

Chin Francis Y
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FORM 4

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

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STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Filed pursuant to Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Section 17(a) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 or Section 30(h) of the Investment Company Act of 1940

(Print or Type Responses)

1. Name and Address of Reporting Person *
 Chin Francis Y

(Last) (First) (Middle)

C/O MBIA INC., 1
 MANHATTANVILLE ROAD

(Street)

PURCHASE, NY 10577

(City) (State) (Zip)

2. Issuer Name and Ticker or Trading Symbol
 MBIA INC [MBI]

3. Date of Earliest Transaction
 (Month/Day/Year)
 01/02/2018

4. If Amendment, Date Original Filed(Month/Day/Year)

5. Relationship of Reporting Person(s) to Issuer

(Check all applicable)

Director 10% Owner
 Officer (give title below) Other (specify below)

6. Individual or Joint/Group Filing(Check Applicable Line)
 Form filed by One Reporting Person
 Form filed by More than One Reporting Person

Table I - Non-Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned

1. Title of Security (Instr. 3)	2. Transaction Date (Month/Day/Year)	2A. Deemed Execution Date, if any (Month/Day/Year)	3. Transaction Code (Instr. 8)	4. Securities Acquired (A) or Disposed of (D) (Instr. 3, 4 and 5)	5. Amount of Securities Beneficially Owned Following Reported Transaction(s) (Instr. 3 and 4)	6. Ownership Form: Direct (D) or Indirect (I) (Instr. 4)	7. Nature of Ownership (Instr. 4)
			Code	V Amount (A) or (D) Price			
Common Stock	01/02/2018		A	460 (1) A \$ 7.54	25,073	D	

Reminder: Report on a separate line for each class of securities beneficially owned directly or indirectly.

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SEC 1474
 (9-02)

Table II - Derivative Securities Acquired, Disposed of, or Beneficially Owned (e.g., puts, calls, warrants, options, convertible securities)

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3,651 1,439 85 5,175

Depreciation and amortization expense

454 137 6 597

Capital expenditures

117 4 121

The following is a reconciliation for the above items where aggregate reportable segment amounts differ from amounts contained in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

	Three months ended	
	July 31,	
	2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Total operating income for reportable segments	\$ 3,533	\$ 5,175
Net impact of intercompany gross profit eliminations	(3)	(12)
Total consolidated operating income	\$ 3,530	\$ 5,163

Table of Contents**9. Commitments and Contingencies***Litigation*

From time to time the Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate expense with respect to any current legal proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Guarantor agreements

The Company has an agreement with a vendor whereby it guarantees the expenses incurred by certain of the Company's employees. The term of the agreement is from execution until cancellation and payment of any outstanding amounts. The Company would be required to pay any unsettled employee expenses upon notification from the vendor. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under this agreement is not significant. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, no liabilities have been recorded for this guaranty as of July 31, 2005.

Pursuant to one of the provisions in the Company's standard terms and conditions of sale, the Company agrees, subject to certain limitations and conditions, to defend any suit or proceeding brought against a customer based on a claim that the Company's equipment, standing alone, infringes a United States patent or copyright or misappropriates a trade secret protected under United States law. Actions arising under such provision may only be brought by customers within two years after the cause of action arises. The maximum potential amount of payments the Company may be required to make under such provision is limited to the total purchase price of the Company's equipment sold under the particular contract. The Company has never incurred costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these customer contract provisions. As a result, the Company believes the estimated exposure of these provisions is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has no liabilities recorded for these provisions as of July 31, 2005.

The Company warrants that its products will perform in all material respects in accordance with its standard published specifications. The term of the Company's standard warranty is 12 months. The Company currently accrues 2% of product revenues, based on history, to provide for estimated warranty costs. The following is a reconciliation of the quarterly activity in the Company's warranty liability for the three months ended July 31, 2005 and 2004.

	(in thousands)	
	Three months ended	
	July 31,	
	2005	2004
	(unaudited)	
Accrued warranty, beginning balance	\$ 1,482	\$ 1,257

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Accruals for warranties issued	263	336
Warranty settlements made	(455)	(211)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued warranty, ending balance	\$ 1,290	\$ 1,382
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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10. New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs (SFAS 151). SFAS 151 amends the guidance in Accounting Review Board No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). SFAS 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 151 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires that the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be measured using a fair-value method and be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS 123R is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period of the first fiscal year that begins on or after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R is effective for the Company's first quarter of fiscal 2007 beginning May 1, 2006. SFAS 123R permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date.
2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures for either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

The Company has not yet determined whether it will adopt SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method or the modified retrospective method. Management is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 123R will have on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

11. Income Taxes

For the three months ended July 31, 2005, the Company earned income before taxes of \$4.0 million and recorded a tax provision of \$1.1 million. The Company's effective tax rate in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was approximately 28% compared to 3% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The current quarter rate includes an adjustment to the estimated benefit of prior year research and development credits. The provision for income taxes in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 consisted only of federal and state alternative minimum taxes and foreign income taxes because at that time, the Company had a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets.

