

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

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended November 23, 2003

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 1-6453

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State of incorporation)

95-2095071

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

2900 Semiconductor Drive, P.O. Box 58090

Santa Clara, California 95052-8090

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 721-5000

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Outstanding at November 23, 2003.</u>
Common stock, par value \$0.50 per share	178,045,016

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS (Unaudited)
(in Millions, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Net sales	\$ 473.5	\$ 422.3	\$ 898.3	\$ 842.9
Operating costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	236.5	241.2	460.9	479.5
Research and development	83.2	107.1	175.3	217.8
Selling, general and administrative	72.8	68.3	141.2	138.2
Special items	6.0	0.7	18.6	0.7
Total operating costs and expenses	398.5	417.3	796.0	836.2
Operating income	75.0	5.0	102.3	6.7
Interest income, net	2.5	3.6	5.6	7.7
Other income (expense), net	(2.7)	(0.4)	2.8	(1.9)
Income before taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	74.8	8.2	110.7	12.5
Income tax expense	9.0	2.0	13.3	5.0
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	65.8	6.2	97.4	7.5
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle including tax effect of \$0.2 million	-	-	(1.9)	-
Net income	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Earnings per share:				
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle:				
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.04
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle including tax effect of \$0.2 million:				
Basic	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ -
Diluted	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.01	\$ -
Net income:				
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.04
Weighted-average shares used to calculate earning per share:				
Basic	180.1	181.3	182.3	181.0
Diluted	195.5	182.0	193.7	184.5

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Unaudited)
(in Millions)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Net income	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:				
Reclassification adjustment for net realized (gain) on available-for-sale securities included in net income	-	(2.9)	-	(3.6)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities	0.8	4.1	(2.3)	(24.0)
Derivative instruments:				
Unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 66.7</u>	<u>\$ 7.5</u>	<u>\$ 93.4</u>	<u>\$ (19.6)</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Unaudited)
(in Millions)

	Nov. 23, 2003	May 25, 2003
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 513.5	\$ 802.2
Short-term marketable investments	184.8	113.2
Receivables, less allowances of \$35.3 in fiscal 2004 and \$38.2 in fiscal 2003	166.1	137.1
Inventories	167.3	142.2
Deferred tax assets	66.0	66.0
Other current assets	26.6	20.5
Total current assets	1,124.3	1,281.2
Property, plant and equipment, net	679.5	680.7
Goodwill	173.3	173.3
Other assets	99.6	109.4
Total assets	\$2,076.7	\$2,244.6
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 22.4	\$ 2.3
Accounts payable	108.2	107.0
Accrued expenses	188.0	192.3
Income taxes payable	54.6	49.6
Total current liabilities	373.2	351.2
Long-term debt	-	19.9
Other noncurrent liabilities	180.9	167.5
Total liabilities	554.1	538.6
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock	89.0	91.8
Additional paid-in capital	1,177.3	1,451.3
Retained earnings	372.7	277.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(116.4)	(114.3)
Total shareholders' equity	1,522.6	1,706.0
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$2,076.7	\$2,244.6

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)
(in Millions)

	Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Adjustments to reconcile net income with net cash provided by operating activities:		
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	1.9	-
Depreciation and amortization	107.3	113.8
Gain on investments	(3.0)	(0.5)
Share in net losses of equity-method investments	7.7	6.1
Loss on disposal of equipment	2.2	1.6
Noncash special items	4.5	0.7
Other, net	2.4	0.3
Changes in certain assets and liabilities, net:		
Receivables	(21.4)	(12.6)
Inventories	(29.7)	(8.0)
Other current assets	(6.3)	(9.8)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(14.6)	(15.8)
Income taxes payable	5.0	8.6
Other noncurrent liabilities	11.1	7.3
Net cash provided by operating activities	162.6	99.2
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(99.0)	(98.3)
Sale and maturity of available-for-sale securities	314.0	300.1
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(386.7)	(290.2)
Sale of investments	7.2	8.7
Sale of equipment	-	2.3
Business acquisition, net of cash acquired	-	(11.0)
Investment in nonpublicly traded companies	(1.7)	(16.7)
Funding of benefit plan	(4.5)	(3.6)
Other, net	1.1	(1.3)
Net cash used by investing activities	(169.6)	(110.0)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of debt	(1.8)	(3.5)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock-based awards	120.1	19.4
Purchase and retirement of treasury stock	(400.0)	-
Net cash (used by) provided by financing activities	(281.7)	15.9
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(288.7)	5.1
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	802.2	681.3
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 513.5	\$ 686.4

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Interim Financial Statements:

In the opinion of our management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of National Semiconductor Corporation and our majority-owned subsidiaries. You should not expect interim results of operations to necessarily be indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year. This report should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 25, 2003.

Earnings Per Share:

A reconciliation of the shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share follows:

(In Millions)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Numerator:				
Income before cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 97.4	\$ 7.5
Net income	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Denominator:				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used for basic earnings per share	180.1	181.3	182.3	181.0
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Stock options	15.4	0.7	11.4	3.5
Weighted-average common and potential common shares outstanding used for diluted earnings per share	195.5	182.0	193.7	184.5

For the second quarter of fiscal 2004, we did not include options outstanding to purchase 6.8 million shares of common stock with a weighted-average exercise price of \$58.32 in diluted earnings per share since their effect was antidilutive because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the quarter. These shares could, however, potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future. For the first six months of fiscal 2004, we did not include options outstanding to purchase 15.2 million shares of common stock with a weighted-average exercise price of \$44.97 in diluted earnings per share since their effect was also antidilutive because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the same period. For the second quarter of fiscal 2003, we did not include options outstanding to purchase 35.0 million shares of common stock with a weighted-average exercise price of \$32.20 in diluted earnings per share since their effect was antidilutive because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the quarter. For the first six months of fiscal 2003, we did not include options outstanding to purchase 27.5 million shares of common stock with a weighted-average exercise price of \$37.00 in diluted earnings per share since their effect was antidilutive because their exercise price exceeded the average market price during the same period.

Employee Stock Plans

We account for our employee stock option and stock purchase plans in accordance with the intrinsic method of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." For more complete information on our stock-based compensation plans, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 25, 2003.

Pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share is required by SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure." This information illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share as if we had accounted for stock-based awards to employees under the fair value method specified by SFAS No. 123. The weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2004 was \$22.51 and \$15.16 per share, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of stock options granted during the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2003 was \$8.30 and \$9.61 per share, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of rights granted under the stock purchase plans was \$4.74 and \$4.48 per share for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2004, respectively. The weighted-average fair value of rights granted under the stock purchase plans was \$7.42 and \$7.74 per share for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2003, respectively. We estimated the fair value of these employee stock-based awards using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that assumes no expected dividends and uses the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Stock Option Plans				
Expected life (in years)	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.0
Expected volatility	75%	77%	76%	77%
Risk-free interest rate	3.3%	2.7%	3.3%	2.7%
Stock Purchase Plans				
Expected life (in years)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Expected volatility	48%	54%	50%	54%
Risk-free interest rate	0.9%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%

For pro forma purposes, the estimated fair value of employee stock-based awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the options' vesting period for options and the three-month purchase period for stock purchases under the stock purchase plans. The pro forma information follows:

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Net income - as reported	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Add back: Stock compensation charge included in net income determined under the intrinsic value method, net of tax	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value method, net of tax	(38.0)	(49.7)	(83.2)	(95.5)
Net income (loss) - pro forma	<u>\$ 28.4</u>	<u>\$ (42.8)</u>	<u>\$ 13.5</u>	<u>\$ (87.3)</u>
Basic earnings per share - as reported	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.04
Basic earnings (loss) per share - pro forma	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.48)
Diluted earnings per share - as reported	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.04
Diluted earnings (loss) per share - pro forma	\$ 0.15	\$ (0.24)	\$ 0.07	\$ (0.48)

New Accounting Pronouncements:

At the beginning of fiscal 2004, we adopted SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. The impact from the adoption of this statement is discussed in Note 5 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Reclassifications:

Certain amounts reported in fiscal 2003 have been reclassified to conform to the fiscal 2004 presentation. Net operating results have not been affected by the reclassification.

Note 2. Consolidated Financial Statement Details

Balance sheets (in Millions):

	Nov. 23, 2003	May 25, 2003
Inventories:		
Raw materials	\$ 7.6	\$ 8.1
Work in process	110.7	89.2
Finished goods	49.0	44.9
Total inventories	<u>\$167.3</u>	<u>\$142.2</u>

Statements of operations (in Millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Special items:				
Cost reduction charges (See Note 4)	\$ 6.0	\$ -	\$ 18.6	\$ -
In-process research and development charges	-	0.7	-	0.7
Total special items	<u>\$ 6.0</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>\$ 18.6</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>
Interest income, net:				
Interest income	\$ 2.7	\$ 4.1	\$ 5.9	\$ 8.6
Interest expense	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.9)
Interest income, net	<u>\$ 2.5</u>	<u>\$ 3.6</u>	<u>\$ 5.6</u>	<u>\$ 7.7</u>
Other income (expense), net:				
Net intellectual property income	\$ -	\$ 2.5	\$ 8.0	\$ 4.1
Net gain (loss) on investments	0.7	(0.2)	3.0	0.5
Share in net losses of equity-method investments	(2.9)	(2.5)	(7.7)	(6.1)
Other	(0.5)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Total other income (expense), net	<u>\$ (2.7)</u>	<u>\$ (0.4)</u>	<u>\$ 2.8</u>	<u>\$ (1.9)</u>

Note 3. Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows Information (in Millions)

	Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flows Information:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.0
Income taxes	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.2

Supplemental Schedule of Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:

Issuance of stock for employee benefit plans	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.8
Issuance of common stock to directors	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3
Unearned compensation relating to restricted stock issuance	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.2
Restricted stock cancellation	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.9
Change in unrealized gain on cash flow hedges	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.5
Change in unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	\$ (2.3)	\$ (27.6)
Acquisition of software license under long-term contracts	\$ 11.0	\$ 13.9

Note 4. Restructuring of Operations and Cost Reduction Programs

During the second quarter of fiscal 2004, we continued to take steps consistent with the objectives of our strategic profit-improvement actions that were initially launched in February 2003. We recorded a \$6.0 million charge for supplemental actions, primarily for workforce reductions in various manufacturing, product development and support areas. The charge includes severance costs, as well as asset write-offs and lease obligations we incurred upon vacating certain manufacturing and design center facilities within the quarter upon the closure of those operations. In late August 2003, we also completed the exit and sale of our information appliance business. This action included the sale to Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. of certain intellectual property and assets of the information appliance business. As part of the transaction, AMD hired 125 former National employees who were mostly located in Longmont, Colorado. However, certain information appliance assets were not included in the sale transaction and certain employees that were directly supporting the information appliance business were not hired by AMD. The corresponding severance and asset impairments that were incurred resulted in net charges of \$4.0 million for the exit and sale of the information appliance business, which were recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2004. Included in this net amount are proceeds of \$10.1 million from the sale of assets that had a carrying value of \$7.5 million less transaction costs of \$1.3 million. To date a total of 192 employees have been terminated in fiscal 2004 as a combined result of the exit from the information appliance business and the other supplemental actions. Total charges related to cost reduction actions, including the exit of the information appliance business, are presented in the following tables:

(In Millions)	Analog Segment	Enterprise Networking Segment	Enhanced Solutions Segment	All Others	Total
Three months ended November 23, 2003:					
Severance	\$ 2.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.8	\$ 3.8
Exit related costs	0.9	-	-	1.1	2.0
Asset write-off	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
	<u>\$ 3.1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2.9</u>	<u>\$ 6.0</u>

(In Millions)	Analog Segment	Enterprise Networking Segment	Enhanced Solutions Segment	All Others	Total
Six months ended November 23, 2003:					
Severance	\$ 3.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6.5	\$ 10.2
Exit related costs	3.1	-	-	1.2	4.3
Asset write-off	1.3	-	-	4.1	5.4
	<u>\$ 8.1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11.8</u>	<u>\$ 19.9</u>

Noncash charges included in the tables above relate to the write-off of assets, primarily equipment and a technology license that were dedicated to the information appliance and cellular baseband businesses. The cellular baseband business was closed at the end of fiscal 2003 as part of the profit-improvement plan. In connection with the sale transaction to AMD discussed above, we also entered into a separate supply agreement where we will manufacture product for AMD at prices specified by the terms of the agreement, which we believe approximate market prices. This agreement is effective for three years unless terminated earlier as permitted under the terms of the agreement.

The following table provides a summary of the activities related to our cost reduction and restructuring actions included in accrued liabilities for the six months ended November 23, 2003:

(In Millions)	Severance	Other Exit Costs	Total
Balance at beginning of fiscal year	\$ 17.5	\$ 7.8	\$ 25.3
Cash payments	(15.8)	(3.0)	(18.8)
Fiscal 2004 cost reduction charges	10.2	4.3	14.5
Ending balance	<u>\$ 11.9</u>	<u>\$ 9.1</u>	<u>\$ 21.0</u>

Payments for the remaining severance are expected to be completed by the end of fiscal 2004. The remaining other exit costs, primarily lease obligations, are expected to be paid through lease expiration dates that range from August 2004 through January 2009.

During the first six months of fiscal 2004 we paid severance to 305 employees in connection with workforce reductions announced in fiscal 2003 and the first six months of fiscal 2004. Amounts paid for other exit-related costs during the first six months of fiscal 2004 were primarily for payments under lease obligations associated with previous restructuring and cost reduction actions.

