002, management is continuing to test and evaluate its internal control structure over financial reporting to determine whether our controls are designed and operating effectively. To date, the testing and evaluation has uncovered no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses; however, we have uncovered that some internal controls activities lack sufficient evidence that they are being adhered to. We are currently in the process of adding test evidence procedures to validate those activities. We have disclosed these matters to our audit committee and to our independent auditors and do not believe they represent a design or operational weakness.

We intend to review and evaluate the design and effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures on an ongoing basis and to improve our controls and procedures over time and to correct any deficiencies that we may discover in the future. Our goal is to ensure that our senior management has timely access to all material financial and non-financial information concerning our business. While we believe the present design of our disclosure controls and procedures is effective to achieve our goal, future events affecting our business may cause us to significantly modify our disclosure controls and procedures.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In September 2004, the Company was notified that a lawsuit, related to an employment matter from calendar 2001, had been filed by the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission against it in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria Division, but the complaint has not been served on the Company. The Company believes that the foregoing claim is without merit and intends to defend against it, but is unable to make a reasonable estimate of the liability that could result from an unfavorable outcome.

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

On August 10, 2004, the Company held its Annual Meeting of Stockholders at the Company's headquarters in Fremont, California. Approximately 95% of the 24,276,988 outstanding shares entitled to vote were properly represented by proxy at the meeting.

The stockholders voted as follows to elect the following persons as Class II Directors for a three-year term:

	<u>For</u>	<u>Withheld</u>
Dixon R. Doll	22,852,287	329,995
Peter Sommerer	22,856,143	326,139

The stockholders also voted to ratify the appointment of Deloitte & Touche LLP as independent public accountants of the Company for the fiscal year ending March 25, 2005, as follows:

23,078,805 votes for, 68,717 votes against, and 34,760 votes abstained.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

(a) Exhibits

- 31.1. Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (CEO)
- 31.2. Rule 13a-14(a) Certification (CFO)
- 32.1. Section 1350 Certification (CEO)
- 32.2. Section 1350 Certification (CFO)

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: November 2, 2004

NETWORK EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

/s/ Hubert A. J. Whyte

Hubert A.J. Whyte
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ John F. McGrath, Jr.

John F. McGrath, Jr.
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)