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

Introduction

ADE Corporation (the Company) designs, manufactures, markets and services highly precise, automated measurement, defect detection and handling equipment with current applications in the production of semiconductor wafers, semiconductor devices and magnetic computer disks. The Company operates three major business segments, the Semiconductor Systems Group (SSG), ADE Phase Shift (PST) and ADE Technologies (ATI). SSG manufactures multifunctional semiconductor metrology and automation systems and optical wafer defect inspection equipment used to detect particles and other defects on silicon wafer surfaces primarily for the semiconductor wafer and device manufacturing industries. PST manufactures high-performance, non-contact surface metrology equipment using advanced interferometric technology that provides enhanced yield management to the data storage, semiconductor and optics industries. ATI manufactures high precision magnetic characterization and non-contact dimensional metrology gauging systems primarily for the data storage industry.

Historically, the semiconductor wafer and device industries and the magnetic data storage industry have been highly cyclical and have experienced both rapid periods of growth and rapid downturns that can be abrupt and result in significant changes in revenue and profits. During an industry wide downturn, the demand for capital equipment significantly decreases as the Company's customers reduce production of semiconductor wafers and devices. Beginning in the second half of fiscal 2003 and continuing through the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company experienced sequential increases in quarterly revenue in all but the first quarter of fiscal 2004. As a result, the Company has achieved profitability, on a quarterly basis, since the third quarter of fiscal year 2003. These results were due in part to increased worldwide order activity during fiscal 2003, 2004 and early fiscal 2005. However, since the first quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company has experienced decreased order levels and, for the first time since the first quarter of fiscal 2004, the Company recorded a decrease in sequential quarterly revenue in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. In spite of the recent decrease in order levels and this quarter's decrease in revenue, the Company has maintained its profitability, albeit at a reduced level. At this time, due to limited industry visibility, the Company cannot determine if this decrease in order activity will continue and if so, for how long. As such, the Company makes no assurances that current order, revenue, backlog, and profit levels can be sustained in future periods. The Company expects that order levels will increase later in fiscal 2006 as the industry strengthens and the Company's new products gain acceptance.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in this quarterly report and the audited consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2005.

Forward-Looking Statements

This quarterly report on Form 10-Q contains statements which constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and Federal securities laws. Statements that make reference to the Company's expectations, predictions and anticipations are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed by such statements and should be considered forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to, expectations about the Company's performance in the second quarter and remainder of fiscal 2006, risks and uncertainties associated with the strength of the semiconductor and magnetic data storage markets, wafer pricing and wafer demand, the results of product development efforts and expected demand for, and acceptance of, new and existing products, the success of the Company's product offerings in meeting customer needs within the timeframes required by customers in these markets, further increases in backlog, the Company's limited visibility with respect to its industry's long term trends, the Company's ability to maintain current gross profit levels, expectations about the impact of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123 (revised 2004) and its predictions of future financial outcomes. Subject to applicable law, the Company disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future

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events or otherwise. Further information on potential factors that could affect the Company's business is described in Other Risk Factors and Trends appearing at the end of this

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and in the Company's reports on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2005.

Critical Accounting Policies, Significant Judgments and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure at the date of the Company's financial statements. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to bad debts, inventories, intangible assets, income taxes, and warranty obligations. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The Company considers certain accounting policies related to revenue recognition and allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, accounting for income taxes and the valuation of goodwill and software to be critical policies due to the estimates and judgments involved in each.

Revenue Recognition and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company's revenue recognition policy complies with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements (SAB 104). The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. The Company's standard customer arrangement includes a signed purchase order, in which it offers payment terms of 30 to 90 days, no right of return of delivered products and a twelve month warranty. The Company assesses whether the fee associated with its revenue transactions is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. If a significant portion of the fee is due after the Company's normal payment terms, 30 to 90 days, it determines that the fee is not fixed or determinable. In these cases, the Company recognizes revenue as the fees become due. The Company assesses collectibility based on the credit worthiness of the customer and past transaction history. The Company performs initial credit evaluations of its customers and does not require collateral from its customers. For many of the Company's international customers, it requires that an irrevocable letter of credit be issued by the customer before the purchase order is accepted. If the Company determines that collection of a fee is not reasonably assured, it defers the fee and recognizes the revenue at the time that collection becomes reasonably assured, which is generally upon the receipt of cash.

