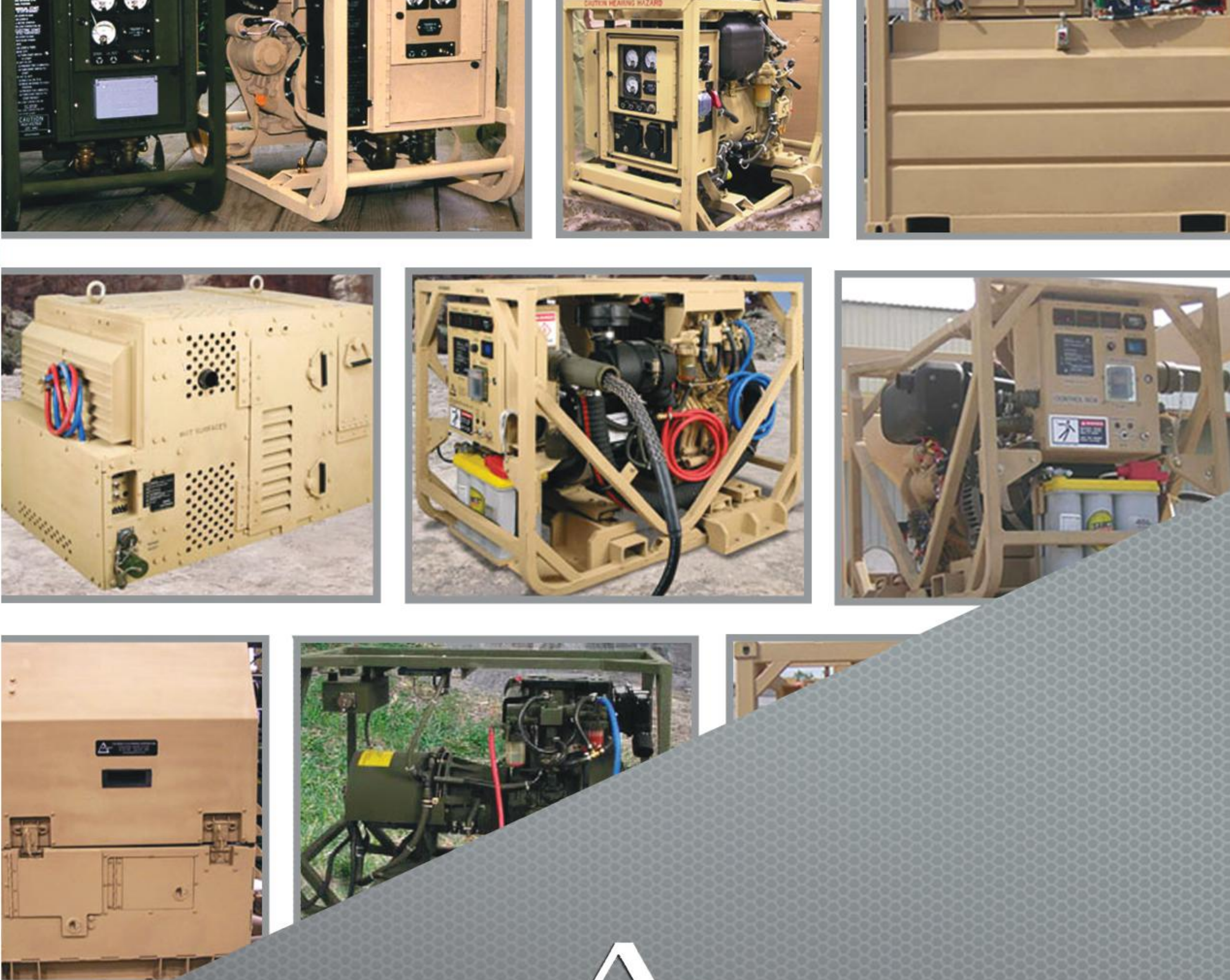

THE DEWEY ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

ANNUAL REPORT

2015

To Our Fellow Shareholders:

This year a portion of revenue shifted from our traditional 2 kilowatt generator to products related to our 2013 acquisition of certain asserts, rights of manufacture and intellectual property from Goodman Ball Incorporated. Although continuing losses are not good news, this does represent a positive diversification within the currently challenging economic environment for the military market.

