

SCANNER TECHNOLOGIES CORP
Form 10KSB
March 15, 2005

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

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission File Number: 000-08149

SCANNER TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

New Mexico

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

85-0169650

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

14505 21st Avenue North, Suite 220, Minneapolis, MN 55447

(Address of principal executive offices, Zip code)

(763) 476-8271

(Issuer's telephone number)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None

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

Common Stock, no par value

(Title of class)

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

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB.

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year were \$5,834,005.

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The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Company at February 28, 2005, was \$15,132,762, assuming that all executive officers, directors and 10% shareholders known to the registrant are affiliates.

The Registrant had 12,053,568 shares of Common Stock, no par value, outstanding as of February 28, 2005.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy or Information Statement to be delivered to shareholders in connection with the 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

Traditional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one) [] Yes [X] No

SCANNER TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

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Introductory Statement

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. These statements are based on our beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to us. Forward-looking statements include, among others, the information concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of Scanner Technologies Corporation and its subsidiary (Scanner) set forth under the heading Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation. Forward-looking statements also include statements in which words such as may, will, should, could, expect, anticipate, intend, plan, estimate, predict, potential, or similar expressions are used. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Our future results and shareholder values may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. We caution you not to put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements included in this document.

PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

General Business Development

Scanner Technologies Corporation (the Company) was formerly known as Southwest Capital Corporation (Southwest Capital) and was incorporated in 1964 under the laws of New Mexico. Originally formed to provide financial services to small businesses, the Company divested itself of such operations in 1990 and did not operate any business from 1992 until July 2002 when it merged with Scanner Technologies Corporation, a privately held Minnesota corporation (Scanner Minnesota). Scanner Minnesota had been formed in 1990 for the purpose of inventing, developing and marketing vision inspection solutions for the semiconductor industry. The Company is the legal entity surviving such merger; it changed its name to Scanner Technologies Corporation at the merger and has continued to operate the business acquired from Scanner Minnesota.

The Company's principal offices are located at 14505 21st Ave. N., #220, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Outside of the U.S., the Company has an office in Singapore, which is primarily engaged in sales of Scanner products. To comply with local laws, the office in Singapore is operated by Scanner's wholly-owned subsidiary, Scanner Technologies Corporation International, a Minnesota corporation.

Industry

Scanner invents, develops and markets vision inspection products that are used in the semiconductor industry for the inspection of integrated circuits.

Integrated circuits can be divided into two general categories:

Leaded devices: These are integrated circuits with fragile leads extending from the perimeter of the package that provide the electrical interconnects between the integrated circuit and the other components that constitute an electronic product.

Ball array devices: These are integrated circuits that have an array of small conductive spheres, or balls, mounted to the bottom of the integrated circuit package. These balls serve the same function as the leads in the first category.

Integrated circuits are designed to be assembled to circuit substrates or printed circuit boards that are key components of familiar products such as personal computers, cell phones, TV s, automotive electronics, games, toys, DVD and CD players, satellites and avionics to name a few. Each and every lead or ball must be accurately placed as defined by the integrated circuit package specification to insure a reliable

interface between the lead/ball and the circuit substrate. Any misalignment, due to bent leads, imperfectly placed or damaged balls, or missing balls will result in a defective product.

The manufacture of integrated circuits is a complex sequence of discrete steps that requires precise process controls and verification through testing.

The last three steps prior to the final Pack & Ship 1st Vision Inspection, Electrical Test and 2nd Vision Inspection are the focus of Scanner s design efforts. During the final stages of the manufacturing process, Singulation Trim & Form Ball Attach and Electrical Test , the integrated circuits can be damaged requiring the 1st Vision Inspection and 2nd Vision Inspection.

Scanner Products

Three-dimensional (3D) Inspection Modules

Many manufacturers of integrated circuit devices use robotic inspection systems with a pick and place mechanism to automatically inspect and sort integrated circuits in the manufacturing process. Such an inspection system uses machine vision technology to inspect both leaded and ball array devices to ensure that the devices conform to the specifications, then sorts them into pass or fail categories. The inspection system can also perform other operations such as inspecting the nomenclature printed on the package of the integrated circuit and sealing the good parts into tape. The 3D inspection modules developed and manufactured by Scanner form the machine-vision element of such inspection systems.