For some of the Company's sales transactions, a portion, usually 10%, of the fee is not due until installation occurs and the customer accepts the product. The other 90% of the fee is normally due 30 to 90 days after shipment. If the Company has met defined customer acceptance experience levels with a specific type of product, these transactions are accounted for as multiple-element arrangements with the deferral of the portion of the fee not due until installation is complete and customer acceptance has occurred. Management of the Company must make a determination of what constitutes an appropriate experience level with a product. This determination is based on, but not limited to, the extent to which a product contains significantly new technology, the number of similarly configured products previously delivered and the Company's experience with a particular customer. For new products, the Company must obtain at least three acceptances before it will recognize the 90% portion of the fee upon shipment. All other sales with customer acceptance provisions are recognized as revenue upon customer acceptance. The portion of the fee related to the installation of the product and customer training is classified as service revenue.

The Company's transactions frequently involve the sales of systems and services under multiple element arrangements. Revenue under multiple element arrangements is allocated to all elements except systems based upon the fair value of those elements. The amounts allocated to training are based upon the price charged when this

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element is sold separately and unaccompanied by the other elements. The amount allocated to installation revenue is based upon hourly rates and the estimated time to complete the service. The amount allocated to system and parts is done on a residual method basis. Under this method, the total arrangement value is allocated first to undelivered elements, based on their fair values, with the remainder being allocated to system revenue.

The Company accrues for anticipated warranty costs upon shipment. Service revenue is recognized as the services are performed provided collection of the related receivable is probable. Service contract revenue is recognized ratably over the contractual periods in which the services are provided. Revenue from software licenses is recognized when an agreement has been executed, software has been delivered, fees are fixed or determinable and collection of the related receivable is probable.

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a continuous review of customer accounts, payment patterns and specific collection issues. Where specific collection issues are identified, the Company records a specific allowance based on the amount that the Company believes will be collected. For accounts where specific collection issues are not identified, the Company will record a reserve based on the age of the receivable and historical collection patterns.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market, cost being determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Management evaluates the need to record adjustments for impairment of inventory on a monthly basis. The Company's policy is to assess the valuation of all inventories, including raw materials, work-in-process, finished goods and spare parts. Inventory that, in the judgment of management, is obsolete or in excess of the Company's estimated usage is written-down to its estimated market value, if less than its cost. Inherent in the estimates of market value are management's estimates related to current economic trends, future demand for the Company's products, and technological obsolescence. Significant management judgments must be made when establishing the reserve for obsolete and excess inventory. If the Company's judgments and estimates relating to obsolete and excess inventory prove to be inadequate, its financial results could be materially adversely affected in future periods. If the inventory value is written down to its net realizable value, and subsequently there is an increased demand for the inventory at a higher value, the increased value of the inventory is not realized until the inventory is sold.

Accounting for Income Taxes

The Company records income taxes using the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases, and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The Company's financial statements contain certain deferred tax assets, which have arisen primarily as a result of operating losses incurred in prior years, as well as other temporary differences between book and tax accounting. SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, requires the establishment of a valuation allowance to reflect the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets. Significant management judgment is required in determining the Company's provision for income taxes, its deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against its net deferred tax assets. The Company evaluates the weight of all available evidence to determine whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable is based on significant estimates, and it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these estimates in the near term could materially affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations. The Company's effective tax rate may vary from period to period based on changes in estimated taxable income or loss, changes to the valuation allowance, changes to federal, state or foreign tax laws, and deductibility of certain costs and expenses by jurisdiction.

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Valuation of Goodwill and Software

As of July 31, 2005, intangible assets consist of \$1.3 million of goodwill obtained through the acquisition of the Semiconductor Solutions Division of LPA Software, Inc. in September 1997 as well as \$0.5 million, net of amortization, of capitalized license fees for software included in the Company's products. The Company accounts for goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142 (SFAS 142), Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.

The Company is required to perform impairment tests under SFAS 142 annually during the fourth quarter and whenever events or changes in circumstances suggest that the goodwill may be impaired. Factors the Company considers important that could trigger the impairment review include:

significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results;

significant negative industry or economic trends;

significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate;

significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period;

significant decline in the Company's technological value as compared to the market;

the Company's market capitalization relative to net book value; and

unanticipated competition.