Revenues in fiscal year 2015 were $94,844 higher as compared to fiscal year 2014.

The Company earned a gross profit of $1,734,772 or 27% of revenues for fiscal year 2015 compared to a gross profit of $1,693,315 or 26% of revenues for fiscal year 2014. However, there was a net loss of $120,060 for 2015 as compared to $96,900 for 2014. Please see the included Form 10-K for additional information.

On behalf of our directors and officers, I would like to thank our customers for their trust in us, our shareholders for their continued support, and our employees for their hard work and dedication.

John Dewey

President/CEO

The Dewey Electronics Corporation

27 Muller Rd., Oakland, NJ 07436

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

FORM 10-K

|X| ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 or 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

| | TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to .

Commission file number 0-2892

THE DEWEY ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW YORK (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	13-1803974 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
27 Muller Road, Oakland, New Jersey (Address of principal executive offices)	07436 Zip Code

201-337-4700
(Registrant’s telephone number, including area code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:
Common stock, $.01 par value
(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. ___ Yes __X_ No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. ____Yes __X_ No

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. __X_ Yes ___ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). _X_ Yes ____ No.

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant’s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. __X__

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ___	Accelerated filer ___
Non-accelerated filer ___ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company __X_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act): Yes ___ No _X__.

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter: $ 1,983,055 at December 31, 2014.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant’s classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: 1,362,031 shares of common stock, par value $.01 per share, at September 22, 2015.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference in Part III.

THE DEWEY ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

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PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

The Dewey Electronics Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the State of New York in 1955. Located in Oakland, New Jersey, the Company is a systems oriented military electronics development, design and manufacturing organization with a focus on compact diesel power generation solutions. The Company's principal products are electronic and electromechanical systems manufactured primarily for the Armed Forces of the United States, which the Company provides as a prime contractor or as a subcontractor for the Department of Defense.

Approximately 61% of the Company's revenues are derived from the production of diesel operated tactical generators and associated hardware and electronics which are sold to various agencies of the U.S. Government and other defense contractors. The balance of the Company's revenues are derived from orders for spare parts and other electro-mechanical systems and from research and development contracts. Included in this other business is speed and measurement instrumentation primarily for the U.S. Navy and other prime contractors such as shipbuilders. Orders are also received for replacement parts and equipment for previous Company contracts with the Department of Defense as well as other projects performed as a subcontractor and for product lines acquired from Goodman Ball Incorporated ("Goodman Ball") late in fiscal 2013. The Company previously had a long-term Government contract to produce 2kW generator sets, and has also had various long-term contracts to provide the U.S. Navy with various equipment.

The Company has been the sole source producer of the 2kW diesel operated tactical generator set for the Department of Defense since 1997. Its initial contract was awarded by the U.S. Army in 1996 and final deliveries were made under that award in March 2002. Deliveries were made to the various branches of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The initial contract was replaced in September 2001 by a new ten-year indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract to provide the U.S. Army and other Department of Defense Agencies with this same 2kW diesel operated generator set. This contract expired on November 30, 2013. A small number of generators sets were delivered under this contract in fiscal 2014 for orders placed prior to the contract's expiration. The total amount of orders under the September 2001 contract delivered through November 30, 2013 amounted to approximately $51 million.

The Company engaged in negotiations with the U.S. Army for a new three year, sole source, indefinite quantity, indefinite delivery, contract to produce 2kW generators, however, on May 1, 2014 the Company was notified that the U.S. Army no longer intended to award the new contract. The Company anticipates that the Government will continue to require the Company's 2kW generators, however, we are unable to predict whether, when, or to what extent the Government will place orders for these generators. On May 6, 2014, the United States General Services Administration awarded the Company a five year contract to make the Company's 2kW generator sets available for purchase for national defense purposes by the Department of Defense and other branches of the U.S. Government on the GSA.gov website or by individual "Purchase Orders". The Company also continues to work to make these generators available through other sales channels.

The Company expenses its research and development costs as incurred. These costs consist primarily of salaries and material costs. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company expensed $3,071 and $19,536, respectively, of research and development costs. Research and development projects performed under contracts for customers are billed to the customer and are recorded as contract costs as incurred.