Customers purchasing Scanner s modules are generally included in the following two groups:

Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) which integrate Scanner s modules into robotic inspection systems they produce for sale to end users; and

End users themselves, i.e. the manufacturers and assemblers of integrated circuits.

Scanner has developed the following core products as inspection modules:

UltraVim Module, used for 3D inspections of leaded devices and 2D inspections of ball devices.

UltraVim Plus Module, used for 3D inspections of leaded devices as well as of ball devices.

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UltraMark, used for the inspection of the nomenclature printed or etched on integrated circuits to insure that the markings are correct and legible.

The UltraVim Module and the UltraVim Plus Module incorporate technology covered by patents owned by the Company.

The Company believes that Scanner's inspection modules have the following competitive advantages when compared with similar products offered by Scanner's competitors:

Scanner's modules do not have to be adjusted for various users, thereby reducing the operator skill required to operate the inspection system and, therefore, lowering the associated labor rate to the end user.

Scanner's modules are easy to set up and do not require extensive training, thereby reducing device changeover costs and lowering operator training and support costs to the end user.

Scanner's modules make the high speed inspection of integrated circuits possible, thereby increasing the manufacturing efficiency while reducing the total number of machines required, which results in increased profits to the end user.

The automatic calibration of Scanner's modules insures accurate inspections resulting in increased yields and profits to the customer and lowers the operator skill required to maintain the equipment and the associated labor rate to end user.

Three-dimensional (3D) Inspection Systems

In July 2002, Scanner introduced the first in a series of products of three-dimensional inspection systems under the product line name VisionFlex. Sales of these inspection systems commenced during the year ended December 31, 2003.

Markets for Scanner's Products

According to the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA), global semiconductor sales rose to \$213 billion in 2004, up 28% from the global revenue of \$166.4 billion recorded in 2003. In January 2005, SIA projected for 2005 essentially flat sales at the level of 2004. Industry performance depends on consumer electronics because purchases by individual consumers now account for more than half of all chip sales, according to SIA.

Sales of semiconductor equipment were estimated to have reached \$35.31 billion in 2004. According to a forecast published in December of 2004 by Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI), a trade association of semiconductor equipment and material manufacturers, sales of semiconductor equipment are expected to decline by 5.15% in 2005, to a total of \$33.49 billion. According to SEMI, electronics makers earmarked chip-intensive consumer products such as flat-panel TVs for growth and increased production, but a slower-than-expected demand led to increased inventories, which hurt the chip demand and resulted in reduced capital investments by semiconductor makers. However, SEMI expects the semiconductor equipment market to grow again in 2006, expanding by 3.07% to \$34.52 billion, before growing by 14.76% to \$39.61 billion in 2007.

These predictions regarding both semiconductor sales and sales of semiconductor equipment may prove to be incorrect, however, and we can provide no assurances as to the performance of the worldwide semiconductor equipment market.

As shown in the flow chart above, the first vision inspection in a standard assembly process is followed by the electrical test that is in turn followed by a second vision inspection. During the electrical test, the leads/balls of the integrated circuit must make physical contact with the tester which carries the risk of damaging the integrated circuit itself. This risk makes the second vision inspection necessary to ensure

that the integrated circuit complies with the device specifications before shipment. A substantial portion of our sales are derived from the integration of the UltraVim or the UltraVim Plus Module into existing test handlers, thereby eliminating the need for the stand-alone second vision inspection.

Sales and Marketing

Scanner sells its products through direct sales offices in San Jose, California and Singapore and, in key geographical markets, through sales representatives throughout the world. For Japan, Scanner has a distributor agreement with Yamatake Honeywell.

Manufacturing

Scanner designs its own products and out-sources the manufacturing of parts. The Company's research and development, engineering and designing operations, as well as the system assembly, are located at the facility in Tempe, Arizona. The vision inspection modules that are sold to our OEM customers or built into the systems the Company is currently manufacturing are assembled at the Company's facility in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Competition

The market for the inspection of integrated circuits is highly competitive. Numerous companies, several of them public companies with greater financial resources and a longer operating history, compete with Scanner for market share. Competitors are, among other companies, ICOS Vision Systems Corp. N.V. and Robotic Vision Systems, Inc.

Proprietary Rights

The Company holds nine U.S. patents for Scanner's innovative technologies and additional patents are pending in the United States and strategic countries worldwide. The patents essential for the Company's product development and manufacturing will expire from May 2017 through January 2018.

Dependence on Few Major Customers

Approximately 62% of the Company's revenues in 2004 were from three customers. They included Manufacturing Integration Technology Ltd. (32%), Yamatake & Co., Ltd. (17%) and Hon Technologies, Inc. (13%).

Employees

As of December 31, 2004, Scanner employed six people at its manufacturing facility in Tempe, Arizona, seven people at its facility in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and three people in its other offices in San Jose, California, and Singapore. Five of these employees work in manufacturing, two work in sales and marketing, two provide professional services such as training and general product assistance, three work in product development and four provide general administrative services. All of Scanner's employees are working full-time. Scanner's relationships with its employees are good.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The Company leases manufacturing and administrative facilities in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Tempe, Arizona and also maintains sales offices in San Jose, California and Singapore. The leases require monthly base rents plus increases for operating expenses and/or property taxes. Approximate future minimum lease payments are \$113,400, \$102,000 and \$20,100 in 2005 through 2007, respectively. The Company believes that its existing facilities are adequate to meet its current needs and that suitable additional or alternative space will be available in the future on commercially reasonable terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In 2000, the Company instituted a lawsuit against ICOS Vision Systems Corp. N.V., a Belgian corporation (ICOS) for infringement of two of its patents. The patents relate to three-dimensional ball array inspection apparatus and method. In June 2003, the Company reached a settlement with ICOS concerning one-illumination source inspection systems. Pursuant to the settlement agreement, ICOS made a one-time payment of \$400,000 to the Company to settle all issues with regard to these one-light source inspections systems. The District Court found no infringement

with regard to the two-illumination source devices that ICOS sold. The Company agreed to the settlement agreement with respect to one-light source devices in order to allow it to immediately appeal the court's ruling concerning inspection systems involving two-light sources, eliminating the need, delay and expense of a trial with regard to these systems at this stage. In connection with the settlement, the Company paid its President \$160,000 pursuant to a prior agreement (See Executive Compensation). The Company recorded the \$400,000 settlement less the \$160,000 paid to its President in other income in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003. On April 23, 2004, the United States Court of Appeals ruled in the Company's favor with regard to the two-illumination source devices, finding that the claim terms an illumination apparatus and illuminating in the Company's patents encompass one or more illumination sources and overturned the District Court's entry of summary judgment of no infringement. A trial date of March 14, 2005 has been set for the ongoing litigation with ICOS. The Company intends to continue to vigorously enforce its patent rights and expects to incur significant additional expenses in 2005 to pursue its claims. The Company believes that any unfavorable decision will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In 2002, the Company brought suit against two law firms that previously represented the Company in the patent litigation described above. The Company demanded a full and complete accounting for the fees and expenses charged by these firms in connection with the patent litigation. The Company paid the law firms the total amount of \$558,652 in legal fees and costs. The law firms claimed that the Company owed them an additional \$402,984. The trial took place in December 2003. In January 2004, the court decided that the number of hours billed by the law firms was grossly excessive and, therefore, reduced the amount still payable to the law firms by \$322,432. At December 31, 2003, the entire amount requested by the law firms of \$402,984 was included in accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheet. Scanner reflected the reduction in accounts payable and recorded other income in its consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of 2004.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Dividends

The Company has never paid cash dividends on its Common Stock and does not intend to do so in the foreseeable future. The Company currently intends to retain its earnings for the operation and expansion of its business. The Company's continued need to retain earnings for operations and expansion is likely to limit the Company's ability to pay future cash dividends.