Net capitalized license fees of \$0.5 million for software included in the Company's products are amortized at the greater of 1) the ratio that current gross revenue for the related products bears to the total current and anticipated future gross revenue for those products or 2) on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. At each quarter-end, the carrying value of the software is compared to net realizable value (NRV). NRV is the estimated future gross revenues from products that incorporate the software reduced by the estimated future costs of disposal. If NRV is less than the carrying value, the excess is written-off and NRV becomes the new carrying value of the software.

Significant management judgments and estimates must be made when establishing criteria for future cash flows, estimating reporting unit fair value and assessing impairment. If the Company's judgments and estimates relating to goodwill and software prove to be inadequate, an asset may be determined to be impaired and the Company's financial results could be materially adversely impacted. Likewise, if a future event or circumstance indicates that an impairment assessment is required and, through the performance of that assessment, an asset is determined to be impaired, the Company's financial results could be materially and adversely impacted in future periods.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has not created, and is not party to, any special-purpose or off-balance sheet entities for the purpose of raising capital, incurring debt or operating parts of its business that are not consolidated into its financial statements. The Company does not have any arrangements or relationships with entities that are not consolidated into its financial statements that are reasonably likely to materially affect its liquidity or the availability of capital resources, except as set forth below under Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations****Three Months Ended July 31, 2005 compared to Three Months Ended July 31, 2004**

Systems and parts revenue. Systems and parts revenue decreased 14% to \$21.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 from \$25.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Systems and parts revenue in the SSG segment decreased 48% to \$8.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$17.2 million in first quarter of fiscal 2005. The decrease in revenues from the SSG segment reflects both decreased orders for capacitance-based flatness tools in favor of the Company's newer optical-based flatness tools, which are sold by the Company's PST segment, and decreased demand for the company's Advanced Wafer Inspection System as the company's latest-generation nano-particle inspection and defect classification tool, the WaferXam, is scheduled to begin shipping in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Systems and parts revenue in the PST segment increased 81% to \$10.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$5.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase in revenue from the PST segment was due primarily to increased demand for its optical-based flatness tools. System and parts revenue from the products that are marketed to the data storage industry by the Company's ATI segment increased 13% to \$3.2 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$2.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase can be attributed primarily to increased demand for magnetics parts as the installed base of ATI's magnetics products continues to increase. For the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company expects consolidated revenue, which consists primarily of revenue from the semiconductor industry, to be within a range of \$23.0 to \$24.0 million.

The Company's total revenue by industry is distributed as follows:

	Three months ended July 31,	
	2005	2004
Wafer	55%	82%
Device / OEM	28%	8%
Magnetic Data Storage	17%	10%
Total	100%	100%

The Company's total revenue by region is distributed as follows:

	Three months ended July 31,	
	2005	2004
United States	21%	21%
Japan	24%	45%
Asia-Pacific	38%	28%
Europe	17%	6%

Total	100%	100%
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The geographical distribution of revenues can fluctuate from quarter to quarter due to differences in the timing and rate of capital expenditures by customers among geographical regions.

Service revenue. Service revenue decreased 13% to \$2.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$3.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The Company's service revenue consists of fees for installation, training, product maintenance, and technical support services. The majority of the Company's service revenue is derived from the SSG segment. The decrease in revenue is primarily the result of fewer service calls during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

Gross profit - systems and parts. Gross profit on systems and parts increased to 62% in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 from 56% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Gross profit in the SSG segment remained flat at 58% in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005. Gross profit in the PST segment increased to

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64% in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to 56% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 due primarily as a result of increased volume. Gross profit in the ATI segment increased to 55% in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to 39% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 primarily due increased shipments of ATI's magnetic data storage products. Changes in product mix impact the Company's gross profit. Consequently, the gross profit in one period may not be indicative of the gross profit in future periods.

Gross profit - service. Gross profit from service decreased to 9% in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to 27% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The decreased gross profit was the result of both fewer service calls and increased repair costs compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

For the second quarter of fiscal 2006, the Company expects consolidated gross profit to be in the range of 53% to 54%.