Compliance with Federal, state and local environmental provisions has had no material effect upon capital expenditures, income or the competitive position of the Company. In addition, there are no material capital expenditures anticipated for environmental compliance.

As of September 22, 2015 the Company had a work force of 31 employees, consisting of 26 fulltime employees of the Company, 4 part-time employees of the Company, and 1 temporary employee. Fluctuations in the work force during the year generally result from uneven contract requirements and variations in the mix of products.

Revenues and earnings for orders for replacement parts and other short term business are recorded when deliveries of product are made and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is probable.

Revenues and estimated earnings under long-term defense contracts (including research and development contracts) are recorded using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, measured as the percentage of costs incurred to estimated total costs of each contract. These calculations require management to estimate the cost to complete open orders. Changes between those estimates and the actual cost of completion of delivery orders impact the revenue recognition in each reporting period. Estimates are adjusted as necessary on a quarterly basis. For research and development contracts total costs incurred are compared to total expected costs for each contract. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company had no uncompleted contracts on which revenue has been recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

For those contracts where revenue has been recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Although raw materials are generally available from a number of suppliers, the Company is at times dependent upon a specific supplier or a limited number of suppliers of material for a particular contract. As of the filing of this Annual Report, the Company's principal suppliers are: Goodman Ball Inc. ("Goodman Ball"), Martin Diesel Inc., Dependable Precision Mfg. Inc., and Midwest Filtration Company. The Company has occasionally experienced some temporary delays in the receipt of raw materials in the past. Such delays have not had a material adverse effect on operations. The Company cannot, however, provide any assurances that future delays, if any, will not have a material adverse effect.

Reference is made to Item 7 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

You should carefully consider the information described below, together with all of the other information included in this Annual Report. The following operational risks and uncertainties are not the only ones we face however they are the ones our management believes are material. If any of the following risks actually materialize, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be harmed. This Annual Report contains statements that are forward-looking. These statements are based on current expectations and assumptions that are subject to risks and uncertainties such as those listed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report, which, among others, should be considered in evaluating our future performance.

Liquidity

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Company had a net loss of approximately $120,000 and net cash outflows from operations of approximately $101,000. Net cash outflows from operations were principally due to the net loss and increases in inventories and accounts receivable, and were partly offset by increases in accrued expenses and accrued pension expense. The Company believes that the Company's current cash and its line of credit, which currently expires November 30, 2015, combined with progress payments as well as billings at the time of delivery of products, will be sufficient to support short-term liquidity requirements, working capital needs and capital expenditures at their current or expected levels. However, if our performance expectations fall short (including our failure to generate expected levels of sales) or our expenses exceed expectations, or if the commitment under the line of credit becomes unavailable, we may need to secure additional financing and/or reduce our expenses to continue our operations. Our failure to do so would have a material adverse impact on our prospects and financial condition. There can be no assurance that any contemplated additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If required, we believe we would be able to reduce our expenses to a sufficient level to continue to operate as a going concern.

See “Financing Activities” below in this Item 1 and in Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information regarding the Company’s line of credit.

The Company’s Dependence on Government Defense Business and the 2kW Program

Virtually all of our revenues are derived from Government defense business, which is comprised of business with the U.S. Department of Defense or with other Government contractors. Historically, our Government defense business has consisted of long-term contracts and short-term orders such as for replacement parts. The loss of substantial Government business would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Historically, a substantial portion of the Company’s revenues have been dependent upon a large single program, most recently the production of 2kW generator sets. We continue to explore additional sources of revenue to reduce our dependence on single programs but cannot give any assurances that these efforts will be successful or, if successful, when they will be achieved. See Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Company Strategy for additional information regarding Company strategy.

As discussed above, the Company’s 2kW contract expired on November 30, 2013. The Company anticipates that the Government will continue to require the Company’s 2kW generators, however, we are unable to predict whether, when, or to what extent the Government will place orders for these generators.