Note 5. Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations

We adopted SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," at the beginning of fiscal 2004. This statement requires that the fair value of a legal liability for an asset retirement obligation be recorded in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Upon recognition of a liability, the asset retirement cost is recorded as an increase in the carrying value of the related long-lived asset and then depreciated over the life of the asset. Our asset retirement obligations arise primarily from contractual commitments to decontaminate machinery and equipment used at our manufacturing facilities at the time we dispose of or replace them. We also have some leased facilities where we have asset retirement obligations from contractual commitments to remove leasehold improvements and return the property to a specified condition when the lease terminates. As a result, we recorded a \$2.1 million noncurrent liability for asset retirement obligations and a \$0.4 million increase in the carrying value of the related assets, net of \$1.0 million of accumulated depreciation. The cumulative effect recorded in the first quarter of fiscal 2004 upon the adoption of this accounting standard was a charge of \$1.9 million, including a tax effect of \$0.2 million.

We were unable to recognize any asset retirement obligations associated with the closure or abandonment of the manufacturing facilities we own. We currently intend to operate these facilities indefinitely and are therefore unable to reasonably estimate the fair value of any legal obligations we may have because of the indeterminate closure dates.

The following table presents the activity for the asset retirement obligations for the six months ended November 23, 2003:

(In Millions)	
Balance at beginning of fiscal 2004	\$ 2.1
Liability incurred	0.1
Accretion expense	0.1
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2.3</u>

The following table presents net income and earnings per share for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2004 and 2003, as if the provisions of SFAS No. 143 had been applicable in fiscal 2003:

(In Millions, Except Per Share Amounts)	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002	Nov. 23, 2003	Nov. 24, 2002
Net income, as reported	\$ 65.8	\$ 6.2	\$ 95.5	\$ 7.5
Add back:				
Cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle including tax effect of \$0.2 million	-	-	1.9	-
Deduct:				
Accretion and depreciation in fiscal 2003, net of tax	-	-	-	0.1
Net income, as adjusted	<u>\$ 65.8</u>	<u>\$ 6.2</u>	<u>\$ 97.4</u>	<u>\$ 7.4</u>
Net income per share, as adjusted:				
Basic	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.04
Diluted	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.04

Note 6. Stock Repurchase

During the second quarter of fiscal 2004, we repurchased 12.7 million shares of our common stock for \$400.0 million in connection with a stock repurchase program we announced in July 2003. A portion (7.5 million shares) of the total was purchased through a privately negotiated transaction with a major financial institution and the remainder was purchased in the open market.

Note 7. Segment Information

The following tables present information related to our reportable segments:

(In Millions)	Analog Segment	Enterprise Networking Segment	Enhanced Solutions Segment	All Others	Eliminations	Total
Three months ended November 23, 2003:						
Sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 387.2	\$ 5.1	\$ 17.5	\$ 63.7		\$ 473.5
Segment income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle:	\$ 86.8	\$ (6.1)	\$ 6.0	\$ (11.9)	-	\$ 74.8
Three months ended November 24, 2002:						
Sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 323.1	\$ 4.3	\$ 13.4	\$ 81.5		\$ 422.3
Segment income (loss) before income taxes:	\$ 15.3	\$ (9.8)	\$ 6.1	\$ (3.4)	-	\$ 8.2
Six months ended November 23, 2003:						
Sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 721.3	\$ 10.4	\$ 28.5	\$ 138.1		\$ 898.3
Segment income (loss) before income taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle:	\$ 141.1	\$ (10.0)	\$ 10.6	\$ (31.0)	-	\$ 110.7
Six months ended November 24, 2002:						
Sales to unaffiliated customers	\$ 650.2	\$ 9.8	\$ 24.8	\$ 158.1		\$ 842.9
Segment income (loss) before income taxes:	\$ 29.2	\$ (20.2)	\$ 9.0	\$ (5.5)	-	\$ 12.5

The Geode™ family of integrated processor products was the primary component of the Information Appliance segment, which was formerly a reportable segment. It was sold to Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. in late August 2003 as part of our disposition of the information appliance business (See Note 4). Beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2004, the other aggregated operating segments that were in our Information Appliance reportable segment no longer meet the requirements of a reportable segment and are included in “All Other.” Prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Note 8. Contingencies - Legal Proceedings

- Environmental Matters

We have been named to the National Priorities List for our Santa Clara, California, site and have completed a remedial investigation/feasibility study with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), acting as an agent for the Federal Environmental Protection Agency. We have agreed with the RWQCB to a site remediation plan. In addition to the Santa Clara site, from time to time we have been designated as a potentially responsible party (PRP) by federal and state agencies for certain environmental sites with which we may have had direct or indirect involvement. These designations are made regardless of the extent of our involvement. These claims are in various stages of administrative or judicial proceedings and include demands for recovery of past governmental costs and for future investigations and remedial actions. In many cases, the dollar amounts of the claims have not been specified, and in the case of the PRP cases, claims have been asserted against a number of other entities for the same cost recovery or other relief as is sought from us. We accrue costs associated with environmental matters when they become probable and can be reasonably estimated. The amount of all environmental charges to earnings, including charges for the Santa Clara site remediation (excluding potential reimbursements from insurance coverage), were not material during the fiscal periods covered in these consolidated financial statements.

As part of the disposition in fiscal 1996 of the Dynacraft assets and business, we retained responsibility for environmental claims connected with Dynacraft's Santa Clara, California, operations and for other environmental claims arising from our conduct of the Dynacraft business prior to the disposition. As part of the Fairchild disposition in fiscal 1997, we also agreed to retain liability for remediation projects and environmental matters arising from our prior operation of Fairchild's plants in South Portland, Maine; West Jordan, Utah; Cebu, Philippines; and Penang, Malaysia; and Fairchild agreed to arrange for and perform the remediation and cleanup. We prepaid to Fairchild the estimated costs of the remediation and cleanup and remain responsible for costs and expenses incurred by Fairchild in excess of the prepaid amounts. To date, the costs associated with the liabilities we have retained in these dispositions have not been material and there have been no legal proceedings relating to them.

- Tax Matters

Our tax returns for certain years are under examination in the U.S. by the IRS and in other countries by local authorities. The IRS has completed examining our tax returns for fiscal years 1997 through 2000 and on July 29, 2003 issued a notice of proposed adjustment seeking additional taxes of approximately \$19 million (exclusive of interest) for those years. The issues giving rise to most of the proposed adjustments relate to R&D credits, inventory and depreciation deductions. We are contesting the adjustments administratively. We believe we have made adequate tax payments and/or accrued adequate amounts in our consolidated financial statements to cover the amounts sought by the IRS, as well as any other deficiencies that other governmental agencies may find in their audits.

- Other Matters

In January 1999, a class action suit was filed against us and our chemical suppliers by former and present employees claiming damages for personal injuries. The complaint alleges that cancer and reproductive harm were caused to employees exposed to chemicals in the workplace. In November 2003, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for certification of a medical monitoring class. Discovery in the case is proceeding.

In November 2000, a derivative action was brought against us and other defendants by a shareholder of Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. Plaintiff seeks recovery of alleged "short-swing" profits under section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from the sale by the defendants in January 2000 of Fairchild common stock. The complaint alleges that Fairchild's conversion of preferred stock held by the defendants at the time of Fairchild's initial public offering in August 1999 constitutes a "purchase" that must be matched with the January 2000 sale for purposes of computing the "short-swing" profits. Plaintiff seeks from National alleged recoverable profits of \$14.1 million. In February 2002, the judge in the case granted the motion to dismiss filed by us and our co-defendants and dismissed the case, ruling that the conversion was done pursuant to a reclassification which is exempt from the scope of Section 16(b). Plaintiff appealed the dismissal of the case and upon appeal, the appeals court reversed the lower court's dismissal. Our petition to the U.S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari was

denied in October 2003. The case is now in discovery in the trial court, where we intend to contest it through available means.

In addition to the foregoing, we are a party to other suits and claims that arise in the normal course of business. Based on current information, we do not believe that it is probable that losses associated with the proceedings discussed above that exceed amounts already recognized in our consolidated financial statements will be incurred in amounts that would be material to our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Contingencies – Other:

In connection with our past divestitures, we have routinely provided indemnities to cover the indemnified party for matters such as environmental, tax, product and employee liabilities. We also routinely include intellectual property indemnification provisions in our terms of sale, development agreements and technology licenses with third parties. Since maximum obligations are not explicitly stated in these indemnification provisions, the potential amount of future maximum payments cannot be reasonably estimated. To date we have incurred minimal losses associated with these indemnification obligations and as a result, we have not recorded any liability in our consolidated financial statements.

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

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to, among other things, sales, gross margins, operating expenses, capital expenditures, R&D efforts and acquisitions and investments in other companies and are indicated by words or phrases such as "anticipate," "expect," "outlook," "foresee," "we believe," "we intend," and similar words or phrases. These statements are based on our current plans and expectations and involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. These forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as predictions of future events as we cannot assure you that the events or circumstances reflected in these statements will be achieved or will occur. The following are among the principal factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements: general business and economic conditions in the semiconductor industry and in various markets such as wireless, PC, displays and networks; pricing pressures and competitive factors; delays in the introduction of new products or lack of market acceptance for new products; our success in integrating acquisitions and achieving operating improvements with acquisitions; risks of international operations; legislative and regulatory changes; the outcome of legal, administrative and other proceedings that we are involved in; the results of our programs to control or reduce costs; and the general worldwide geopolitical situation. For a discussion of some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our forward-looking statements, see the discussion on Risk Factors that appears below and other risks and uncertainties detailed in this and our other reports and filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect developments or information obtained after the date hereof and disclaim any obligation to do so.

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes included in this Form 10-Q and in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 25, 2003.

- Critical Accounting Policies

We believe the following critical accounting policies are those policies that have a significant effect on the determination of our financial position and results of operations. These policies also require us to make our most difficult and subjective judgments:

1. Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue from the sale of semiconductor products upon shipment, provided title and risk of loss have passed to the customer, the amount is fixed or determinable and collection of the revenue is reasonably assured. Service revenues are recognized as the services are provided or as milestones are achieved, depending on the terms of the arrangement. We record a provision for estimated future returns at the time of shipment. Approximately 50 percent of our semiconductor product sales are currently made through distributors. We have agreements with our distributors that cover various programs, including pricing adjustments based on resales, scrap allowances and volume incentives. The revenue we record for these distribution sales is net of estimated provisions for these programs. When determining this net distribution revenue, we must make significant judgments and estimates. Our estimates are based upon historical experience rates, inventory levels in the distribution channel, current economic trends, and other related factors. To date, the actual distributor activity has been materially consistent with the provisions we have made based on our estimates. However, because of the inherent nature of estimates, there is always a risk that there could be significant differences between actual amounts and our estimates. Our financial condition and operating results are dependent on our ability to make reliable estimates and we believe that our estimates are reasonable. However, different judgments or estimates could result in variances that might be significant to reported operating results.

Intellectual property income is not classified as revenue. This income is classified as non-operating income and is recognized when the license is delivered, the fee is fixed or determinable, collection of the fee is reasonably assured and no further obligations to the other party exist.

2. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost, which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis, or market. We reduce the carrying value of inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory by an amount that is the difference between its cost and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Our products are classified as either custom, which are those products manufactured with customer-specified features or characteristics, or non-custom, which are those products that do not have customer-specified features or characteristics. We evaluate obsolescence by analyzing the inventory aging, order backlog and future customer demand on an individual product basis. If actual demand were to be substantially lower than what we have estimated, we may be required to write down inventory below the current carrying value. While our estimates require us to make significant judgments and assumptions about future events, we believe our relationships with our customers, combined with our understanding of the end-markets we serve, provide us with the ability to make reliable estimates. To date the actual amount of obsolete or unmarketable inventory has been materially consistent with previously estimated write-downs we have recorded. We also evaluate the carrying value of inventory for lower-of-cost-or-market on an individual product basis, and these evaluations are intended to identify any difference between net realizable value and standard cost. Net realizable value is determined as the selling price of the product less the estimated cost of disposal. When necessary, we reduce the carrying value of inventory to net realizable value. If actual market conditions and resulting product sales were to be less favorable than what we have projected, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

3. Impairment of Goodwill, Intangible Assets and Other Long-lived Assets

We assess the impairment of long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from their use and eventual disposition. Our long-lived assets subject to this evaluation include property, plant and equipment and amortizable intangible assets. We assess the impairment of goodwill annually in our fourth fiscal quarter and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an impairment loss has been incurred. Intangible assets other than goodwill are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be fully recoverable. Other intangible assets subject to this evaluation include developed technology we have acquired, patents and technology licenses. We are required to make judgments and assumptions in identifying those events or changes in circumstances that may trigger impairment. Some of the factors we consider include:

- Significant decrease in the market value of an asset
- Significant changes in the extent or manner for which the asset is being used or in its physical condition
- A significant change, delay or departure in our business strategy related to the asset
- Significant negative changes in the business climate, industry or economic conditions
- Current period operating losses or negative cash flow combined with a history of similar losses or a forecast that indicates continuing losses associated with the use of an asset

Our impairment evaluation of long-lived assets includes an analysis of estimated future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the assets over their remaining estimated useful lives. If the estimated future undiscounted net cash flows are insufficient to recover the carrying value of the assets over the remaining estimated useful lives, we will record an impairment loss in the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the fair value. We determine fair value based on discounted cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model. If, as a result of our analysis, we determine that our amortizable intangible assets or other long-lived assets have been impaired, we will recognize an impairment loss in the period in which the impairment is determined. Any such impairment charge could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Major factors that influence our cash flow analysis are our estimates for future revenue and expenses associated with the use of the asset. Different estimates could have a significant impact on the results of our evaluation.

Our impairment evaluation of goodwill is based on comparing the fair value to the carrying value of the reporting units with goodwill. The fair value of a reporting unit is measured at the business unit level using a discounted cash flow approach that incorporates our estimates of future revenues and costs for those business units. Reporting units with goodwill include our wireless, displays, power management and data conversion business units, which are operating segments within our Analog reportable segment, our Enterprise Networking business unit, which is a separate reportable segment and our device connectivity business unit, which is an operating segment included in "All Others." Our estimates are consistent with the plans and estimates that we are using to manage the underlying businesses. If we fail to deliver new products for these business units, or if the products fail to gain expected market acceptance, or market conditions for these businesses fail to sustain improvement, our revenue and cost forecasts may not be achieved and we may incur charges for goodwill impairment, which could be significant and could have a material adverse effect on our net equity and results of operations.

4. Deferred Income Taxes

We determine deferred tax liabilities and assets based on the future tax consequences that can be attributed to net operating loss and credit carryovers and differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, using the tax rate expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. The recognition of deferred tax assets is reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that the tax benefits will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets depends upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. We consider past performance, expected future taxable income and prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the amount of the valuation allowance. Our forecast of expected future taxable income is based over those future periods that we believe can be reasonably estimated. Changes in market conditions that differ materially from our current expectations and changes in future tax laws in the U.S. and international jurisdictions may cause us to change our judgments of future taxable income. These changes, if any, may require us to adjust our existing tax valuation allowance higher or lower than the amount we have recorded.

- Overview

During the first half of fiscal 2004, we continued to take steps consistent with the objectives of the strategic profit-improvement actions that were first announced in February 2003. In late August 2003, we completed the exit and sale of our information appliance business, consisting primarily of the Geode™ family of integrated processor products (See Note 4). In the second quarter of fiscal 2004, we completed some cost reduction activities associated with other supplemental actions that were also aimed at improving profitability. We are concentrating our R&D investments on analog capabilities and focusing on growing our analog sales and increasing our return on invested capital.

Net sales were \$473.5 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$898.3 million for the first six months of fiscal 2004. This represented increases of 12 percent from sales of \$422.3 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and 7 percent from sales of \$842.9 million for the first six months of fiscal 2003. The increases come from higher demand, particularly for power management products, as business conditions for the semiconductor industry have improved from a year ago.

We earned net income of \$65.8 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$95.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2004. This compares to net income of \$6.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and \$7.5 million in the first six months of fiscal 2003. This improvement in net results was driven by higher gross margin on increased sales and reduced operating expenses achieved from the implementation of the strategic profit-improvement actions launched in February 2003.

Net income included special items of \$6.0 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$18.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2004. The special items for the second quarter include charges for certain cost reduction actions completed during the quarter (See Note 4). Special items in the first six months of fiscal 2004 included charges of \$12.6 million for cost reduction actions and the exit and sale of the information appliance business, which were recorded in the first fiscal quarter (See Note 4). Net income in the first six months of fiscal 2004 also included a \$1.9 million charge (including a tax effect of \$0.2 million) for the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle as a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" (See Note 5). In comparison, net income for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2003

included a special item of \$0.7 million for an in-process R&D charge related to the acquisition in the second quarter of fiscal 2003 of DigitalQuake.

- Sales

The following discussion is based on our operating segments described in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 25, 2003.

The Analog segment, which represents 80 percent of our total sales, recorded increases in sales of 20 percent for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and 11 percent for the first six months of fiscal 2004 compared to the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003. The increases in Analog segment sales were largely attributable to increasing content of analog semiconductors in a variety of electronic products, including consumer products such as cellular phones, PDA's and other portable devices. The increases were driven by higher volume as unit shipments increased 27 percent for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and 16 percent for the first six months of fiscal 2004 over the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003. At the same time, average selling prices declined 6 percent in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and 4 percent in the first six months of fiscal 2004 from the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003. The decline in average selling prices came from a shift in unit mix toward lower priced, higher margin products, as well as some modest price declines. These lower priced, higher margin products include a variety of high performance analog products offered in very small form factors, made possible by our advanced chip-packaging technologies. Notwithstanding the shift in average selling prices, our gross margin percentage improved in fiscal 2004 compared fiscal 2003. Within the Analog segment, sales of power management products led the growth in sales with increases of 58 percent for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and 48 percent for the first six months of fiscal 2004 over sales for the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003. Applications for wireless handsets largely drove the sales growth in power management products. In addition, sales of audio and application-specific wireless products (including radio frequency building blocks) increased by 39 percent and 35 percent, respectively, over sales in the second quarter of fiscal 2003. Sales of these products for the first six months of fiscal 2004 increased 23 percent and 17 percent, respectively, over sales for the first six months of fiscal 2003.

The Geode™ family of integrated processor products, the primary component of the Information Appliance segment, was sold to Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. in late August 2003 as part of our disposition of the information appliance business (See Note 4). As a result, the remaining aggregated operating segments that were in our Information Appliance reportable segment no longer meet the requirements of a reportable segment and beginning in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 are included in "All Other."

In connection with the sale transaction to AMD (See Note 4), we also entered into a separate supply agreement where we will manufacture product for AMD at prices specified under the terms of the agreement, which we believe approximate market prices. Sales of these products to AMD are included as a part of our foundry business unit and is a separate operating segment included in "All Other."

- Gross Margin

Gross margin as a percentage of sales was 50 percent for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and 49 percent for the first six months of fiscal 2004. This compares to 43 percent for each of the comparable periods of fiscal 2003. The increase comes primarily from higher factory utilization, as well as a net improvement in product mix. Wafer fabrication capacity utilization during the first six months of fiscal 2004 was 90 percent, based on wafer starts, compared to 68 percent for the first six months of fiscal 2003 when production activity was lower under weaker business conditions.

- Research and Development

Our research and development expenses were \$83.2 million, or 18 percent of sales, for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$175.3 million, or 20 percent of sales, for the first six months of fiscal 2004. This represents decreases of 22 percent from the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and 20 percent from the first six months of fiscal 2003. R&D expenses were \$107.1 million, or 25 percent of sales, for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and \$217.8 million, or 26 percent of sales, for the first six months of fiscal 2003. Lower R&D expenses reflect the impact of actions we initially launched in February 2003 to reduce our R&D as a percent of sales. These actions included exits of businesses, headcount reductions and restructuring of a licensing agreement with TSMC. Ongoing R&D spending is now heavily focused on our analog products and our underlying analog capabilities. Total company spending through the first six months of fiscal 2004 for new product development was down 14 percent, and for process and support technology was down 39 percent, from the first six months of fiscal 2003 primarily due to reduced spending in the business areas we have exited. Although R&D spending is down as a whole and as a percent of sales, we

continue to invest in the development of new analog and mixed-signal technology-based products for applications such as wireless handsets, displays, notebook PCs, other portable devices and other applications requiring analog technology.

- Selling, General and Administrative

Our selling, general and administrative expenses were \$72.8 million, or 15 percent of sales, for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$141.2 million, or 16 percent of sales, for the first six months of fiscal 2004. This represents increases of 7 percent from the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and 2 percent from the first six months of fiscal 2003. SG&A expenses were \$68.3 million, or 16 percent of sales, for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 and \$138.2 million, or 16 percent of sales, for the first six months of fiscal 2003. The increase in SG&A expenses was mainly due to higher costs in the second quarter of fiscal 2004 related to employee compensation and benefits, as well as some incremental costs for outside services. Although SG&A expenses were up in the second quarter, we are continuing to focus on controlling headcount and discretionary spending consistent with our profit improvement objectives.

- Interest Income and Interest Expense

For the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2004, we earned net interest income of \$2.5 million and \$5.6 million, compared to \$3.6 million and \$7.7 million for the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003. This decrease was due to lower average interest rates on lower average cash balances. Our cash balances were lower as a result of the repurchase of 12.7 million shares of our common stock for \$400.0 million. Offsetting interest expense was lower during fiscal 2004 compared to fiscal 2003 as we continued to reduce our outstanding debt balances.

- Other Income (Expense), Net

The components of our other income (expense), net are primarily derived from our investments and intellectual property licensing activities. We recorded other expense, net, of \$2.7 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and other income, net, of \$2.8 million for the first six months of fiscal 2004. This compared to other expense, net, of \$0.4 million and \$1.9 million for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2003. The components of other expense, net, for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 include a \$0.7 million gain from sale of investments, offset by a \$2.9 million charge for our share in net losses of equity-method investments and \$0.5 million of other miscellaneous losses. Net intellectual property income for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 was immaterial. The components of other expense, net, for the second quarter of fiscal 2003 included \$2.5 million of net intellectual property income, offset by a \$0.2 million net loss from the write down of investments, a \$2.5 million charge for our share in net losses of equity-method investments and \$0.2 million of other miscellaneous losses. For the first six months of fiscal 2004, other income, net, included \$8.0 million of net intellectual property income and a \$3.0 million gain from the sale of an investment, partially offset by a \$7.7 million charge for our share in net losses of equity-method investments and \$0.5 million of other miscellaneous losses. For the first six months of fiscal 2003, other expense, net, included \$4.1 million of net intellectual property income and a \$0.5 million net gain from sale of investments, offset by a \$6.1 million charge for our share in net losses of equity-method investments and \$0.4 million of other miscellaneous losses.

- Income Tax Expense

We recorded income tax expense of \$9.0 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2004 and \$13.3 million for the first six months of fiscal 2004 on income before taxes and cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle. This compares to income tax expense of \$2.0 million and \$5.0 million for the corresponding periods of fiscal 2003, when our income was much lower. The fiscal 2004 estimated annual effective tax rate is 12 percent. Fiscal 2004 tax expense consists primarily of U.S. alternative minimum tax and non-U.S. income taxes. The fiscal 2003 tax expense represents non-U.S. income taxes on international income. We did not incur U.S. income taxes in fiscal 2003.

- Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the first six months of fiscal 2004, cash and cash equivalents decreased \$288.7 million compared to an increase of \$5.1 million in the first six months of fiscal 2003. The primary factors contributing to these changes are described below:

We generated cash from operating activities of \$162.6 million for the first six months of fiscal 2004 compared to \$99.2 million for the first six months of fiscal 2003. Cash was generated from operating activities because net income, after adjusting for noncash items (primarily depreciation and amortization), was greater than

the negative impact that came from changes in working capital components. The negative changes in working capital components for fiscal 2004 come primarily from increases in receivables and inventories combined with decreases in accounts payable and accrued expenses. Cash from operating activities for the first six months of fiscal 2003 was also generated because net income for that period, after adjusting for noncash items (primarily depreciation and amortization), was greater than the negative impact from changes in working capital components.

Our investing activities used cash of \$169.6 million in the first six months of fiscal 2004, compared to \$110.0 million used in the first six months of fiscal 2003. Major uses of cash in fiscal 2004 included investment in property, plant and equipment of \$99.0 million, primarily for machinery and equipment, and net purchases of available-for-sale securities of \$72.7 million. Major uses of cash in the first six months of fiscal 2003 included investment in property, plant and equipment of \$98.3 million, primarily for machinery and equipment, and the acquisition of DigitalQuake for \$11.0 million, net of cash acquired.

Our financing activities used cash of \$281.7 million in the first six months of fiscal 2004 while generating cash of \$15.9 million in the first six months of fiscal 2003. The primary use of cash in the first six months of fiscal 2004 came from our repurchase of 12.7 million shares of our common stock for \$400.0 million. A portion (7.5 million shares) of the repurchase was transacted directly with a major financial institution and the remainder in the open market. This was partially offset by proceeds of \$120.1 million from the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans. The primary source of cash for the first six months of fiscal 2003 was from the issuance of common stock under employee benefit plans of \$19.4 million, which was slightly offset by a \$3.5 million repayment of our outstanding debt balances.

We foresee continuing cash outlays for plant and equipment in fiscal 2004, with our primary focus on extending capacity and capabilities at our existing sites. We are continuing with the construction of an assembly and test facility in China that was begun in fiscal 2003 as part of our effort to increase assembly and test capacity, as well as expand our business presence in Asian markets. We currently expect our fiscal 2004 capital expenditure amount to be greater than the fiscal 2003 amount. However, we continue to manage capital expenditures in light of business conditions. We expect existing cash and investment balances, together with existing lines of credit, to be sufficient to finance planned capital investments in fiscal 2004 and the following twelve months.

Our cash and investment balances are dependent on continued collection of customer receivables and the ability to sell inventories. Although we have not experienced major problems with our customer receivables, significant declines in overall economic conditions could lead to deterioration in the quality of customer receivables. In addition, major declines in financial markets would likely cause reductions in our cash equivalents and marketable investments.

The following table provides a summary of the effect on liquidity and cash flows from our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of November 23, 2003:

(In Millions)	Fiscal Year:					2009 and thereafter	Total
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008		
Contractual obligations:							
Debt obligations	\$ 0.5	\$21.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.4
Noncancellable operating leases	10.5	16.9	13.3	11.4	8.9	8.3	69.3
Purchase obligations under:							
CAD software licensing Agreements	2.8	20.1	9.0	7.7	-	-	39.6
Fairchild manufacturing Agreement	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	4.1
Other	0.7	1.5	0.8	-	-	-	3.0
Total	\$ 18.6	\$60.4	\$23.1	\$19.1	\$ 8.9	\$ 8.3	\$138.4
Commercial Commitments:							
Standby letters of credit under bank multicurrency agreement	\$ 8.6	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 8.6

In addition, as of November 23, 2003, capital purchase commitments were \$46.8 million.

- Outlook

Although overall economic conditions continue to be somewhat difficult to predict, demand levels for the first half of fiscal 2004 strengthened as we have seen market conditions in the semiconductor industry improve from a year ago. New orders for our fiscal 2004 second quarter grew substantially over the preceding quarter. The improvement was driven by higher seasonal demand for notebook PCs and wireless handsets, as well as strong order activity from our distribution channel. We saw improvement throughout the quarter in the weekly run rate of total orders, including turns orders, which are orders received with delivery requested in the same quarter. Our opening 13-week backlog entering the third quarter of fiscal 2004 is higher than it was entering the second quarter of fiscal 2004. However, we anticipate turns orders in the third quarter to be seasonally lower than the level achieved in the second quarter due to lower build activity that typically occurs in the post-holiday timeframe. In addition, since our fiscal year ends on the last Sunday of May, fiscal 2004 is a 53-week year. Our third fiscal quarter includes 14 weeks instead of the normal 13 weeks. Considering all factors, including those discussed above, we expect sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2004 to be 3 to 5 percent above the fiscal 2004 second quarter. However, if the anticipated level of turns orders is not achieved or the rate of new orders declines, we may not be able to achieve this increase. We also anticipate gross margin percentage in the third quarter of fiscal 2004 to be higher by ½ to 1 percentage point from gross margin achieved in the fiscal 2004 second quarter. Because wafer fabrication utilization should continue running at high levels during the third quarter, we anticipate that we will improve the mix and the overall pricing of the products we sell. However, the mix of available product may not exactly match the mix of product requested on a short-term basis.

In late August 2003, we completed the exit and sale of our information appliance business, representing a key step in a series of profit-improvement actions initially launched in February 2003 designed to improve our return on investment and streamline our cost structure. In the second quarter, we completed some cost reduction activities associated with other supplemental actions that were consistent with the objectives of our overall profit-improvement action plans. Our operating expenses, consisting of R&D and SG&A, have benefited from these actions. This will be partially offset by incremental programs, as well as certain external factors such as foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. For the third quarter of fiscal 2004, we anticipate that operating expenses will range from \$155-\$160 million which is relatively consistent with the amounts recorded in the recent second quarter. We expect our investment in property, plant and equipment in total for fiscal 2004 to be greater than fiscal 2003. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources."

- Risk Factors

Conditions inherent in the semiconductor industry cause periodic fluctuations in our operating results. Rapid technological change and frequent introduction of new technology leading to more complex and integrated products characterize the semiconductor industry. The result is a cyclical environment with short product life cycles, price erosion and high sensitivity to the overall business cycle. Substantial capital and R&D investment are also required to support products and manufacturing processes. We have experienced in the past and expect to experience in the future periodic fluctuations in our operating results. Shifts in product mix toward, or away from, higher margin products can also have a significant impact on our operating results. As a result of these and other factors, our financial results can fluctuate significantly from period to period.

Our business will be harmed if we are unable to compete successfully in our markets. Competition in the semiconductor industry is intense. Our major competitors include Texas Instruments, ST Microelectronics, Maxim, Analog Devices and Linear Technology that sell competing products into some of the same markets that we target. Competition is based on design and quality of products, product performance, price and service, with the relative importance of these factors varying among products and markets.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully in the future against existing or new competitors or that our operating results will not be adversely affected by increased price competition. We may also compete with some of our customers in certain markets, such as displays and wireless handsets.

The wireless handset market continues to be important to our future growth plans. New products are being developed to address new features and functionality in handsets, such as color displays, advanced audio, lighting features and image capture. Due to high levels of competition, as well as complex technological requirements, there is no assurance that we will continue to be successful in this targeted market. Although the worldwide handset market is large, near-term growth trends are uncertain and difficult to predict with accuracy. Delayed introduction of next-generation wireless base stations also negatively impacts potential growth in the wireless handset market.

If development of new products is delayed or market acceptance is below expectations, future operating results may be unfavorably affected. We believe that continued focused investment in research and development, especially the timely development and market acceptance of new analog products, is a key factor to our successful growth and our ability to achieve strong financial performance. Successful development and introduction of new products are critical to our ability to maintain a competitive position in the marketplace. We will continue to invest resources to develop more highly integrated solutions and building block products, both primarily based on our analog capabilities. These products will continue to be targeted towards applications such as wireless handsets, displays, notebook PCs, other portable devices and other applications that require analog.

Investments and Acquisitions. We have made and will continue to consider making strategic business investments and alliances and acquisitions we consider necessary to gain access to key technologies that we believe augment our existing technical capability or enable us to achieve faster time to market. Acquisitions and investments involve risks and uncertainties that may unfavorably impact our future financial performance. We may not be able to integrate and develop the technologies we acquire as expected. If the technology is not developed in a timely manner, we may be unsuccessful in penetrating target markets. In addition, with any acquisition there are risks that future operating results may be unfavorably affected by acquisition related costs, including in-process R&D charges and incremental R&D spending.

Expansion of our business in the Asian markets. As noted in our discussion of planned capital expenditures, as part of our efforts to expand our business presence in the Asian markets, we began construction of an assembly and test facility in China's Suzhou Industrial Park in the Jiangsu Province of China during the second quarter of fiscal 2003. We expect the facility to provide analog products quickly and cost effectively to our customers in Asia, as well as other regions as necessary. The facility will also increase our overall assembly and test capacity to support increasing product volume. Product volume increases are dependent upon customer demand. If our product volume does not increase, lower factory utilization, which results in higher manufacturing cost per unit, will unfavorably impact operating results. In addition, unexpected start-up expenses, inefficiencies and delays in the start of production in the facility may reduce expected future gross margin.

We face risks from our international operations. We conduct a substantial portion of our operations outside the United States, and our business is subject to risks associated with many factors beyond our control. These factors include:

- fluctuations in foreign currency rates;
- instability of foreign economies;
- emerging infrastructures in foreign markets;
- support required abroad for demanding manufacturing requirements;
- foreign government instability and changes; and
- U.S. and foreign laws and policies affecting trade and investment.

Although we did not experience any materially adverse effects from our foreign operations as a result of these factors in the last year, one or more of these factors has had an adverse effect on us in the past and they could adversely affect us in the future. In addition, although we try to hedge our exposure to currency exchange rate fluctuations, our competitive position relative to non-U.S. suppliers can be affected by the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against other currencies, particularly the Japanese yen and euro.

Taxes. From time to time, we have received notices of tax assessments from certain governments of countries in which we operate. These governments or other government entities may serve future notices of assessments on us and the amounts of these assessments or our failure to favorably resolve such assessments may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Current World Events. Recent unrest in the many parts of the world including the continuing hostilities in Iraq and terrorist activities worldwide have resulted in additional uncertainty on the overall state of the world economy. There is no assurance that the consequences from these events will not disrupt our operations either in the U.S. or

other regions of the world where we have operations. Although the SARS illness appears to have been contained, if it or other pandemic illness emerges in Asia, our business there could be adversely affected. The spread of such illnesses beyond Asia could also negatively impact other aspects of our operations.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Refer to Part II, Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 25, 2003 and to the subheading “Financial Market Risks” under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” on page 26 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 25, 2003 and in Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” and Note 2, “Financial Instruments,” in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of our 2003 Form 10-K. There have been no material changes from the information reported in these sections.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are intended to ensure that the information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act filings is properly and timely recorded, processed, summarized and reported. In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, our management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and that management necessarily is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Since we have investments in certain unconsolidated entities which we do not control or manage, our disclosure controls and procedures with respect to such entities are necessarily substantially more limited than those we maintain for our consolidated subsidiaries.

We have a disclosure controls committee comprised of key individuals from a variety of disciplines in the company that are involved in the disclosure and reporting process. The committee meets regularly to ensure the timeliness, accuracy and completeness of the information required to be disclosed in our filings. The committee reviewed this Form 10-Q and also met with the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to review this Form 10-Q and the required disclosures and the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), the committee performed an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the quarter covered by this report. Based on that evaluation and their supervision of and participation in the process, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Changes in internal controls.

There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In November 2000, a derivative action was filed in the U.S. District Court in Delaware against us, Fairchild Semiconductor International, Inc. and Sterling Holding Company, LLC, by Mark Levy, a Fairchild stockholder. The action was brought under Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules issued under that Act by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The plaintiff seeks disgorgement of alleged short-swing insider trading profits. We had originally acquired Fairchild common and preferred stock in March 1997 at the time we disposed of the Fairchild business. Prior to its initial public offering in August 1999, Fairchild had amended its certificate of incorporation to provide that all Fairchild preferred stock would convert automatically to common stock upon completion of the initial public offering. As a result, our shares of preferred stock converted to common stock in August 1999. Plaintiff has alleged that the acquisition of common stock through the conversion constituted an acquisition that should be "matched" against our sale in January 2000 of Fairchild common stock for purposes of computing short-swing trading profits. The action seeks to recover from us on behalf of Fairchild alleged recoverable profits of approximately \$14.1 million. In February 2002, the judge in the case granted the motion to dismiss filed by us and our co-defendants and dismissed the case, ruling that the conversion was done pursuant to a reclassification which is exempt from the scope of Section 16(b). Plaintiff appealed the dismissal of the case and upon appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the third circuit reversed the District Court's dismissal. Our petition for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court was denied in October 2003 and the case is now in discovery in the District Court. We intend to continue to contest the case through all available means.

In January 1999, a class action suit was filed against us and a number of our suppliers in California Superior Court by James Harris and other former and present employees claiming damages for personal injury. The complaint alleges that cancer and/or reproductive harm were caused to employees as a result of alleged exposure to toxic chemicals while working at our company. Plaintiffs claim to have worked at sites in Santa Clara and/or in Greenock, Scotland. In addition, one plaintiff claims to represent a class of children of company employees who allegedly sustained developmental harm as a result of alleged in utero exposure to toxic chemicals while their mothers worked at the company. Although no specific amount of monetary damages is claimed, plaintiffs seek damages on behalf of the classes for personal injuries, nervous shock, physical and mental pain, fear of future illness, medical expenses and loss of earnings and earnings capacity. At the present time, the court has required the Scottish employees to seek their remedies in Scottish courts. In November 2003, the court denied the plaintiffs' motion for certification of a medical monitoring class. Discovery in the case is proceeding and we intend to defend this action vigorously.

You should also refer to the Legal Proceedings section in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 25, 2003 and in our Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended August 24, 2003 for a description of our other existing material legal proceedings.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

- (a) National Semiconductor Corporation's Annual Meeting was held on September 26, 2003.
- (b) The following directors were elected at the meeting:

<u>DIRECTOR</u>	<u>FOR</u>	<u>AUTHORITY WITHHELD</u>
Brian L. Halla	160,596,318	5,721,278
Steven R. Appleton	158,426,073	7,891,523
Gary P. Arnold	128,260,591	38,057,005
Richard J. Danzig	157,778,606	8,538,990
Robert J. Frankenberg	157,725,312	8,592,284
E. Floyd Kvamme	162,995,966	3,321,630
Modesto A. Maidique	158,394,518	7,923,078
Edward R. McCracken	158,362,597	7,954,999

(c) The following matters were also voted on at the meeting:

(i) Proposal to approve KPMG as auditors of the Company:

FOR: 163,109,076 Against: 2,377,750 Abstain: 830,770

(ii) Proposal to approve the adoption of the 2003 Employees Stock Purchase Plan:

FOR: 161,398,815 Against: 3,952,606 Abstain: 966,175

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Second Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company as amended (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form S-3 Registration No. 33-52775, which became effective March 22, 1994); Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation dated September 30, 1994 (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 Registration No. 333-09957, which became effective August 12, 1996); Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation dated September 22, 2000 (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 Registration No. 333-48424, which became effective October 23, 2000).
- 3.2 By Laws of the Company, as amended effective October 30, 2001. (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Form 10-K for the year ended May 26, 2002 filed August 16, 2002).
- 4.1 Form of Common Stock Certificate (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form S-3 Registration No. 33-48935, which became effective October 5, 1992).
- 4.2 Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed August 10, 1988); First Amendment to the Rights Agreement dated as of October 31, 1995 (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed December 11, 1995); Second Amendment to the Rights Agreement dated as of December 17, 1996 (incorporated by reference from the Exhibits to our Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed January 17, 1997).
- 31. Rule 13a - 14(a)/15d - 14(a) Certifications
- 32. Section 1350 Certifications

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

During the quarter ended November 23, 2003, we filed the following reports on Form 8-K:

- 1. A report on Form 8-K was filed on September 4, 2003 furnishing to the Securities and Exchange Commission as part of Regulation FD disclosure our press release issued on September 4, 2003 announcing our earnings for the quarter ended August 24, 2003. The news release contained Financial Statements consisting of Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations, Balance Sheets and Statements of Cash Flows prepared in accordance with GAAP. Certain operating results information which was not prepared in accordance with GAAP was also included in the press release.
- 2. A report on Form 8-K was filed on September 10, 2003 reporting as Regulation FD disclosure that we had purchased approximately 7.5 million shares of our stock pursuant to the buy-back

program we had previously announced. The press release announcing the purchase was included in the Form 8-K. No financial statements were included in the Form 8-K.

3. A report on Form 8-K was filed on November 6, 2003 reporting as Regulation FD disclosure that we had made an upward revision of our revenue outlook for the second quarter of fiscal 2004. The press release announcing the revision was included in the Form 8-K. No financial statements were included in the Form 8-K.

SIGNATURE

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

NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION

Date: January 5, 2004

\s\ Robert E. DeBarr

Robert E. DeBarr
Controller
Signing on behalf of the registrant and as principal
accounting officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Brian L. Halla, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of National Semiconductor Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 5, 2004

\s\ Brian L. Halla

Brian L. Halla
President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Lewis Chew, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of National Semiconductor Corporation;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: January 5, 2004

\\s\ Lewis Chew

Lewis Chew
Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief
Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of National Semiconductor Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended November 23, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Brian L. Halla, President and Chief Executive Officer for the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: January 5, 2004

\s\ Brian L. Halla

Brian L. Halla
President and Chief Executive Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C SECTION 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of National Semiconductor Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ended November 23, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Lewis Chew, Senior Vice President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer for the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: January 5, 2004

\s\ Lewis Chew

Lewis Chew
Senior Vice President, Finance and
Chief Financial Officer