Research and development. Research and development expense for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 increased \$0.2 million, or 5%, to \$3.8 million compared to \$3.6 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 and increased as a percentage of revenue to 16% compared to 13% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase was due primarily to higher payroll expense. The increase in expense as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects the decreased revenue mentioned above. The Company expects research and development expense for the second quarter of fiscal 2006 to remain flat in absolute dollars compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company continues to invest in its semiconductor wafer and device industry products as well as new products for the magnetic storage industry, including those that measure the magnetic properties of materials used in manufacturing disk drives.

Marketing and sales. Marketing and sales expense remained unchanged at \$3.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005, but increased to 14% as a percentage of revenue compared to 12% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase in expense as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects the decreased revenue mentioned above. The Company expects marketing and sales expense to decrease in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 to a range of \$2.8 to \$3.0 million due to lower commission expense as shipments to Japan are expected to increase. In general, sales to Japan are made to distributors who buy the Company's products at a discount and then perform installation and service after reselling the products to the end user. Sales to other parts of the world are made through internal and external sales representatives who are compensated by means of commissions, which are recorded as sales and marketing expense. The mix of sales channels through which the Company's products are sold may also have a significant impact on the Company's marketing and sales expense and the results in any period may not be indicative of marketing and sales expense for future periods.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense increased \$0.1 million, or 4%, to \$2.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 from \$2.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 and increased as a percentage of revenue to 11% from 9% in the first quarter of 2005. Expense increased primarily as a result of increased regulatory compliance expenses of \$0.3 million, which were mostly offset by a decrease in payroll expense of \$0.2 million. The increase in expense as a percentage of revenues primarily reflects the decreased revenue mentioned above. The Company expects general and administrative expense to remain at or near current levels in absolute dollars in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2006.

Interest income. Interest income was \$0.5 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to interest income of \$0.1 million in first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase in interest income was the result of an increase in invested cash balances and increased investment returns during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the first quarter of fiscal 2005.

Interest expense. Interest expense was \$49,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to interest expense of \$52,000 in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The decrease in interest expense was primarily due to a decrease in the principal balance of the Company's 1999 Industrial Development Bond for its Tucson, Arizona facility.

Income taxes. The provision for income taxes was \$1.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to a provision for income taxes of \$0.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The increase of \$1.0 million was due primarily to increased federal income tax expense. In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company reversed \$17.2

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million of its deferred tax asset valuation allowance and began to recognize a higher effective tax rate starting in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company's effective tax rate in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 was approximately 28% compared to 3% in the first quarter of fiscal 2005. The current quarter rate includes an adjustment to the estimated benefit of prior year research and development credits. The Company expects its effective tax rate for the fiscal year ending April 30, 2006 to be approximately 33%. The provision for income taxes in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 consisted only of federal and state alternative minimum taxes and foreign income taxes because at that time, the Company had a full valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets. The effective tax rate may vary from period to period based on changes in estimated taxable income or loss, changes to the valuation allowance, changes to federal, state or foreign tax laws, and deductibility of certain costs and expenses by jurisdiction.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At July 31, 2005, the Company had \$78.1 million in cash and cash equivalents and \$122.4 million in working capital.

Cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended July 31, 2005 was \$3.9 million. This amount resulted from net income of \$2.9 million adjusted for non-cash charges of \$1.4 million and a \$0.5 million net decrease in working capital accounts. Non-cash items consisted primarily of \$0.5 million of depreciation and amortization and a \$1.0 million decrease in deferred income taxes. Working capital items consisted primarily of a decrease in accounts receivable of \$0.4 million and accounts payable of \$0.4 million combined with increases in inventory of \$0.9 million, prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$0.1 million and accrued expenses and other current liabilities of \$0.7 million. The decrease in accounts receivable was due to a decrease in shipments during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The decrease in accounts payable was primarily due to the timing of payments to vendors. The increase in inventory was due to the timing of shipments. The increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets was due to the timing of payments to vendors. The increase in accrued expenses and other current liabilities was primarily due to increases in accrued commissions of \$0.9 million which was offset by a decrease in accrued warranty costs of \$0.2 million.

Cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended July 31, 2005 consisted of \$0.3 million in purchases of fixed assets. During the three months ended July 31, 2005, fixed assets of \$45,000 were transferred to inventory.

Cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended July 31, 2005 was \$1.7 million, which consisted of \$1.8 million of aggregate proceeds from the issuance of common stock from the exercise of stock options and stock purchased through the Company's employee stock purchase plan. These proceeds were slightly offset by \$0.1 million of principal repayments of long-term debt.

Under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States of America, certain obligations and commitments are not required to be included in the consolidated balance sheet. These obligations and commitments, while entered into in the normal course of business, may have a material impact on liquidity. The Company does not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance, variable interest or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, the Company is not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if the Company had engaged in such relationships.