Supplier Concentration Risks

During fiscal year 2015, no suppliers accounted for 10% or more of material purchases. See Note 1-B of the Notes to the Financial Statements. We purchase components pursuant to purchase orders and do not have long-term contracts with any vendors. While there may be some temporary delays, problems regarding source and availability of raw materials have had no material adverse effect on operations. However, we cannot give any assurances that these sources of supply will continue to be available to us or, if any or all of these sources are not available to us when we need them to be available, that the Company will be able to implement alternative sources of supply without undue delay or expense.

Risks Associated with Government Defense Contracting; Competition

The Government defense business is subject to changes in military procurement policies and objectives and to Government budgetary constraints. Periods of heightened national security and war, as well as changes in the Congress and/or the White House, have often introduced new priorities and demands, external delays, and increased uncertainty into the defense contracting marketplace. In addition, the Department of Defense budgeting process has an extended timeframe. The process of including expenditures in this budget could take a minimum of 12 to 24 months.

A significant reduction in Department of Defense spending at the federal level known as “sequestration” went into effect in March of 2013. Sequestration has resulted in a contraction of spending across the Department of Defense and has also created uncertainty in our customers about the continuation of funding and about initiating new programs. This uncertainty has led to a far larger reduction in actual spending than the legislated reduction, primarily due to delays in contract awards and the reduction or elimination of some programs. Since the Company derives virtually all its revenues from Government defense business, any delays in contract awards would significantly and adversely affect our future revenues and liquidity. These factors are contributing to a more difficult and more challenging business environment. This uncertainty as well as the reduction in overall government spending has continued through this Government fiscal year, ending September 30, 2015, and we can give no assurances that this uncertainty or reduction in spending will end after such fiscal year.

Approval of the Department of Defense budget does not guarantee that budgeted expenditures will actually be made and, in particular, that we will receive an award or order for a product. Among other things, we bid for this business in competition with many defense contractors, including firms that are larger in size and have greater financial resources than we have. Moreover, we believe that there has been competition in part of the market for generator sets, from a larger 3kW generator set that operates more quietly than our 2kW model. However, this 3kW generator set does not compete in the ‘man-portable’ segment of the market since it is twice as heavy.

All of our contracts with the Government are subject to the standard provision for termination at the convenience of the Government.

Financing Activities

The Company has a $500,000 line of credit with TD Bank, NA, which expires on November 30, 2015. In the event that this line of credit is not renewed on terms acceptable to the Company, the Company may have to take actions to address this situation, including but not limited to, seeking other financing sources (though no assurances can be given that such financing can be obtained or, if obtained, the timing thereof). See “Financing Activities” in Item 7 – Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's 49,200 square foot facility at 27 Muller Road, Oakland, New Jersey, is located on 90 acres of land owned by the Company and was constructed in 1981. This facility houses the Company’s executive offices and manufacturing operations. Approximately 90% of this facility is being utilized for production (one shift), staging and storage.

As described in Item 1 above, the Company has a line of credit with TD Bank, NA. As of the date of this Annual Report the Company has $500,000 of outstanding borrowings against this line of credit. Any loans drawn under the line of credit are secured by a first lien on all of the Company’s accounts receivable, machinery, equipment, other personal property and a Commercial Mortgage Security Agreement on the Company’s real property.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no material pending legal or environmental proceedings against or in favor of the Company.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANTS'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is traded over-the-counter under the symbol "DEWY".

The table below sets forth the high and low market prices of the Company's common stock for each quarter during the last two fiscal years.

	Quarterly Common Stock Price Range			
	Fiscal Year 2015		Fiscal Year 2014	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter	$ 2.39	$ 2.21	$ 1.90	$ 1.55
2nd Quarter	2.33	2.05	2.00	1.70
3rd Quarter	2.45	2.02	2.30	2.00
4th Quarter	2.40	2.05	2.28	2.10

Price information is based on over-the-counter market quotations, which reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

There were no dividends declared or paid during fiscal years 2015 and 2014. The Company has no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

The number of holders of record of the Company's common stock as of September 22, 2014 was 267.

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's Financial Statements, including the related notes thereto, appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report. Certain statements in this report may be deemed "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All statements, other than statements of historical fact that address activities, events or developments that the Company or management intends, expects, projects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such statements are based upon certain assumptions and assessments made by management of the Company in light of its experience and its perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes to be appropriate. The forward-looking statements included in this report are also subject to a number of material risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to economic, governmental, competitive and technological factors affecting the Company's operations, markets, products, services and prices and specifically, the factors discussed below under "Company Strategy" and in Item 1 above (Business – Operational Risks). Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results, developments and business decisions may differ from those envisaged by such forward-looking statements.