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Market Information

The Company's Common Stock is currently quoted on the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB) under the symbol SCNI. The following table sets forth, for the period from January 1, 2003 through December 31, 2004, the range of high and low bid information for the Company's Common Stock on the OTCBB. The prices represent quotations between dealers without adjustment for retail markups, markdowns, or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

	2004		2003	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	1.85	1.10	3.25	1.75
Second Quarter	3.50	1.65	4.25	2.05
Third Quarter	3.05	2.11	2.90	1.50
Fourth Quarter	2.94	1.50	1.65	1.05

The shares of Common Stock are subject to various governmental or regulatory body rules, including the Securities Act of 1933 and regulations thereto, the Securities Act of 1934 and regulations thereto, and rules promulgated by NASD, which may affect the liquidity of the shares.

Holders

There were approximately 900 holders of record of the Company's Common Stock as of December 31, 2004.

Issuance of Unregistered Securities

The Company issued 6,870 shares of common stock to one individual in October 2004, upon the exercise of warrants at \$1.00 per share. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act for an exemption for transactions not involving a public offering.

In December 2004, the Company issued five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 40,000 shares of common stock at \$2.94 per share to the new Directors of the Company. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act for an exemption for transactions not involving a public offering.

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

General

The Company generates revenues from the sale of machine-vision inspection devices used in the semiconductor industry for the inspection of integrated circuits. The devices include machine-vision modules sold to original equipment manufacturers that use the modules as a component of inspection systems they sell to end users, as well as complete machine-vision inspection systems that the Company sells to end users. Because the Company sells relatively few of its devices each year, the Company's business is characterized by uneven quarterly results that are dependent on the timing of sales and revenue recognition.

During recent years, the Company's operations were adversely affected by a lack of demand in the semiconductor marketplace, which caused many of the Company's potential customers to cease or defer purchases of capital equipment such as the inspection equipment offered by the Company. According to information provided by Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International (SEMI), a trade association of semiconductor equipment and material manufacturers, sales of semiconductor equipment for 2004 are estimated at \$35.31 billion, but are expected to decline by 5.15% in 2005, to a total of \$33.49 billion. SEMI expects the market for semiconductor equipment to bounce back in 2006 and to increase by

3.07% to \$34.52 billion, before growing 14.76% in 2007, to \$39.61 billion. The Company believes the general improvement in industry conditions contributed to the improvement in the Company's operations in 2004 and 2003. The Company will continue to be subject to the cyclical nature of the semiconductor marketplace.

In addition to general trends in the semiconductor marketplace, the Company must compete for sales with other providers of machine-vision inspection equipment, most of whom are larger, better financed and offer a broader selection of products. The Company must compete on the basis of price, product performance including speed and size of defects detected, ease of use and technological advancement. During 2003, the Company commenced sales of its VisionFlex inspection systems, which were introduced in July 2002. The Company must continue research and development to improve existing products and introduce new products in order to compete effectively with other providers of inspection equipment.

The Company's working capital position improved in 2004 primarily due to profitable operations and to the sale of common stock and warrants in a private placement, the exercise of warrants and the payments of notes receivable for common stock. The Company believes that its working capital at December 31, 2004 is adequate for at least the next twelve months of operations and does not currently anticipate a need for additional financing.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The Company evaluates, on an on-going basis, its estimates and judgments, including those related to bad debts,

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excess inventories, warranty obligations, income taxes, contingencies and litigation. Its estimates are based on historical experience and assumptions that we believe 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 believes the following critical accounting policies, among others, affect its more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

- Revenue recognition;
- Allowances for doubtful accounts and excess and obsolete inventories;
- Patent rights;
- Accounting for income taxes;
- Accounting and valuation of options and warrants.

Revenue is earned primarily through sales of vision inspection products to distributors and to third party customers. For sales to distributors, revenue is recognized upon shipment as the distributors have no acceptance provisions and title passes at shipment. For sales to third party customers, title passes at shipment; however, the customer has certain acceptance provisions relating to installation and training. These provisions require the Company to defer revenue recognition until the equipment is installed and the customer's personnel are trained. As a result, revenue is recognized for third party customers once the product has been shipped, installed and customer personnel are trained. This process typically is completed within two weeks to a month after shipment.

Accounts receivable arise from the normal course of selling products on credit to customers. An allowance for doubtful accounts has been provided for estimated uncollectable accounts. Accounts

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receivable balances, historical bad debts, customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment terms and practices are analyzed when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Individual accounts are charged against the allowance when collection efforts have been exhausted.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market with cost determined on the first-in, first-out method. The Company has provided an allowance for estimated excess and obsolete inventories equal to the difference between the cost of inventories and the estimated fair value based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions.

Patent rights are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over six years. Patent rights are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of such assets may not be recoverable. This evaluation is performed at least annually. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated cash flows to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying value of the assets. When impairment loss is recognized, the carrying amount is reduced to its estimated fair value, based on appraisals or other reasonable methods to estimate value.

The Company is taxed as a domestic U.S. corporation under the Internal Revenue Code. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using currently enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are evaluated and a valuation allowance is established if it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the tax asset will not be utilized.

The Company accounts for employee stock options under Accounting Principles Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and provides the disclosures required by Statement of Financial Standards (SFAS) No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. Options and warrants to non-employees are accounted for as required by SFAS No. 123.

The Company estimates the fair value of warrants at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The model takes into consideration weighted average assumptions related to the following: risk-free interest rate; expected life years; expected volatility; and expected dividend rate. Since the Company's stock is thinly traded, the Company is essentially a nonpublic entity. Therefore, volatility is set at 0% as permitted by SFAS No. 123.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On August 17, 2004, the Company issued 1,150,000 units (each consisting of one share of common stock and a five year warrant to purchase one share of common stock at \$2.90 per share) for \$1.30 per unit to an investor in a private placement. The common stock issued in this private placement was valued at \$917,830 and the warrants were valued at \$577,170 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. In connection with the private placement, the Company also issued a five-year warrant to purchase 46,000 shares of common stock at \$2.90 per share to a selling agent and incurred expenses of \$126,655.

In 2004, the Company renewed its previous bank line of credit through August 1, 2005. The line was decreased by \$600,000 from \$1,300,000 to \$700,000 with an interest rate at prime (5.25% at December 31, 2004), and the Company provided the bank with a security interest in its general business assets. The Company's outstanding indebtedness under the line of credit at December 31, 2004 was \$490,000. The line is guaranteed by five individuals who received three-year warrants to purchase 175,000 shares of common stock at \$3.50 per share for their financial support.

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In 2004, the Company received in addition to the above mentioned sale of units, \$584,458 from the exercise of warrants and \$275,000 in payments on notes receivable for common stock.

The Company believes that its working capital at December 31, 2004 is adequate for at least the next twelve months of operations and does not currently anticipate a need for additional financing.

At December 31, 2004, the Company's obligations and commitments to make future payments under debt and lease agreements are as follows:

	Payments due by Year			
	2005	2006	2007	Total
Line of credit	\$ 490,000	\$	\$	\$ 490,000
Operating leases	113,400	102,000	20,100	235,500
Total	\$ 603,400	\$ 102,000	\$ 20,100	\$ 725,500

Net cash used by operating activities totaled \$592,856 and \$426,392 in 2004 and 2003, respectively. Negative operating cashflows in 2004 resulted primarily from the net income of \$1,152,724 being offset by net non-cash adjustments of \$59,538 relating primarily to a lawsuit settlement and to depreciation and amortization and by net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$1,686,042 relating primarily to accounts receivable and inventory. Negative operating cashflows in 2003 resulted primarily from the net loss of \$464,567 and net changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$461,784, relating primarily to receivables and accounts payable being offset by net non-cash adjustments of \$499,959 relating primarily to depreciation and amortization.

Net cash used by investing activities totaled \$25,266 and \$14,616 in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The funds were used to purchase property and equipment.

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled \$1,903,463 and \$580,053 in 2004 and 2003, respectively. Positive financing cashflows related primarily to the net proceeds from the sale of common stock and warrants, the exercise of warrants, and payments received on notes receivable for common stock aggregating \$2,227,803 and \$625,477 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, offset by the net of new borrowings, changes in borrowings under the line of credit and by payments on notes payable aggregating (\$324,340) and (\$45,424) in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2004 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2003

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Sales for the year ended December 31, 2004, were \$5,834,005 compared to \$2,833,338 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The sales increase in 2004 relates primarily to increased sales of the Company's robotic inspection systems to end users and an increase in the purchases of capital equipment by customers in the semiconductor industry.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$924,650 to \$1,752,335 in the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$827,685 in 2003. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales increased by 0.8% to 30.0% in 2004 compared to 29.2% in 2003. In 2004, material cost increased 1.5% as a percent of sales. This increase was offset by a decrease in manufacturing costs as a percentage of sales primarily because of the large increase in sales.

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Selling, general and administrative expenses increased by \$821,177 to \$2,155,009 for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared to \$1,333,832 in the prior year. The increase in expenses related primarily to increases of approximately \$500,000 in salaries and related items, as a result of increased personnel, and increases in marketing expenses, primarily commissions and travel, of approximately \$163,700.

Research and development expenses were \$504,962 in the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to \$530,362 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The research and development activities related to the Company's development of its own line of robotic inspection systems for sale to end users was in its early stages in 2003. The decrease related primarily to reduced personnel costs of approximately \$65,600. The development process is continuing.

Legal fees increased by \$85,346 to \$475,861 in the year ended December 31, 2004, from \$390,515 in 2003. A significant portion of the legal fees in both periods related to the patent infringement claims brought by the Company against a competitor and costs related to internally developed new patents.

Other income (expense) was \$108,486 in the year ended December 31, 2004, compared to (\$212,711) in 2003. In 2004, the Company won a lawsuit relating to fees and expenses charged by two law firms previously handling their patent infringement claim. The court ruled that the legal fees and expenses billed by the firms were excessive in the amount of \$322,432. This amount, which was included in accounts payable at December 31, 2003, was recorded as other income in 2004. In 2003, the Company settled a portion of its litigation relating to its patent infringement claim for \$400,000. In connection with the settlement and a prior agreement, the Company paid its President \$160,000. The net amount of \$240,000 is included in other income in 2003. Interest expense was \$226,116 lower in 2004 than it was in 2003, due primarily to the amortization of the warrant valuation related to the renewal of the line of credit in 2003.

The Company recognized no federal income tax expense to offset the income before income taxes in the year ended December 31, 2004 because the income was offset by utilized operating loss carryforwards. The Company recognized no income tax benefit to offset the loss before income taxes in the year ended December 31, 2003, as no tax benefit was available to the Company. The \$1,600 of taxes provided in the year ended December 31, 2004 represented minimum state taxes.

The net income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$1,052,724 (\$0.10 basic and \$0.08 diluted per share), compared to a net loss of \$464,567 (\$0.05 per share), in 2003. The change was primarily the result of an increased gross profit of \$2,076,017, increased nonoperating income of \$321,197 and reduced income taxes of \$1,200, offset by increased expenses of \$881,123.

Year Ended December 31, 2003 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2002

Sales for the year ended December 31, 2003, were \$2,833,338 compared to \$1,241,215 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The Company's revenues were adversely affected by the lack of demand in the semiconductor industry which has caused reduced spending by semiconductor manufacturers for capital equipment such as that offered by the Company. The sales increase in 2003 related primarily to the initial sales of the Company's robotic inspection systems to end users and an increase in the purchases of capital equipment by customers in the semiconductor industry.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$466,272 to \$827,685 in the year ended December 31, 2003, from \$361,413 in 2002. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales increased by 0.1% to 29.2% in 2003 compared to 29.1% in 2002. In 2003, manufacturing expenses decreased as a percent of sales primarily because of the increase in sales. This decrease was offset by an increase in material cost as a percent of sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$269,150 to \$1,333,832 for the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to \$1,602,982 in the prior year. Decreases in amortization of deferred stock option compensation, professional costs, and license fees of approximately \$284,000, \$76,000 and \$39,000, respectively, were partially offset by increases of approximately \$73,000 in salaries and related items, as a result of increased personnel, and an increase of approximately \$36,000 in amortization of patent rights. The Company's 1991 Stock Options and Award Plan was terminated in 2002. All outstanding options were exercised or cancelled at that time, therefore there was no option activity in 2003. Professional costs decreased primarily due to additional costs being incurred in 2002 related to the merger with Southwest Capital Corporation in July 2002. Upon consummation of the merger, the Company became the owner of the patent rights and its licensing agreement was terminated.

Research and development expenses were \$530,362 in the year ended December 31, 2003 compared to \$798,650 for the year ended December 31, 2002. The research and development activities related to the Company's development of its own line of robotic inspection systems for sale to end users which activities were in their early stages in 2002. The development process continued in 2003 with the first unit being sold in April 2003. The decrease in expenses related primarily to reduced personnel costs of approximately \$197,000.

Legal fees decreased by \$157,096 to \$390,515 in the year ended December 31, 2003, from \$547,611 in 2002. A significant portion of the legal fees in both periods related to the patent infringement claim brought by the Company against a competitor.

Other income (expense) was (\$212,711) in the year ended December 31, 2003, compared to (\$22,608) in 2002. In 2003, the Company settled a portion of its litigation relating to its patent infringement claim for \$400,000. In connection with the settlement and a prior agreement, the Company paid its President \$160,000. The net amount of \$240,000 is included in other income in 2003. Interest expense was \$429,948 higher in 2003 than it was in 2002. The increase relates primarily to the \$397,849 amortization of the warrant valuation related to the renewal of the line of credit and to additional debt outstanding.

The Company recognized no income tax benefit to offset the loss before income taxes in the year ended December 31, 2003, as no tax benefit is available to the Company. The \$2,800 of taxes provided in the year ended December 31, 2003 represented minimum state taxes. A benefit of \$71,900 was recognized in the year ended December 31, 2002.

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2003 was \$464,567 (\$0.05 per share) compared to a net loss of \$2,020,149 (\$0.24 per share). The decrease in the net loss was the result of an increase in gross margin of \$1,125,851 and decreased operating expenses of \$694,534, offset by increased net nonoperating expenses of \$190,103 and by increased income taxes of \$74,700.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's financial statements, and the report of Lurie Besikof Lapidus & Company, LLP, independent auditors, referred to in the Index to Financial Statements, appear elsewhere in this Form 10-KSB on the pages set forth.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, regarding the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information that is required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the rules of the Securities Exchange Commission. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, does not expect that the disclosure controls and procedures will prevent all error and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, control may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

ITEM 8B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF REGISTRANT

The information required by Item 9 regarding the Company's directors and executive officers is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the captions "Determination of Number and Election of Directors," "Corporate Governance" and "Executive Officers of the Company."

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The information relating to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Compliance."

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Executive Compensation."

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

The information required by Item 11 with respect to security ownership of certain individuals is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Security Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners."

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table provides information concerning the Company's equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2004.

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	734,000	\$1.32	266,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (1)	40,000	\$2.94	0
TOTAL	774,000	\$1.40	266,000

(1) This plan consists of five-year warrants issued to two individuals in connection with their election as outside directors on December 27, 2004, which warrants were immediately exercisable.

ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

See Exhibit Index following the financial pages of this report.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to the Company's proxy or information statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Shareholders under the caption "Ratification of Appointment of Auditors."

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) 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.

DATE: March 14, 2005

SCANNER TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION

/s/ Elwin M Beaty

Elwin M. Beaty
Chief Executive Officer
and Chief Financial Officer

(Power of Attorney)

Each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Elwin M. Beaty and David P. Mork as his or her true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any or all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, or his substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue thereof.

DATE: March 14, 2005

/s/ Elwin M Beaty

Elwin M. Beaty
Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer and Director

SIGNATURES

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(Principal executive officer and principal
financial and accounting officer)

DATE: March 14, 2005

/s/ David P. Mork

David P. Mork
Senior Vice President and Director

DATE: March 14, 2005

/s/ Betsy Brenden Radtke

Betsy Brenden Radtke
Director

DATE: March 14, 2005

/s/ Michael A. Thorsland

Michael A. Thorsland