The following table discloses the Company's contractual payment obligations as of July 31, 2005. The operating lease and consulting agreement obligations are not included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements included in Item 1. Financial Information. The principal portion of the long-term debt is included in the unaudited consolidated financial statements. The long-term debt payments in the table below include both principal and interest. The unconditional purchase order obligations primarily represent open purchase orders for inventory, a significant portion of which is necessary to produce and ship orders from the Company's backlog.

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	Payments due by period				Total
	(in thousands)				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years	
Long term debt obligations	\$ 372	\$ 744	\$ 3,103	\$	\$ 4,219
Operating lease obligations	2,256	3,888	3,175	9,961	19,280
Purchase obligations	6,299	53			6,352
Consulting agreement	36				36
	<u>\$ 8,963</u>	<u>\$ 4,685</u>	<u>\$ 6,278</u>	<u>\$ 9,961</u>	<u>\$ 29,887</u>

The Company expects to meet its anticipated working capital needs and capital expenditures primarily through available cash and cash equivalents, which will primarily be generated from sales to both existing and new customers. However, the Company can provide no assurance that it will be able to maintain its current customer base or acquire new customers.

Other Risk Factors and Trends

Capital expenditures by semiconductor wafer and device manufacturers historically have been cyclical as they in turn depend upon the current and anticipated demand for integrated circuits. While the semiconductor industry appeared to have emerged from the most recent severe down cycle, it is not clear whether this recovery is still continuing for semiconductor wafer manufacturers, who have historically accounted for approximately 70% to 80% of the Company's revenue. In addition, the Company cannot determine at this time if the current uncertainty in the industry is indicative of an impending slowdown or if the recent upward cycle will resume. The data storage industry has been in a period of oversupply and excess manufacturing capacity for an extended period of time and this has also had an adverse impact on the Company. The data storage industry is also showing signs of recovery, but the outlook for sustained long-term growth in this industry is also uncertain. At July 31, 2005, the Company's backlog was \$42.1 million. The Company remains uncertain about how long current revenue levels can be sustained and whether it will experience further decreases in quarterly revenue as it did in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. The Company continues to evaluate its cost structure relative to expected revenue and will continue to implement aggressive cost containment measures where necessary. However, the Company cannot provide assurance that it will be able to implement cost containment measures in a timely or cost effective manner.

Furthermore, the Company's success is dependent upon supplying technologically superior products to the marketplace at appropriate times to satisfy customer needs. Product development requires substantial investment and is subject to technological risks. Delays or difficulties in product development or market acceptance of newly developed products could adversely affect the future performance of the Company.

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New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs (SFAS 151). SFAS 151 amends the guidance in Accounting Review Board No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). SFAS 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The adoption of SFAS 151 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 123R requires that the cost resulting from all share-based payment transactions be measured using a fair-value method and be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS 123R is effective as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period of the first fiscal year that begins on or after June 15, 2005. SFAS 123R is effective for the Company's first quarter of fiscal 2007 beginning May 1, 2006. SFAS 123R permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods:

1. A modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS 123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS 123R that remain unvested on the effective date.
2. A modified retrospective method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures for either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption.

The Company has not yet determined whether it will adopt SFAS 123R using the modified prospective method or the modified retrospective method. Management is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 123R will have on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk:

At July 31, 2005, the Company's exposure to market risk relates primarily to changes in interest rates on its investment portfolio. The Company's cash equivalents consist primarily of fixed income securities. The Company invests only with high credit quality issuers and does not use derivative financial instruments in its investment portfolio. The Company does not believe that a sharp increase or decrease in interest rates would have a material adverse impact on the fair value of its investment portfolio. The Company's long-term borrowings are at fixed interest rates.

In addition, a portion of the Company's business is conducted outside the United States through its foreign subsidiaries and an affiliate. The Company generally transacts business in international markets in United States currency, but pays its employees in local currencies. Accordingly, the Company is subject to exposure from adverse movements in foreign currency exchange rates. Historically, the Company's exposure to adverse foreign currency fluctuations has been immaterial.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures:

Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report.

Changes to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II.

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits:

Exhibit

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith).

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SIGNATURES

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

ADE CORPORATION

Date: September 9, 2005

/s/ Chris L. Koliopoulos

Chris L. Koliopoulos, Ph.D.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: September 9, 2005

/s/ Brian C. James

Brian C. James
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer