

EATON VANCE LTD DURATION INCOME FUND
Form N-Q
March 30, 2007

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-Q

**QUARTERLY SCHEDULE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS OF REGISTERED
MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Investment Company Act File Number

811-21323

Eaton Vance Limited Duration Income Fund

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

The Eaton Vance Building,

255 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

02109

(Zip code)

Alan R. Dynner, Esq.

Eaton Vance Management, 255 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code:

(617) 482-8260

Date of Fiscal Year End:

April 30

Date of Reporting Period:

January 31, 2007

Item 1. Schedule of Investments

Eaton Vance Limited Duration Income Fund

as of January 31, 2007

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS (Unaudited)

Senior, Floating Rate Interests 56.6% (1)

Principal Amount	Borrower/Tranche Description	Value
Aerospace and Defense 1.0%		
	Alliant Techsystems, Inc.	
\$ 643,500	Term Loan, 6.88%, Maturing March 31, 2009	\$ 644,707
	CACI International, Inc.	
339,752	Term Loan, 6.92%, Maturing May 3, 2011	340,389
	Dresser Rand Group, Inc.	
161,542	Term Loan, 7.32%, Maturing October 29, 2011	162,773
	DRS Technologies, Inc.	
1,215,813	Term Loan, 6.87%, Maturing January 31, 2013	1,220,182
	Evergreen International Aviation	
1,396,354	Term Loan, 8.86%, Maturing October 31, 2011	1,392,863
	Hexcel Corp.	
2,885,358	Term Loan, 7.13%, Maturing March 1, 2012	2,892,571
	IAP Worldwide Services, Inc.	
2,227,500	Term Loan, 9.69%, Maturing December 30, 2012	2,231,329
	K&F Industries, Inc.	
2,513,102	Term Loan, 7.32%, Maturing November 18, 2012	2,525,276
	Spirit Aerosystems, Inc.	
1,336,468	Term Loan, 7.11%, Maturing December 31, 2011	1,343,149
	Standard Aero Holdings, Inc.	
1,513,836	Term Loan, 7.61%, Maturing August 24, 2012	1,520,459
	Transdigm, Inc.	
2,100,000	Term Loan, 7.37%, Maturing June 23, 2013	2,114,437
	Vought Aircraft Industries, Inc.	
1,304,965	Term Loan, 7.88%, Maturing December 17, 2011	1,316,112
	Wesco Aircraft Hardware Corp.	
1,500,000	Term Loan, 7.57%, Maturing September 29, 2013	1,512,891
	Wyle Laboratories, Inc.	
281,627	Term Loan, 8.12%, Maturing January 28, 2011	283,123
		\$ 19,500,261
Air Transport 0.7%		
	Airport Development and Investment	
GBP 2,500,000	Term Loan, 10.12%, Maturing April 7, 2011	\$ 4,914,253
	Delta Air Lines, Inc.	
1,725,000	Term Loan, 8.12%, Maturing March 16, 2008	1,739,255
2,000,000	Term Loan, 12.87%, Maturing March 16, 2008	2,042,590
	Northwest Airlines, Inc.	
2,800,000	DIP Loan, 7.85%, Maturing August 21, 2008	2,821,876
	United Airlines, Inc.	
1,675,953	Term Loan, 9.12%, Maturing February 1, 2012	1,683,136
239,422	Term Loan, 11.00%, Maturing February 1, 2012	240,448
		\$ 13,441,558

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Automotive 2.4%		
	Accuride Corp.	
\$ 2,655,188	Term Loan, 7.38%, Maturing January 31, 2012	\$ 2,665,976
	Affina Group, Inc.	
2,313,738	Term Loan, 8.36%, Maturing November 30, 2011	2,330,006
	Axletech International Holding, Inc.	
1,950,000	Term Loan, 11.86%, Maturing April 21, 2013	1,967,876
	CSA Acquisition Corp.	
737,749	Term Loan, 7.88%, Maturing December 23, 2011	742,130
619,033	Term Loan, 7.88%, Maturing December 23, 2011	622,709
495,000	Term Loan, 7.88%, Maturing December 23, 2012	497,846
	Dana Corp.	
2,400,000	Term Loan, 7.82%, Maturing March 30, 2008	2,404,517
	Dayco Products, LLC	
2,661,625	Term Loan, 7.87%, Maturing June 21, 2011	2,669,112
	Exide Technologies, Inc.	
617,005	Term Loan, 11.75%, Maturing May 5, 2010	648,626
624,566	Term Loan, 11.75%, Maturing May 5, 2010	656,575
	Federal-Mogul Corp.	
1,950,000	DIP Loan, 7.32%, Maturing July 1, 2007	1,955,850
5,626,706	Term Loan, 9.07%, Maturing July 1, 2007	5,658,356
	Ford Motor Co.	
2,325,000	Term Loan, 8.36%, Maturing December 15, 2013	2,358,099
	General Motors Corp.	
1,925,000	Term Loan, 7.75%, Maturing November 29, 2013	1,948,943
	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	
950,000	Term Loan, 5.22%, Maturing April 30, 2010	958,397
3,185,000	Term Loan, 8.14%, Maturing April 30, 2010	3,225,475
1,000,000	Term Loan, 8.89%, Maturing March 1, 2011	1,014,792
	HLI Operating Co., Inc.	
2,105,500	Term Loan, 8.88%, Maturing June 3, 2009	2,127,082
	Insurance Auto Auctions, Inc.	
951,420	Term Loan, 7.87%, Maturing May 19, 2012 (2)	955,285

We face intense competition, in both our selling efforts and purchasing efforts, from the many companies that manufacture or distribute electronic components and semiconductors. Our principal competitors in the sale of capacitors include Nichicon, Panasonic, Illinois Capacitor, NIC, AVX, Murata, Epcos, United Chemicon, Rubycon, Vishay and Kemet, General Semiconductor Division, General Instrument Corp., OnSemi, Inc., Microsemi Corp., Diodes, Inc. and Littlefuse, and Copper Bussman Division. Many of these companies are well established with substantial expertise, and have much greater assets and greater financial, marketing, personnel, and other resources than we do. Many larger competing suppliers also carry product lines which we do not carry. Generally, large semiconductor manufacturers and distributors do not focus their direct selling efforts on small to medium sized OEMs and distributors, which constitute most of our customers. As our customers become larger, however, our competitors may find it beneficial to focus direct selling efforts on those customers, which could result in our facing increased competition, the loss of customers or pressure on our profit margins. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to compete effectively with existing or potential competitors.

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Our business will be adversely affected if there is a shortage of components.

The components business has, from time to time, experienced periods of extreme shortages in product supply, generally as the result of demand exceeding available supply. When these shortages occur, suppliers tend to either increase prices or reduce the number of units sold to customers. We believe that because of our large inventory and our relationships with our manufacturers, we have not been adversely affected by shortages in certain discrete semiconductor components. However, in the future shortages may have an adverse effect upon our business especially if we were to reduce inventory to cut costs and reduce risks of obsolescence.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

Our continued success and our ability to manage anticipated future growth depend, in large part, upon the efforts of key personnel, particularly Ira Levy and Steven Lubman, our chief executive officer and vice president, respectively, who have extensive industry knowledge and relationships and exercise substantial influence over our operations. The loss of services of one or both of these individuals, or our inability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, could adversely affect our business, and weaken our relationships with suppliers, business partners, and industry personnel, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and trading price of our common stock.

Our business is subject to risks from trade regulation and foreign economic conditions.

Approximately 92% of the total goods which we purchased in Fiscal 2012 were manufactured in foreign countries, with the majority purchased from Taiwan (49%), Hong Kong (18%), elsewhere in Asia (25%) and outside of Asia (less than 1%). These purchases subject us to a number of risks, including economic disruptions, transportation delays and interruptions, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, imposition of tariffs and import and export controls and changes in governmental policies, any of which could have a materially adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Potential concerns may include drastic devaluation of currencies, loss of supplies and increased competition within the region.

The ability to remain competitive with respect to the pricing of imported components could be adversely affected by increases in tariffs or duties, changes in trade treaties, strikes in air or sea transportation, and possible future United States legislation with respect to pricing and import quotas on products from foreign countries. For example, it is possible that political or economic developments in China, or with respect to the United States' relationship with China, could have an adverse effect on our business. Our ability to remain competitive could also be affected by other governmental actions related to, among other things, anti-dumping legislation and international currency fluctuations. While we do not believe that any of these factors have adversely impacted our business in the past, there can be no assurance that these factors will not materially adversely affect us in the future.

Electronics industry cyclicalities may adversely affect our operations.

The electronics industry has been affected historically by general economic downturns, which have had an adverse economic effect upon manufacturers and end-users of capacitors and semiconductors. In addition, the life-cycle of existing electronic products and the timing of new product developments and introductions can affect demand for semiconductor components. Any downturns in the electronics distribution industry could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our products are not protected by patents, trademarks and proprietary information.

We have no patents, trademarks or copyrights registered in the United States Patent and Trademark Office or in any state. We rely on the know-how, experience and capabilities of our management personnel. Therefore, without trademark and copyright protection, we have no protection from other parties attempting to offer similar services. Although we believe that the products that we sell do not and will not infringe patents or trademarks, or violate proprietary rights of others, it is possible that infringement of existing or future patents, trademarks or proprietary rights of others may occur. In the event that the products that we sell infringe proprietary rights of others, the manufactures of the products that we sell may be required to modify the design of the products that we sell, change the name of these products and/or obtain a license. There can be no assurance that the manufactures will be able to modify or redesign the products in a way that does not infringe on the proprietary rights of others. Our failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect upon our operations. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to enforce or defend a patent infringement or proprietary rights violation action. Moreover, if the products that we sell infringe patents, trademarks or proprietary rights of others, we could, under certain circumstances, become liable for damages, which also could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Failure to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

We are subject to the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which generally prohibits United States companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Foreign companies, including some that may compete with us, are not subject to these prohibitions. To our knowledge, none of our employees or other agents have engaged in such practices. However, if our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Risks Related to our Common Stock

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB, which may limit the liquidity and price of our common stock more than if our common stock were listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market or another national exchange.

Our securities are currently quoted on the OTCQB, an inter-dealer electronic quotation and trading system or equity securities. Quotation of our securities on the OTCQB may limit the liquidity and price of our securities more than if our securities were listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market or another national exchange. Some investors may perceive our securities to be less attractive because they are traded in the over-the-counter market. In addition, as an OTCQB listed company, we do not attract the extensive analyst coverage that accompanies companies listed on national exchanges. Further, institutional and other investors may have investment guidelines that restrict or prohibit investing in securities traded on the OTCQB. These factors may have an adverse impact on the trading and price of our common stock.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly in response to the following factors, most of which are beyond our control:

- variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in general economic conditions;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant new contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships or joint ventures, or capital commitments;
- loss of a major supplier or customer; and
- the addition or loss of key managerial and collaborative personnel.

Any such fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. As a result, stockholders may be unable to sell their shares, or may be forced to sell them at a loss.

The application of the “penny stock” rules could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and increase an investor’s transaction costs to sell those shares.

Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act defines “penny stock,” in part, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, Rule 15g-9 of the Exchange Act requires that a broker or dealer:

- approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person’s account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

- obtain financial information and investment experience and objectives of the person;
- and

- make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which:

- sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination;
and
- that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the “penny stock” rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

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As an issuer of “penny stock,” the protection provided by the federal securities laws relating to forward looking statements does not apply to us.

Although federal securities laws provide a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by a public company that files reports under the federal securities laws, this safe harbor is not available to issuers of penny stocks. As a result, the Company will not have the benefit of this safe harbor protection in the event of any legal action based upon a claim that the material provided by the Company contained a material misstatement of fact or was misleading in any material respect because of the Company’s failure to include any statements necessary to make the statements not misleading. Such an action could hurt our financial condition.

The market price for our common stock is particularly volatile given our status as a relatively unknown company with a small and thinly traded public float which could lead to wide fluctuations in our share price. Investors may be unable to sell their common stock at or above your purchase price, which may result in substantial losses to investors.

The market for our common stock is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. First, as noted above, our common stock is sporadically and thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event that a large number of our shares of common stock are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without adverse impact on its share price. Secondly, investors may consider us a speculative or risky investment due to the uncertainty of future market acceptance for our potential products. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-adverse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a seasoned issuer. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to the prevailing market price for our common stock at any time, including whether our common stock will sustain its current market price, or the effect that the sale or the availability shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

We will incur increased costs as a result of being a public company, which could affect our profitability and operating results.

We are obligated to file annual, quarterly and current reports with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley”) and related SEC regulations, have created uncertainty for public companies and significantly increased the costs and risks associated with accessing the public markets and public reporting. We expect these rules and regulations to increase our legal and financial compliance costs and to make some activities of our more time-consuming and costly. We expect to spend between \$150,000 and \$200,000 in legal and accounting expenses annually to comply with our reporting obligations and Sarbanes-Oxley. These costs could affect profitability and our results of operations.

We have not paid dividends on our common stock in the past and do not expect to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Any return on investment may be limited to the value of our common stock.

No cash dividends have been paid on the Company’s common stock. We expect that any income received from operations will be devoted to our future operations and growth. The Company does not expect to pay cash dividends on its common stock in the near future. Payment of dividends would depend upon our profitability at the time, cash

available for those dividends, and other factors as the Company's board of directors may consider relevant. If the Company does not pay dividends, the Company's common stock may be less valuable because a return on an investor's investment will only occur if the Company's stock price appreciates.

The rights of the holders of common stock have been impaired by the issuance of preferred stock and may be further impaired by the potential future issuance of preferred stock.

We are authorized to issue up to 5,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock of which 260,000 shares have been designated as Non-Voting Redeemable Convertible Series A Preferred Stock, of which no shares are issued and outstanding, 200,000 shares have been designated Voting Redeemable Convertible Series B Preferred Stock, of which no shares are issued and outstanding, and 100,000 shares have been designated Non-Voting Redeemable Convertible Series C Preferred Stock ("Series C Preferred Stock"), of which 23,700 shares are issued and outstanding. Holders of the Series C Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, upon liquidation, payment of \$5.00 per share of Series C Preferred Stock prior to any payment to common shareholders. Holders of Series C Preferred Stock are entitled to dividends, if and when declared by the board of directors, at the rate of \$0.50 per share per annum, prior to payment of dividends to common shareholders.

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Furthermore, our board of directors has the right, without stockholder approval, to issue additional preferred stock with voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power and equity interest of the holders of common stock, which could be issued with the right to more than one vote per share, and could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control. The possible negative impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock. Although we have no present intention to issue any additional shares of preferred stock or to create any additional series of preferred stock, we may issue such shares in the future.

We have a staggered board of directors, which could delay or prevent a change of control that may favor shareholders.

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes and our Board members are elected for terms that are staggered. This could discourage the efforts by others to obtain control of the Company. The possible negative impact on takeover attempts could adversely affect the price of our common stock.

Item Unresolved Staff Comments

1B.

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties.

Our executive offices and warehouse facilities are located at 95 Jefryn Boulevard, Deer Park, New York, 11729. We lease our facilities from Great American Realty of Jefryn Blvd., LLC ("Great American"), an entity owned equally by Ira Levy, Surge's president, Steven Lubman, Surge's vice president and one of its former directors, Mark Siegel. Our lease is through September 31, 2020 and our monthly rent is \$13,507. Our monthly rent will increase over the 10 year term, reaching \$15,516 in the final year. We occupy approximately 23,250 square feet of office space and warehouse space. The rental rate is typical for the type and location of Surge's and Challenge's facilities.

In June 2012, the Company entered into a lease to rent office space in Hong Kong for two years. Annual rental payments are approximately \$23,077.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are no legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its property is the subject.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. Market For Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Shares of our common stock are quoted on the OTCQB market maintained by OTC Markets Group under the symbol "SPRS". Trading in our common stock is limited.

For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of our common stock. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations without retail markup, markdown, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Quarter	High	Low
2011 First Quarter	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.40
2011 Second Quarter	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.57
2011 Third Quarter	\$ 0.88	\$ 0.68
2011 Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.65
2012 First Quarter	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.63
2012 Second Quarter	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.35
2012 Third Quarter	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.30
2012 Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.38

As of the date of the filing of this report, there are issued and outstanding 9,060,012 shares of common stock.

As of the date of the filing of this report, there are approximately 225 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

We have not declared any cash dividends on our common stock since inception and do not anticipate paying such dividends in the foreseeable future. We plan to retain any future earnings for use in our business operations. Any decisions as to future payment of cash dividends will depend on our earnings and financial position and such other factors as the Board of Directors deems relevant.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides information as of November 30, 2012 with respect to the shares of common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding
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		(b)	securities reflected in column (a) (c)
Equity compensation plan approved by security holders (1)	703,000	0.29	772,000
Equity compensation plan not yet approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	703,000		772,000

(1) Represents the Company's 2010 Incentive Stock Plan.

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Recent Sales Of Unregistered Securities.

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

We are a smaller reporting company and therefore, we are not required to provide information required by this Item of Form 10-K.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This report contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained herein, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, forward-looking statements can be identified by terms such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "could," "intends," "target," "projects," "contemplates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other similar words. These statements are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We discuss many of the risks in greater detail under the heading "Risk Factors." Also, these forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of the filing of this registration statement. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of the filing of this registration statement.

Overview

We are a supplier of electronic products and components. These products include capacitors, which are electrical energy storage devices, and discrete components, such as semiconductor rectifiers, transistors and diodes, which are single function low power semiconductor products that are packaged alone as compared to integrated circuits such as microprocessors. The products that we sell are typically utilized in the electronic circuitry of diverse products, including, but not limited to, automobiles, cellular telephones, computers, consumer electronics, garage door openers, household appliances, power supplies and security equipment. The products that we sell are sold to both original equipment manufacturers, commonly referred to as OEMs, who incorporate them into their products, and to distributors of the lines of products we sell, who resell these products within their customer base. The products that we sell are manufactured predominantly in Asia by approximately sixteen independent manufacturers. We act as the exclusive sales agent utilizing independent sales representative organizations in North America to sell and market the products for one such manufacturer pursuant to a written agreement. When we act as a sales agent, the supplier who sold the product to the customer that we introduced to such supplier will pay us a commission. The amount of the commission is determined on a sale by sale basis depending on the profit margin of the product. Such commissions have not been material to date.

Challenge engages in the electronic components business. In 1999, Challenge began a division to sell audible components. We have been able to increase the types of products that we sell because some of our suppliers introduced new products, and we also located other products from new suppliers. As a result we are continually trying to add to the types of products that we sell. In 2002 we started to import products similar to our parent company Surge, and sold these under the Challenge name. It started with a line of transducers, then we added battery snaps, and coin cell holders. Since 2002, we have increased our imported private label product mix to include buzzers, speakers, microphones, resonators, filters, and discriminators. We now also work with our suppliers to have our suppliers customize many of the products we sell for many customers through the customers' own designs and those that we work with our suppliers to have our suppliers redesign for them at our suppliers' factories. In 2005, we hired a design engineer on our staff that had thirty years experience with these types of products, who works with our suppliers on such redesigns. We continue to expand the line of products we sell, we now are selling alarms and chimes. We sell these products through independent representatives that make a 5-6% commission rate on the gross sale of the products we sell. We also are working with local, regional, and national distributors to sell these products to local accounts in every state. We do not have contractual authority from our manufactures to modify any of the products that we distribute.

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In 2002, the Company opened a Hong Kong office and hired direct sales people in order to effectively handle the transfer business from United States customers purchasing and manufacturing in Asia after they do the design in America. This office has strengthened its global capabilities and service to its customer base.

The electronic components industry has changed, from one of strong demand to now one of moderate demand. As Management previously stated, the high demand of 2011 has leveled off to a moderate demand for components in 2012. Due to this worldwide reduction in demand, the Company could feel the effects of potentially reduced demand for its products.

In order for us to grow, we will depend on, among other things, the continued growth of the electronics and semiconductor industries, our ability to withstand intense price competition, our ability to obtain new clients, our ability to retain sales and other personnel in order to expand our marketing capabilities, our ability to secure adequate sources of products, which are in demand on commercially reasonable terms, our success in managing growth, including monitoring an expanded level of operations and controlling costs, and the availability of adequate financing.

Critical Accounting Policies

Accounts Receivable

The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the Company's assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts and an assessment of international, political and economic risk as well as the aging of the accounts receivable. If there is a change in actual defaults from the Company's historical experience, the Company's estimates of recoverability of amounts due could be affected and the Company would adjust the allowance accordingly.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed and determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer. This occurs when product is shipped from the Company's warehouse. For direct shipments, revenue is recognized when product is shipped from the Company's supplier. The Company acts as a sales agent for certain customers for one of its suppliers. The Company reports these commissions as revenues in the period earned.

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains reserves for potential credit losses.

Inventory Valuation

Inventories are recorded at the lower of cost or market. Write-downs of inventories to market value are based on stock rotation, historical sales requirements and obsolescence as well as in the changes in the backlog. Reserves required for obsolescence were not material in any of the periods in the financial statements presented. A significant portion (approximately \$500,000) of the total amount of the reserves relate to a product line for which demand dropped significantly as a result of a change in an environmental law several years ago. If market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional write-downs of inventories could be required. For example, each additional 1% of obsolete inventory would reduce operating income by approximately \$28,000.

The Company does not have price protection agreements with any of its vendors and assumes the risk of changes in the prices of its products. The Company does not believe there to be a significant risk with regards to the lack of price protection agreements as many of its inventory items are purchased to fulfill purchase orders received.

Income Taxes

We have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of a deferred income tax asset to prepare our financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. These estimates have a significant impact on our valuation allowance relating to deferred income taxes. Our estimates could materially impact the financial statements.

Results of Operations

Consolidated net sales for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 decreased by \$884,105 or 4%, to \$22,324,164 as compared to net sales of \$23,208,269 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. We largely attribute the decrease to a decline in business with certain customers due to these customers having excess inventory as a result of not meeting their forecasts and over-ordering in prior periods. Certain of our customers are currently experiencing declines in their business or are transitioning to new designs, which we believe also attributed to the decrease in our sales.

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Our gross profit for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 increased by 237,606 to 6,845,669, or 3.6%, as compared to \$6,608,063 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. Gross margin as a percentage of net sales increased to 30.7% for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 compared to 28.5% for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. We attribute the increase in gross margin as a percentage of net sales to the fact that the Company reserved a large portion of inventory in fiscal 2011 resulting in a lower gross profit margin in 2011.

Selling and shipping expenses for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$2,140,575, an increase of \$306,698, or 16.7%, as compared to \$1,833,877 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. Specifically the increase is due to additional salaries for sales persons, commissions expenses, and selling expenses, such as travel and freight.

General and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$3,191,178, a decrease of \$59,432, or 1.8%, as compared to \$3,250,610 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The decrease is due to the reduction in officer bonus accrual, bank charges and consulting expense and partially offset by the increase in salaries, professional fees and an increase in directors fees that took effect in March 2012.

Depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$56,700, a decrease of 32,977 or 37%, as compared to \$89,677 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The decrease is due to the leasehold improvements of \$885,000 becoming fully amortized during the year ended November 30, 2011.

Investment income for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$2,744, compared to \$1,951 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. We attribute the increase of \$793, or 40%, to additional cash being placed in a money market account during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012.

Interest expense for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$0, compared to \$11,920 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. We attribute the decrease of \$11,920 to the decrease in borrowing from our lender. The Company did not have any borrowings in the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012.

Income tax benefit for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$47,315, compared to \$1,433,794 in expense for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The difference is a result of an increase in federal corporate taxes incurred due to net operating loss limitations of the tax code and management's reevaluating their estimate on the deferred income tax valuation in 2011 to reflect a less than full valuation allowance. The Company reevaluates, at least annually, the estimate of the amount of the net operating losses that it will be able to utilize in future years. The change in this estimate has resulted in the changes in the deferred income taxes for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011. Due to the Company sustaining profits for the last few years, management has determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize a portion of the deferred tax assets. This change in the valuation allowance is based on management estimates of future taxable income. The degree of variability inherent in the estimates of future taxable income is significant and subject to change in the near term. The Company reviews its estimates of future taxable income in each reporting period and adjustments to the valuation allowance are reflected in the current operations.

As a result of the foregoing, net income for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 was \$1,507,275, compared to the net income of \$2,857,724 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The primary reason for the decrease in net income is due to the impact of the reversal of the valuation allowance in Fiscal 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of November 30, 2012 we had cash of \$3,443,964, and working capital of \$7,618,799. We believe that our working capital levels and available financing are adequate to meet our operating requirements during the next twelve months.

During the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012, we had net cash flow from operating activities of \$1,551,539, as compared to net cash flow from operating activities of \$1,040,808 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The increase in cash flow from operating activities resulted from an increase in deferred income taxes and a decrease in income, accounts receivable, inventory, accounts payable and accrued expenses. Also, in 2011, the restricted cash for the asset based lender was relinquished due to the Company terminating the lender relationship.

We had net cash flow used in investing activities of \$19,280 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012, as compared to net cash flow used in investing activities of \$18,684 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011. The Company invested relatively the same amount of money into new computers for both years.

We had net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$6,250 for year ended November 30, 2012, as compared to net cash flow used in or provided by financing activities of \$0 for the year ended November 30, 2011. The increase in cash flow from financing activities resulted from a non-executive board member exercising an option and acquiring 25,000 shares of common stock.

As a result of the foregoing, the Company had a net increase in cash of \$1,538,509 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012, as compared to a net increase in cash of \$1,022,124 for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2011.

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In June 2011, the Company replaced its existing credit line with a line of credit with JP Morgan Chase Bank totaling \$1,000,000. Borrowings under the line accrue interest at 2.56% over the LIBOR rate. While the credit line was to expire in September 2012, the bank agreed to extend the credit line until March 2013. The line is collateralized by all the Company's assets and includes working capital and tangible net worth covenants. At November 30, 2012, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. At November 30, 2012, the Company had no borrowings on the credit line.

The Company intends to maintain its current cash along with cash generated from operations to fund its current operations and to execute its plans, which may include potential merger and acquisition activities and investments to expand the Company's core businesses.

The table below sets forth our contractual obligations, including long-term debt, operating leases and other long-term obligations, as of November 30, 2012:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due			
		0 – 12 Months	13 – 36 Months	37 – 60 Months	More than 60 Months
Long-term debt	\$ -	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --
Operating leases	\$ 1,361,073	174,163	335,073	348,902	502,935
Employment agreements	\$ 300,000	300,000	--	--	--
Total obligations	\$ 1,661,073	\$ 474,163	\$ 335,073	\$ 348,902	\$ 502,935

Inflation

In the past two fiscal years, inflation has not had a significant impact on our business. However, any significant increase in inflation and interest rates could have a significant effect on the economy in general and, thereby, could affect our future operating results. In addition, the interest on the Company's line of credit is based upon the libor rate. Any significant increase in the libor rate could significantly impact our future operating results.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are a smaller reporting company and therefore, we are not required to provide information required by this Item of Form 10-K.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Information

Our financial statements, together with the independent registered public accounting firm's report of Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP, begin on page F-1, immediately after the signature page.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

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Item Controls and Procedures.

9A.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We maintain "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, our management was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

As of November 30, 2012 we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in our reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified reporting the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Report of Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. With the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of November 30, 2012 based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of November 30, 2012. 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.

Changes in Internal Controls.

During the quarter ended November 30, 2012, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item Other Information

9B.

None.

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PART III

Item Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance.
10.

Our board of directors is classified into three classes, with the term of office of one class expiring each year. The term of Class A directors expires at the Company's annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2013, the term of Class B directors expires at the Company's annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2015, and the term of office of Class C directors expires at the Company's annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2014. Our executive officers and directors, and their ages, positions and offices with us are as follows:

Name	Age	Position and Offices with Surge
Ira Levy	56	Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, President and Class A Director
Steven J. Lubman	58	Vice President, Secretary and Class A Director
Alan Plafker*	54	Class B Director, Member of Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Audit Committee
David Siegel	87	Class B Director
Lawrence Chariton*	55	Class C Director, Member of Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Audit Committee
Gary Jacobs*	55	Class C Director, Member of Compensation Committee, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee and Audit Committee

* Independent director

Ira Levy has served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Surge Components since its inception in November 1981, and as Chief Financial Officer since March 2010. From 1976 to 1981, Mr. Levy was employed by Capar Components Corp., an importer and supplier of capacitor and resistor products.

Steven J. Lubman has served as Surge Components' Vice President, Secretary and a director since our inception in November 1981. From 1975 to 1981, Mr. Lubman was employed by Capar Components, Inc.

Alan Plafker has served as a director since June 2001. Since July 2000, Mr. Plafker has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Member Brokerage Service LLC, a credit union service organization owned by Melrose Credit Union. Mr. Plafker has over 20 years of management experience in the insurance and credit union industries.

David Siegel has served as a director since 1983, as well as Chairman of the Board from 1983 to February 2000. Mr. Siegel also served on the board of directors of Micronetics, Inc. (NASDAQ:NOIZ), a publicly traded company that manufactures microwave and radio frequency (RF) components. David Siegel is the father-in-law of Ira Levy.

Lawrence Chariton has served as a director since August 2001. Since 1981, Mr. Chariton has worked as a Sales Manager for Linda Shop, a retail jewelry business, and now does the same for Great American Jewelry, and is involved in charitable organizations benefiting the State of Israel. Mr. Chariton was also a director of New Island Hospital in Bethpage, Long Island. Mr. Chariton graduated from Hofstra University in 1979 with a Bachelor's Degree in accounting.

Gary M. Jacobs has served as a director since July 2003. He currently serves as a consultant to several companies, providing advisory services in the areas of turn-around and financial and operational efficiencies. Mr. Jacobs served as the Chief Financial Officer of Chem Rx from June 2008 until March 2011. From May 2005 to June 2008, Mr. Jacobs was the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of Gold Force International, Ltd., a supplier of gold, silver and pearl jewelry to U.S. retail chains, and Karat Platinum LLC, a developer of an alternative to platinum. From July 2003 to April 2005, Mr. Jacobs served as President of The Innovative Companies, LLC, a supplier of natural stone. From October 2001 to February 2003, Mr. Jacobs served as Executive Vice President of Operations and Corporate Secretary of The Hain Celestial Group, Inc., a food and personal care products company. Mr. Jacobs also served as Executive Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of The Hain Celestial Group, Inc. from September 1998 to October 2001. Prior to that, Mr. Jacobs was the Chief Financial Officer of Graham Field Health Products, Inc., a manufacturing and distribution company. Mr. Jacobs was employed for 13 years as a member of the audit staff of Ernst & Young LLP, where he attained the position of senior manager. He is a certified public accountant and holds a Bachelor's of Business Administration in Accounting from Adelphi University.

The Company believes that each of its directors has the experience, qualifications, attributes and skills that enable them to make a positive contribution to our board for the following reasons:

Both Mr. Levy and Mr. Lubman have been in the electronic components business for over 30 years and have a vast knowledge of this business. Mr. Levy's and Mr. Lubman's experience in and knowledge of the electronics components business led to the conclusion that Mr. Levy and Mr. Lubman should serve on the Company's board given the Company's business and structure. Their knowledge of our business enables them to bring keen insight to the board.

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Alan Plafker has been an executive in the insurance industry for over 20 years and is knowledgeable in financial matters, including reviewing financial statements. Mr. Plafker's experience in the insurance industry and knowledge of financial matters led to the conclusion that he should serve on the Company's board, given the Company's business and structure.

David Siegel has served on the boards of other public companies and is very familiar with the required public filings that a public company must make and as a result he is able to easily communicate with the company's advisors, including their attorneys. Mr. Siegel's experience on the board of directors of other public companies and his ability to communicate with the Company's advisers led to the conclusion that he should serve on the Company's board, given the Company's business and structure.

Lawrence Chariton experience as a sales manager of a jewelry store gives him experience in running a small business like ours. Mr. Chariton's experience running a small business led to the conclusion that he should serve on the Company's board, given the Company's business and structure.

Gary Jacobs's experience as a certified public accountant and Chief Financial Officer makes him extremely qualified to review and discuss the Company's financial results and to make recommendations regarding the Company's financial position. Mr. Jacobs's experience as a certified public accountant and Chief Financial Officer led to the conclusion that he should serve on the Company's board, given the Company's business and structure.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

Although we have not adopted a formal policy on whether the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions should be separate or combined, we have traditionally determined that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to combine these roles. Mr. Levy has served as our Chairman since November 1981. Due to the small size and early stage of the Company, we believe it is currently most effective to have the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions combined.

Our board of directors is primarily responsible for overseeing our risk management processes on behalf of our board of directors. The board of directors receives and reviews periodic reports from management, auditors, legal counsel, and others, as considered appropriate regarding our company's assessment of risks. The board of directors focuses on the most significant risks facing our company and our company's general risk management strategy, and also ensures that risks undertaken by our Company are consistent with the board's appetite for risk. While the board oversees our company's risk management, management is responsible for day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the most effective approach for addressing the risks facing our company and that our board leadership structure supports this approach.

Audit Committee

The audit committee consists of the following three members: Gary Jacobs, Alan Plafker and Lawrence Chariton. Mr. Jacobs serves as the chairman of the audit committee. The Company's board of directors has determined that Gary Jacobs is the audit committee financial expert and chairman of the committee. The audit committee members are "independent" as that term is defined under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The nominating and corporate governance committee consists of the following three members: Gary Jacobs, Alan Plafker and Lawrence Chariton. Mr. Jacobs serves as the chairman of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee consists of the following three members: Gary Jacobs, Alan Plafker and Lawrence Chariton. Mr. Jacobs serves as the chairman of the compensation committee.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires that our officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities, file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Officers, directors and persons owning more than ten percent of such securities are required by Commission regulation to file with the Commission and furnish the Company with copies of all reports required under Section 16

(a) of the Exchange Act. To our knowledge, based solely upon our review of the copies of such reports furnished to us, during the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with the exception of a late Form 4 for Alan Plafker.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a corporate Code of Ethics. The text of our Code of Ethics, which applies to our employees, officers and directors, is posted in the "Corporate Governance" section of our website at www.surgecomponents.com. A copy of our Code of Conduct and Ethics is also available in print, free of charge, upon written request to 95 East Jefryn Boulevard, Deer Park, New York 11729, Attention: Ira Levy.

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Changes in Nominating Procedures

None.

Item Executive Compensation.

11.

The following table sets forth information regarding compensation paid to our executive officers for the years ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011:

Name and Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total
Ira Levy	2012	\$ 225,000	\$ 100,000	\$62,068 (1)	\$ 387,068
President CEO and CFO	2011	\$ 225,000	\$ 200,000	\$56,881(1)	\$ 481,881
Steven J. Lubman	2012	\$ 225,000	\$ 100,000	\$54,233(1)	\$ 379,233
Vice President and Secretary	2011	\$ 225,000	\$ 200,000	\$49,046(1)	\$ 474,046

(1) Includes payments for medical insurance, automobile allowance and insurance and life insurance.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements (the “Levy Agreement” and the “Lubman Agreement”, individually, and collectively, the “Employment Agreements”) with Ira Levy and Steven Lubman (the “Executives”), respectively, with terms through July 30, 2013(renewable on each July 30th for an additional one year period), which provides the Executives with a base salary of \$225,000 (“ Base Salary ”).

The Company’s compensation committee may award Messrs. Levy and Lubman with bonuses. Pursuant to the employment agreements, Messrs. Levy and Lubman are prohibited from engaging in activities which are competitive with those of the Company during the employment and for one year following termination. The agreements further provide that in the event of a change of control, as defined, or a change in ownership of at least 25% of the issued and outstanding stock of the Company, and such issuance was not approved by either officer, or if they are not elected to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or are not elected as an officer of the Company, then such officer may elect to terminate his employment agreement. If he elects to terminate the agreement, he will receive 2.99 times his annual compensation (or such other amount then permitted under the Internal Revenue Code without an excess penalty), in addition to the remainder of his compensation under his existing employment agreement. In addition, if the Company makes or receives a “firm commitment” for a public offering of Common Shares, each officer will receive a warrant to purchase, at a nominal value, up to 9.5% of the Company’s common stock, provided they do not voluntarily terminate employment.

The Employment Agreements provide for the following payments upon each of the following circumstances in which the Executives’ employment could end:

- (a) Payment upon termination due to disability – if either of the Employment Agreements is terminated by the Company by reason of any physical or mental illness so that the Executives are unable to perform the services required by them pursuant to the Employment Agreements for a continuous period of 4 months, or

for an aggregate of 6 months during any consecutive 12 month period, then the Company shall pay to the Executives his Base Salary then in effect along with all other fringe benefits for a period of 1 year following the date of such termination.

- (b) Payment upon termination due to death – if either of the Employment Agreements is automatically terminated upon the death of the Executives, the Company shall pay to the Executive’s estate his Base Salary then in effect for a period of 1 year following the date of such termination.
- (c) Payment upon termination for “cause” – the Company is not obligated to make any further payments to the Executives upon their termination for “cause.” The term “cause” means any event that the Executives are guilty of (i) reckless disregard to perform his duties as set forth in each Executive’s respective Agreement, (ii) willful malfeasance, or (iii) any act of dishonesty by the Executives with respect to the Company.
- (d) Payment upon termination without “cause” –
 - (i) if the Company terminates the Levy Agreement without cause, then the Company (i) is obligated to pay Mr. Levy any and all Base Salary and bonus amounts payable to Mr. Levy for the remainder of the term, and (ii) shall continue for the remainder of the term to permit Mr. Levy to receive or participate in all fringe benefits available to him pursuant to the Levy Agreement; provided, however, that any fringe benefits which Mr. Levy receives will be reduced by any payments or fringe benefits Mr. Levy receives during the remainder of the term from any other source of employment which is unaffiliated with the Company.

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- (ii) If the Company terminates the Lubman Agreement without cause, the Company (i) is obligated to pay Mr. Lubman any and all Base Salary and bonus amounts payable to Mr. Lubman for the remainder of the term, and (ii) permit him to receive or participate in all fringe benefits available to him pursuant to the Lubman Agreement; provided, however, that any fringe benefits which Mr. Lubman receives will be reduced by any payments or fringe benefits Mr. Lubman receives during the remainder of the term from any other source of employment which is unaffiliated with the Company.
- (e) Payment upon a “change of control” - if either of the Executives elects to terminate his employment in the event of a change of control, the Company shall pay the Executives, in addition to the remainder of their annual compensation, a “parachute payment” as said term is defined in Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “ Code ”) in an amount equal to 2.99 times the respective Executive’s annual compensation, including the Base Salary, bonus compensation and other remuneration and fringe benefits, if any. A “change in control” occurs when the Executives are not elected to the Board of Directors of the Company, and/or is not elected as an officer of the Company and/or there has been a change in the ownership following the Company’s 1996 public offering of at least 25% of the issued and outstanding stock of the Company, and such issuance was not approved by the Executives. No change in control, as defined in the Employment Agreements, has occurred.

Director Compensation for Year Ending November 30, 2012

The following table summarizes the compensation for our non-employee board of directors for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012. All compensation paid to our employee directors is included under the summary compensation table above.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Alan Plafker	13,200	-	-	-	13,200
David Siegel	13,200	-	-	-	13,200
Lawrence Chariton	13,200	-	-	-	13,200
Gary Jacobs	13,200	-	7,990	-	21,190

Outstanding Equity Awards at November 30, 2012

Name	Number of securities underlying options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Unearned Options	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
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		(#)		
Ira Levy	-	250,000(1)	0.25	May 2015
Steven Lubman	-	250,000(1)	0.25	May 2015

(1) The options were issued on May 6, 2010 and vested one year after issuance.

Table of ContentsItem Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.
12.

Under Rule 13d-3, a beneficial owner of a security includes any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares: (i) voting power, which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of shares; and (ii) investment power, which includes the power to dispose or direct the disposition of shares. Certain shares may be deemed to be beneficially owned by more than one person (if, for example, persons share the power to vote or the power to dispose of the shares). In addition, shares are deemed to be beneficially owned by a person if the person has the right to acquire the shares (for example, upon exercise of an option) within 60 days of the date as of which the information is provided. In computing the percentage ownership of any person, the amount of shares outstanding is deemed to include the amount of shares beneficially owned by such person (and only such person) by reason of these acquisition rights.

The following table sets forth as of February 13, 2013, information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock by: (i) each person known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of than five percent of the outstanding shares of common stock, (ii) each of our directors and officers and (iii) all officers and directors, as a group:

Name and address of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount and Nature of Common Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Stock Beneficially Owned (2)
Ira Levy	941,368 (3)	10.39 %
Steven J. Lubman	805,000 (3)	8.89 %
Lawrence Chariton	137,000 (4)	1.51 %
Alan Plafker	27,000	*
David Siegel	92,000 (4)	1.01 %
Gary Jacobs	87,000 (4)(5)	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (6 persons)	2,089,368	23.04 %
Michael Tofias 325 North End Avenue, Apt. 25B New York, NY 10282	1,753,576	19.36 %

* Less than 1%

(1) Except as otherwise indicated, the address of each beneficial owner is c/o Surge Components, Inc., 95 East Jefryn Boulevard, Deer Park, NY 11729.

(2) Applicable percentage ownership is based on 9,060,012 shares of common stock outstanding as of February 13, 2013.

(3) Includes 250,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options with an exercise price of \$0.25, because the options are exercisable within 60 days.

(4) Includes 25,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options with an exercise price of \$0.25, because the options are exercisable within 60 days.

(5) Includes 50,000 shares issuable upon exercise of options with an exercise price of \$0.51, because the options are exercisable within 60 days.

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Item Certain Relationships And Related Transactions, and Director Independence.
13.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Surge and Challenge each lease their current executive offices from Great American Realty of Jefryn Blvd., LLC, an entity owned equally by Ira Levy, our Chief Executive Officer, President and Secretary and Steven Lubman, our vice president and one other individual who is not an executive officer or director of the Company. Our lease is through September 2020 and our annual minimum rent payments were approximately \$223,000 and \$215,000 for fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Director Independence

Lawrence Chariton, Alan Plafker, and Gary Jacobs are independent directors as that term is defined under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

Item Principal Accounting Fees And Services
14.

Audit Fees

Audit Fees represent the aggregate fees for professional services for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years. For the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, we paid Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP \$100,000 and \$99,000, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

For the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, we paid Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP \$0 and \$0, respectively, for audit-related services.

Tax Fees

For the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, we paid Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP \$8,000 and \$8,000, respectively, for tax related services.

All Other Fees

For the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011, we paid Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP \$0 and \$0, respectively, for all other services.

The audit committee on an annual basis reviews audit and non-audit services performed by the independent registered public accounting firm. All audit and non-audit services are pre-approved by the audit committee, which considers, among other things, the possible effect of the performance of such services on the auditors' independence. The audit committee has considered the role of Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP in providing services to us for the fiscal year ended November 30, 2012 and has concluded that such services are compatible with Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP's independence as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm.

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PART IV

Item Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

15.

The following documents are filed as a part of this report or incorporated herein by reference:

1. Our Consolidated Financial Statements are listed on page F-1 of this Annual Report.

2. Exhibits:

The following documents are included as exhibits to this Annual Report:

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Surge Components, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
3.2	By-Laws of Surge Components, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Form 8-K filed on September 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.1	Lease between Surge Components and Great American Realty of 95 Jefryn BLVD., LLC (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.2	Lease between Challenge Electronics and Great American Realty of 95 Jefryn BLVD., LLC (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.3	Employment Agreement between Surge Components, Inc. and Ira Levy (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4	Employment Agreement between Surge Components Inc. and Steven Lubman (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.5	Tenancy Agreement between Surge Components, Inc. and Sam Cheong Stove Parts Co. Ltd (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.6	Declaration of Trust (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.7	2010 Incentive Stock Plan (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 2 to Form 10 filed on November 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.8	

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- Lease Agreement, dated October 1, 2010, between Great American Realty of Jefryn Boulevard, LLC and Surge Components, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 2 to Form 10 filed on November 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.9 Lease Agreement, dated October 1, 2010, between Great American Realty of Jefryn Boulevard, LLC and Challenge Electronics, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 2 to Form 10 filed on November 4, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.10 Agreement, dated March 18, 1999 between Surge Components, Inc. and Future Electronics Incorporated (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.11 Addendum A, dated March 18, 1999, between Surge Components, Inc. and Future Electronics (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.12 Agreement, dated October 21, 2009, between Challenge Electronics, Inc. and Cam RPC Electronics (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.13 Agreement, dated October 21, 2009, between Challenge Electronics, Inc. and Nu-Way Electronics (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.14 Agreement, dated October 19, 2009 between Challenge Electronics, Inc. and Aesco Electronics (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.15 Agreement, dated May 5, 2009, between Challenge Electronics, Inc. and TLC Electronics, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 3 to Form 10 filed on January 11, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.16 Distributor Agreement, dated August 14, 2012, between Surge Components, Inc. and TTI, Inc.
- 10.17 Sole Agent Agreement, dated January 1, 2007, between Surge Components, Inc. and Lelon Electronics (filed as exhibit to Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.18 Master Distributor Agreement, dated February 7, 2011, between Surge Components, Inc. and Avnet, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.19 First Amendment to Master Distributor Agreement, dated February 17, 2011, between Surge Components, Inc. and Avnet, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Form 10-K filed on February 28, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.20 Promissory Note, dated June 16, 2011, by Surge Components, Inc to JP Morgan Chase Bank (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 8 to Form 10 filed on February 10, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)

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10.21	Commercial Security Agreement, dated June 16, 2011, by and between Surge Components, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 8 to Form 10 filed on February 10, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.22	Commercial Security Agreement, dated June 16, 2011, by Surge Components, Inc. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 8 to Form 10 filed on February 10, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.23	Business Loan Agreement, dated June 18, 2011, by and between Surge Components, Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 8 to Form 10 filed on February 10, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference)
21.1	Subsidiaries (filed as exhibit to Amendment No. 1 to Form 10 filed on August 20, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference)
<u>31</u>	<u>Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
<u>32</u>	<u>Certification of principal executive officer and principal financial officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
101.INS *	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH *	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL *	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF *	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB *	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE *	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

* XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

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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.

SURGE COMPONENTS, INC

By: /s/ Ira Levy
Ira Levy
Chief Executive Officer and Chief
Financial Officer (Principal Executive
Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and
Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: February 28, 2013

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Ira Levy
Ira Levy February 28, 2013
Chief Executive Officer and Chief
Financial Officer (Principal
Executive Officer, Principal
Financial Officer and Principal
Accounting Officer)

/s/ Steven J. Lubman
Steven J. Lubman February 28, 2013
Director

/s/ Alan Plafker
Alan Plafker February 28, 2013
Director

/s/ David Siegel
David Siegel February 28, 2013
Director

/s/ Lawrence Chariton
Lawrence Chariton February 28, 2013
Director

/s/ Gary M. Jacobs
Gary M. Jacobs February 28, 2013
Director

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Surge Components, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Surge Components, Inc. and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2012 and 2011 and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two year period ended November 30, 2012. Surge Components, Inc. and subsidiaries management is responsible for the consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Surge Components, Inc. and subsidiaries as of November 30, 2012 and 2011 and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the two year period ended November 30, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP
Seligson & Giannattasio, LLP
White Plains, New York
February 28, 2013

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PART I Financial Information

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 3,443,964	\$ 1,905,455
Accounts receivable - net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$34,676 and \$29,676	3,962,034	4,149,068
Inventory, net	2,788,958	2,802,327
Prepaid expenses and income taxes	106,364	130,436
Deferred income taxes	315,197	293,783
Total current assets	10,616,517	9,281,069
Fixed assets – net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$2,126,238 and \$2,069,538	80,629	118,049
Deferred income taxes	1,260,788	1,175,133
Other assets	7,370	6,376
Total assets	\$ 11,965,304	\$ 10,580,627

See notes to consolidated financial statements

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets (Continued)

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Loan payable	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable	1,921,631	2,019,980
Accrued expenses and taxes	600,903	669,949
Accrued salaries	475,184	517,172
Total current liabilities	2,997,718	3,207,101
Deferred rent	27,893	16,743
Total liabilities	3,025,611	3,223,844
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock - \$.001 par value stock, 5,000,000 shares authorized:		
Series A - 260,000 shares authorized, none outstanding, non-voting, convertible, redeemable.		
Series B - 200,000 shares authorized, none outstanding, -voting, convertible, redeemable.		
Series C - 100,000 shares authorized, 23,700 and 23,700 shares issued and outstanding, redeemable, convertible, and a liquidation preference of \$5 per share	24	24
Common stock - \$.001 par value stock, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 9,060,012 and 9,035,012 shares issued and outstanding	9,060	9,035
Additional paid-in capital	23,082,844	22,995,384
Accumulated deficit	(14,152,235)	(15,647,660)
Total shareholders' equity	8,939,693	7,356,783
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 11,965,304	\$ 10,580,627

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year Ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 22,324,164	\$ 23,208,269
Cost of goods sold	15,478,495	16,600,206
Gross profit	6,845,669	6,608,063
Operating expenses:		
Selling and shipping	2,140,575	1,833,877
General and administrative	3,191,178	3,250,610
Depreciation expense	56,700	89,677
Total operating expenses	5,388,453	5,174,164
Income before other income (expense) and income taxes	1,457,216	1,433,899
Other income (expense):		
Investment income	2,744	1,951
Interest expense	-	(11,920)
Other income (expenses)	2,744	(9,969)
Income before income taxes	1,459,960	1,423,930
Income (benefit) taxes	(47,315)	(1,433,794)
Net income	\$ 1,507,275	\$ 2,857,724
Dividends on preferred stock	11,850	14,100
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 1,495,425	\$ 2,843,624
Net income per share available to common shareholders:		
Basic	\$.17	\$.32
Diluted	\$.15	\$.30
Weighted Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	9,048,195	9,002,957

Diluted	9,665,331	9,652,096
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See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011

	Series C Preferred		Common		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
Balance – November 30, 2010	\$ 32,700	\$ 33	\$ 8,922,512	\$ 8,922	\$ 22,911,827	\$(18,491,284)	\$ 4,429,498
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	--	--	(14,100)	(14,100)
Repurchased and issued shares	(9,000)	(9)	112,500	113	(104)	--	-
Issuance of options	--	--	--	--	83,661	--	83,661
Net Income	--	--	--	--	--	2,857,724	2,857,724
Balance – November 30, 2011	23,700	24	9,035,012	9,035	22,995,384	(15,647,660)	7,356,783
Preferred stock dividends	--	--	--	--	--	(11,850)	(11,850)
Issuance of options	--	--	--	--	81,235	--	81,235
Exercise of options	-	-	25,000	25	6,225	--	6,250
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	1,507,275	1,507,275
Balance – November 30, 2012	23,700	\$ 24	9,060,012	\$ 9,060	\$ 23,082,844	\$(14,152,235)	\$ 8,939,693

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 1,507,275	\$ 2,857,724
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	56,700	88,188
Stock compensation expense	81,235	83,661
Changes in allowance for doubtful accounts	5,000	10,163
Deferred income taxes	(107,069)	(1,468,916)
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
Accounts receivable	182,034	(42,182)
Inventory	13,369	(11,001)
Prepaid expenses and income taxes	24,072	(65,595)
Other assets	(994)	241,150
Accounts payable	(98,349)	(613,016)
Deferred rent	11,150	14,277
Accrued expenses	(122,884)	(53,645)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,551,539	1,040,808
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of fixed assets	(19,280)	(18,684)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(19,280)	(18,684)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(CONTINUED)

	Year Ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from exercising stock options	6,250	-
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6,250	-
NET CHANGE IN CASH	1,538,509	1,022,124
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,905,455	883,331
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 3,443,964	\$ 1,905,455
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Income taxes paid	\$ 41,148	\$ 87,577
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ 61,253
NONCASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Accrued dividends on preferred stock	\$ 11,850	\$ 14,100

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE A – ORGANIZATION, DESCRIPTION OF COMPANY'S BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Surge Components, Inc. (“Surge”) was incorporated in the State of New York and commenced operations on November 24, 1981 as an importer of electronic products, primarily capacitors and discrete semi-conductors selling to customers located principally throughout North America. On June 24, 1988, Surge formed Challenge/Surge Inc. (“Challenge”), a wholly-owned subsidiary to engage in the sale of electronic component products and sounding devices from established brand manufacturers to customers located principally throughout North America.

In May 2002, Surge and an officer of Surge founded and became sole owners of Surge Components, Limited (“Surge Limited”), a Hong Kong corporation. Under current Hong Kong law, Surge Limited is required to have at least two shareholders. Surge owns 999 shares of the outstanding common stock and the officer of Surge owns 1 share of the outstanding common stock. The officer of Surge has assigned his rights regarding his 1 share to Surge. Surge Limited started doing business in July 2002. Surge Limited operations have been consolidated with the Company. Surge Limited is responsible for the sale of Surge’s products to customers located in Asia.

On August 31, 2010, the Company changed its corporate domicile by merging into a newly-formed corporation, Surge Components, Inc. (Nevada), which was formed in the State of Nevada for that purpose. Surge Components Inc. is the surviving entity. The number of common stock shares authorized for issuance was increased to 75,000,000 shares.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

[1] Principles of Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Surge, Challenge, and Surge Limited (collectively the “Company”). All material intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(2) Accounts Receivable:

Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the net invoice value and are not interest bearing. The Company considers receivables past due based on the payment terms. The Company reviews its exposure to amounts receivable and reserves specific amounts if collectability is no longer reasonably assured. The Company also reserves a percentage of its trade receivable balance based on collection history and current economic trends that might impact the level of future credit losses. The Company re-evaluates such reserves on a regular basis and adjusts its reserves as needed. Based on the Company’s operating history and customer base, bad debts to date have not been material.

(3) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized for products sold by the Company when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the price is fixed and determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer. This occurs when product is shipped from the Company's warehouse.

For direct shipments, revenue is recognized when product is shipped from the Company’s supplier. The Company has a long term supply agreement with one of our suppliers. The Company purchases the merchandise from the supplier and has the supplier directly ship to the customer through a freight forwarder. Title passes to customer upon the merchandise being received by a freight forwarder. Direct shipments were approximately \$3,105,000 and \$3,826,000

for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 respectively.

The Company also acts as a sales agent to certain customers in North America for one of its suppliers. The Company reports these commissions as revenues in the period earned. Commission revenue totaled \$417,528 and \$348,788 for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 respectively.

The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains reserves for potential credit losses.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(3) Revenue Recognition (continued):

The Company and its subsidiaries currently have agreements with several distributors. Some of these agreements allow for the return of up to 10% of certain product sales for the previous 6 month period. The Company does not recognize this portion of the revenues, or the related costs of the sale, until the right of return has expired. There are no provisions for the granting of price concessions in any of the agreements. Revenues under these distribution agreements were approximately \$4,051,000 and \$4,648,000 for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 respectively.

(4) Inventories:

Inventories, which consist solely of products held for resale, are stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market. Products are included in inventory when the Company obtains title and risk of loss on the products, primarily when shipped from the supplier. Inventory in transit principally from foreign suppliers at November 30, 2012 approximated \$868,000. The Company, at November 30, 2012, has a reserve against slow moving and obsolete inventory of \$580,496. From time to time the Company's products are subject to legislation from various authorities on environmental matters.

(5) Depreciation and Amortization:

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is generally calculated on a straight line method and amortization of leasehold improvements is provided for on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the various assets as follows:

Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 - 7 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Leasehold Improvements	Estimated useful life or lease term, whichever is shorter

Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred while renewals and betterments are capitalized.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(6) Concentration of Credit Risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of accounts receivable. The Company maintains substantially all of its cash balances in two financial institutions. At November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011, the Company's uninsured cash balances totaled approximately \$1,341,304 and \$1,121,000, respectively.

(7) Income Taxes:

The Company's deferred income taxes arise primarily from the differences in the recording of net operating losses, allowances for bad debts, inventory reserves and depreciation expense for financial reporting and income tax purposes. A valuation allowance is provided when it has been determined to be more likely than not that the likelihood of the realization of deferred tax assets will not be realized. See Note G.

The Company follows the provisions of the Accounting Standards Codification topic, ASC 740, "Income Taxes" (ASC 740). There have been no unrecognized tax benefits and, accordingly, there has been no effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations as a result of ASC 740.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal tax examinations for years before fiscal years ending November 30, 2008, and state tax examinations for years before fiscal years ending November 30, 2007. Management does not believe there will be any material changes in our unrecognized tax positions over the next twelve months.

The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties accrued on any unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. As of the date of adoption of ASC 740, there was no accrued interest or penalties associated with any unrecognized tax benefits, nor was any interest expense recognized during the years ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(8) Cash Equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

(9) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(10) Marketing and promotional costs:

Marketing and promotional costs are expensed as incurred and have not been material to date. The Company has contractual arrangements with several of its distributors which provide for cooperative advertising rights to the distributor as a percentage of sales. Cooperative advertising is reflected as a reduction in revenues and has not been material to date.

(11) Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The carrying amount of cash balances, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair value based on the nature of those items. Estimated fair values of financial instruments are determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to interpret the market data used to develop the estimates of fair value, and accordingly, the estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

(12) Shipping Costs

The Company classifies shipping costs as a component of selling expenses. Shipping costs totaled \$12,746 and \$11,955 for the years ended November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011 respectively.

(13) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The difference between reported basic and diluted weighted-average common shares results from the assumption that all dilutive stock options and convertible preferred stock exercised into common stock. Total potentially dilutive shares excluded from diluted weighted shares outstanding at November 30, 2012 and 2011 totaled 329,502 and 272,861, respectively.

(14) Stock Based Compensation to Employees

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation for employees in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 718. The Company recognizes in the statement of operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and non-employees over the related vesting period.

Stock Based Compensation to Other than Employees

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued in exchange for the receipt of goods or services from other than employees in accordance with ASC 718. Costs are measured at the estimated fair market value of the consideration received or the estimated fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably determinable. The value of equity instruments issued for consideration other than employee services is determined on the earlier of a performance commitment or completion of performance by the provider of goods or services. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

(15) Recent Accounting Standards:

Comprehensive Income — In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued new guidance on the presentation of comprehensive income. Specifically, the new guidance allows an entity to present components of net income and other comprehensive income in one continuous statement, referred to as the statement of comprehensive income, or in two separate, but consecutive statements. The new guidance eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity. While the new guidance changes the presentation of comprehensive income, there are no changes to the components that are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income under current accounting guidance. This new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We do not believe our adoption of the new guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 will have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Fair Value Measurement — In April 2011, the FASB issued new guidance to achieve common fair value measurement and disclosure requirements between GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. This new guidance

amends current fair value measurement and disclosure guidance to include increased transparency around valuation inputs and investment categorization. This new guidance is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. We do not believe our adoption of the new guidance in the first quarter of fiscal 2013 will have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(16) Reclassifications:

Certain amounts included in 2011 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2012 presentation.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE C - FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets consist of the following:

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
Furniture and Fixtures	\$ 321,099	\$ 350,563
Leasehold Improvements	909,014	906,449
Computer Equipment	976,754	930,575
Less-Accumulated Depreciation	(2,126,238)	(2,069,538)
Net Fixed Assets	\$ 80,629	\$ 118,049

Depreciation and amortization expense for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$56,700 and \$89,677, respectively.

NOTE D - ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accrued expenses consist of the following:

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
Commissions	\$ 238,003	\$ 211,789
Preferred Stock Dividends	176,857	165,007
Interest	102,399	102,399
Other accrued expenses	83,644	190,754
	\$ 600,903	\$ 669,949

In March 2000, the Company completed a \$7,000,000 private placement. The entire note balance was converted into common stock in July 2001 pursuant to the automatic conversion provisions of the notes. The interest accrued on the notes required approval by the holder in order to convert to common stock. The accrued interest in the Company's disclosures relate to the portion of the interest which was not converted. No additional interest accrues on these amounts and none of this interest was repaid during any of the periods presented.

NOTE E – RETIREMENT PLAN

In June 1997, the Company adopted a qualified 401(k) retirement plan for all full-time employees who are twenty-one years of age and have completed twelve months of service. The plan allows total employee contributions of up to fifteen percent (15%) of the eligible employee's salary through salary reduction. The Company makes a matching contribution of twenty percent (20%) of each employee's contribution for each dollar of employee deferral up to five percent (5%) of the employee's salary. Net assets for the plan, as estimated by Union Central, Inc., which maintains

the plan's records, were approximately \$898,000 at November 30, 2012. Pension expense for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 was \$9,143 and \$10,115, respectively.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE F – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY

[1] Preferred Stock:

In February 1996, the Company amended its Certificate of Incorporation to authorize the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. In August 2010, the number of preferred shares authorized for issuance was increased to 5,000,000 shares.

In January 2000, the Company authorized 260,000 shares of preferred stock as Non-Voting Redeemable Convertible Series A Preferred Stock (“Series A Preferred”). None of the Series A preferred stock is outstanding as of November 30, 2012.

In November 2000, the Company authorized 200,000 shares of preferred stock as Voting Redeemable Convertible Series B Preferred Stock (“Series B Preferred”). None of the Series B Preferred Stock is outstanding as of November 30, 2012.

In November 2000, the Company authorized 100,000 shares of preferred stock as Non-Voting Redeemable Convertible Series C Preferred Stock (“Series C Preferred”). Each share of Series C Preferred is automatically convertible into 10 shares of our common stock upon shareholder approval. If the Series C Preferred were converted into common stock on or before April 15, 2001, these shares were entitled to cumulative dividends at the rate of \$.50 per share per annum commencing April 15, 2001 payable on June 30 and December 31 of each year. In November 2000, 70,000 shares of the Series C Preferred were issued in payment of financial consulting services to its investment banker and a shareholder of the Company. In April 2001, 8,000 shares of the Series C Preferred were repurchased and cancelled. Dividends aggregating \$176,857 have not been declared or paid for the semiannual periods ended December 31, 2001 through the semiannual payment due June 30, 2012. The Company has accrued these dividends.

In April 2002, in connection with a Mutual Release, Settlement, Standstill and Non-Disparagement Agreement among other provisions, certain investors transferred back to the Company 252,000 shares of common stock, 19,300 shares of Series C preferred stock, and certain warrants, in exchange for \$225,000. These repurchased shares were cancelled.

In February 2006, the Company settled with a shareholder to repurchase 10,000 shares of Series C Preferred plus accrued dividends for \$50,000.

Pursuant to exchange agreements dated as of March 14, 2011, 9,000 shares of Series C Preferred were returned to the Company for cancellation in exchange for 112,500 shares of common stock.

At November 30, 2012 there are 23,700 shares of Series C Preferred issued and outstanding.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE F – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY (Continued)

[2] 2010 Incentive Stock Plan

In March 2010, the Company adopted, and in April 2010 the shareholders ratified, the 2010 Incentive Stock Plan (“Stock Plan”). The plan provides for the grant of options to officers, employees, directors or consultants to the Company to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,000 common shares.

Stock option incentive plan activity for the year ended November 30, 2012 is summarized as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding December 1, 2011	685,000	\$ 0.25
Options issued in the year ended November 30, 2012	50,000	\$ 0.51
Options exercised in the year ended November 30, 2012	(25,000)	\$ 0.25
Options cancelled in the year ended November 30, 2012	(7,000)	\$ 1.15
Options outstanding at November 30, 2012	703,000	\$ 0.29
Options exercisable at November 30, 2012	617,667	\$ 0.29

Stock Compensation

The fair values of stock options are estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions during 2010: expected volatility of 60% (based on stock volatility of public company industry peers); average risk-free interest rate of 2.31% (the five year treasury note rate on the date of the grant); initial expected life of 5 years (based on the term of the options); no expected dividend yield; and amortized over the vesting period for a year.

On February 25, 2011, the Company granted stock options to employees to purchase 85,000 shares of the Company’s common stock at an exercise price of \$1.15, the value of the common stock on the date of the grant. These options vest over a three year period and expire in ten years. The fair values of these stock options are estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: expected volatility of 60% (based on stock volatility of public company industry peers); average risk-free interest rate of 3.42% (the ten year treasury note rate on the date of the grant); initial expected life of 10 years (based on the term of the options); no expected dividend yield; and amortized over the vesting period.

In July 2012, the Company granted a stock option to one non-officer director to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.51, the market price of the common stock on the date of the grant. This option vested immediately and expires in five years. The fair value of this stock option is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions: expected volatility of 35% (based on stock volatility of public company industry peers); average risk-free interest rate of 0.67% (the five year treasury note rate on the date of the grant); initial expected life of 5 years (based on the term of the options) and no

expected dividend yield.

The weighted average grant date fair value of the stock options granted during the year ended November 30, 2011 was \$0.82. During the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company recorded stock based compensation totaling \$23,244 as a result of these stock option grants.

The intrinsic value of the exercisable options at November 30, 2012 totaled \$103,500. At November 30, 2012 the weighted average remaining life of the stock options is 3.35 years. At November 30, 2012, there was \$29,050 of total unrecognized compensation cost related to the stock options granted under the plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of .749 years.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE F – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY (Continued)

[3] Authorized Repurchase:

In November 2002, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 1,000,000 Common Shares at a price between \$.04 and \$.045. The Company has not repurchased any shares to date pursuant to such authority.

[4] Compensation of Directors

In May 2010, the Company issued 12,000 shares of its common stock to each non-officer director as compensation for services on the Board of Directors. These shares were valued at \$0.18 per share, the closing price of the common stock on the over-the-counter market. Starting April 1, 2012, the amount directors each receive for their services on the Board of Directors was increased from \$200 a month to \$2,000 a month. In May 2010, options were granted to each non-officer director to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25. In July 2012, a stock option was granted to one non-officer director to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.51. (See Note F[2] for disclosure on the valuation and terms of these options). In May 2012, one non-officer director exercised an option and acquired 25,000 shares of common stock for \$6,250.

NOTE G – INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes using the enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company’s deferred income taxes are comprised of the following:

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
Deferred Tax Assets		
Net operating loss	\$ 5,247,001	\$ 5,345,554
Allowance for bad debts	11,853	7,793
Inventory	442,366	498,220
Deferred Rent	10,186	985
Depreciation	187,302	183,646
Total deferred tax assets	5,898,708	6,036,198
Valuation allowance	(4,322,723)	(4,567,282)
Deferred Tax Assets	\$ 1,575,985	\$ 1,468,916

The valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets relates principally to the uncertainty of the utilization of deferred tax assets and was calculated in accordance with the provisions of ASC 740, which requires that a valuation allowance be established or maintained when it is “more likely than not” that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. This valuation is based on management estimates of future taxable income. Although the degree of variability inherent in the estimates of future taxable income is significant and subject to change in the near term,

management believes, that the estimate is adequate. The estimated valuation allowance is continually reviewed and as adjustments to the allowance become necessary, such adjustments are reflected in the current operations.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE G – INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The valuation allowance increased by approximately \$107,000 during the year ended November 30, 2012. This change in the valuation allowance is based on management estimates of future taxable income. The degree of variability inherent in the estimates of future taxable income is significant and subject to change in the near term. The Company reviews its estimates of future taxable income in each reporting period and adjustments to the valuation allowance are reflected in the current operations.

The Company's income tax expense consists of the following:

	Years Ended	
	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
Current:		
Federal	\$ 26,416	\$ 24,717
States	33,338	10,405
	59,754	35,122
Deferred:		
Federal	(84,700)	(1,161,913)
States	(22,369)	(307,003)
	(107,069)	(1,468,916)
Provision for income taxes	\$ (47,315)	\$ (1,433,794)

The Company files a consolidated income tax return with its wholly-owned subsidiaries and has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$13,000,000 for federal and state purposes, which expire through 2020. A reconciliation of the difference between the expected income tax rate using the statutory federal tax rate and the Company's effective rate is as follows:

	Years Ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
U.S Federal Income tax statutory rate	34%	34%
Valuation allowance	(39)%	(143)%
State income taxes	2%	5%
Other	-	4%
Effective tax rate	(3)%	(100)%

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE H- RENTAL COMMITMENTS

The Company leases its office and warehouse space through 2020 from a corporation that is controlled by officers/shareholders of the Company ("Related Company"). Annual minimum rental payments to the Related Company approximated \$160,000 for the Fiscal 2012, and increase at the rate of three per cent per annum throughout the lease term.

Pursuant to the lease, rent expense charged to operations differs from rent paid because of scheduled rent increases. Accordingly, the Company has recorded deferred rent. Rent expense is calculated by allocating to rental payments, including those attributable to scheduled rent increases, on a straight line basis, over the lease term.

In June 2012, the Company renewed a lease to rent office space in Hong Kong for one year. Annual minimum rental payments are approximately \$23,000.

The future minimum rental commitments at November 30, 2012:

Year Ending November 30,	
2013	\$ 174,163
2014	\$ 165,878
2015	\$ 169,195
2016	\$ 172,579
2017	\$ 176,323
2018 & thereafter	\$ 502,935
	\$ 1,361,073

Net rental expense for the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 were \$257,181 and \$247,877 respectively, of which \$223,237 was paid to the Related Company.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE I – EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER AGREEMENTS

The Company has employment agreements, with terms through July 30, 2013 (renewable on each July 30th for an additional one year period) with two officers of the Company, which provides each with a base salary of \$225,000, subject to certain increases as defined, per annum, plus fringe benefits and bonuses. The Compensation Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors determines the bonuses. Bonuses have been accrued to the two officers through November 30, 2012 totaling \$200,000. The agreements also contain provisions prohibiting the officers from engaging in activities which are competitive with those of the Company during employment and for one year following termination. The agreements further provide that in the event of a change of control, as defined, or a change in ownership of at least 25% of the issued and outstanding stock of the Company, and such issuance was not approved by either officer, or if they are not elected to the Board of Directors of the Company and/or are not elected as an officer of the Company, then the non-approving officer may elect to terminate his employment agreement. If either officer elects to terminate the agreement, he will receive 2.99 times his annual compensation (or such other amount then permitted under the Internal Revenue Code without an excess penalty), in addition to the remainder of his compensation under his existing employment contract. In addition, if the Company makes or receives a “firm commitment” for a public offering of Common Shares, each officer will receive a warrant to purchase, at a nominal value, up to 9.5% of the Company’s common stock, provided they do not voluntarily terminate employment.

NOTE J– MAJOR CUSTOMERS

The Company had one customer who accounted for 10% of net sales for the year ended November 30, 2012 and two customers who each accounted for 11% of net sales for year ended November 30, 2011. The Company had one customer who accounted for 19% and 24% of accounts receivable at November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011, respectively.

NOTE K- MAJOR SUPPLIERS

During the years ended November 30, 2012 and 2011 there was one foreign supplier accounting for 45% and 46% of total inventory purchased.

The Company purchases a significant portion of its products overseas. For the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company purchased 49% from Taiwan, 18% from Hong Kong, 25% from elsewhere in Asia and less than 1% overseas outside of Asia.

NOTE L - EXPORT SALES

The Company’s export sales approximated:

	Year Ended November 30,	
	2012	2011
Canada	2,648,725	2,927,760
China	4,244,844	4,324,694
Other Asian Countries	1,360,298	1,924,174

Europe	258,019	131,840
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Revenues are attributed to countries based on location of customer.

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SURGE COMPONENTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

NOTE M – LINE OF CREDIT

In June 2011, the Company replaced its existing credit line with a line of credit with a new bank totaling \$1,000,000. Borrowings under the line accrue interest at 2.56% over the LIBOR rate. While the credit line was to expire in September 2012, the bank agreed to extend the credit line until March 2013. The line is collateralized by all the Company's assets and includes working capital and tangible net worth covenants. At November 30, 2012, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants. As of November 30, 2012, the outstanding balance on the line of credit was zero.