The Company's operating cycle is long-term and includes various types of products and varying delivery schedules. Accordingly, results of a particular period or period-to-period comparisons of recorded revenues and earnings may not be indicative of future operating results. The following comparative analysis should be viewed in this context.

Business Environment

A significant reduction in Department of Defense spending at the federal level known as "sequestration" went into effect in March of 2013. Sequestration has resulted in a contraction of spending across the Department of Defense and has also created uncertainty in our customers about the continuation of funding and about initiating new programs. This uncertainty has led to a far larger reduction in actual spending than the legislated reduction, primarily due to delays in contract awards and the reduction or elimination of some programs. Since the Company derives virtually all its revenues from Government defense business, any delays in contract awards would significantly and adversely affect our future revenues and liquidity. These factors are contributing to a more difficult and more challenging business environment. This uncertainty as well as the reduction in overall government spending has continued through this Government fiscal year, ending September 30, 2015, and we can give no assurances that this uncertainty or reduction in spending will end after such fiscal year.

Results of Operations

The Company's fiscal year ends on June 30. Accordingly, all references to years in this Management's Discussion refer to the fiscal year ended June 30 of the indicated year. Also, when referred to herein, operating profit means net sales less operating expenses.

Revenues

Revenues and earnings for orders for replacement parts and other short term business are recorded when deliveries of product are made and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is probable.

Revenues and estimated earnings under long-term defense contracts (including research and development contracts) are recorded using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, measured as the percentage of costs incurred to estimated total costs of each contract. These calculations require management to estimate the cost to complete open orders. Changes between those estimates and the actual cost of completion of delivery orders impact the revenue recognition in each reporting period. Estimates are adjusted as necessary on a quarterly basis. For research and development contracts total costs incurred are compared to total expected costs for each contract. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company had no uncompleted contracts on which revenue has been recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

For those contracts where revenue has been recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Revenues in fiscal year 2015 were $94,844 higher when compared to fiscal year 2014. The higher total for fiscal 2015 was primarily the result of an increase in revenues for replacement parts and short-term orders,(including equipment and replacement parts from product lines acquired from Goodman Ball), when compared with fiscal 2014, which was partly offset by a decrease in demand for generator sets by the U.S. Government and other Government contractors.

In fiscal year 2015, production efforts to provide the Armed Forces and other Government contractors with diesel operated tactical generator sets provided approximately 61% of revenues compared to approximately 70% in fiscal year 2014. Replacement parts and other short-term business provided approximately 39% of revenues in fiscal year 2015 and approximately 29% of revenues in fiscal year 2014. Customer funded research and development efforts provided less than 1% of revenues in fiscal 2015 and approximately 1% of revenues in fiscal 2014.

The Company experiences variable amounts of material receipts from time to time during the normal course of business. Material receipts are dependent upon the receipt of orders, project requirements and vendor delivery schedules. As the Company uses the percentage-of-completion method of accounting to record revenues on certain long-term contracts, material costs have an impact upon recorded revenues (see Note 1-A, Revenue Recognition of the Notes to Financial Statements).

The aggregate value of the Company’s backlog of sales orders was approximately $3.2 million on June 30, 2015 and approximately $3.4 million on June 30, 2014. It is estimated that most of the present backlog will be billed during the next 12 months and recognized as fiscal year 2016 revenues.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is affected by a variety of factors including, among other items, sales volume, product mix, product pricing, and product costs.

The Company earned a gross profit of $1,734,772 or 26% of revenues for fiscal year 2015 compared to a gross profit of $1,693,315 or 26% of revenues for fiscal year 2014. The higher gross profit for fiscal year 2015 was the result of an increase in the proportion of higher margin sales of modified generator sets when compared to fiscal 2014, and a more favorable product mix within the Company’s replacement parts and short-term business when compared to fiscal 2014.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses for fiscal 2015 were $1,843,114 or 28% of revenues compared to $1,756,244 or 27% of revenues in fiscal 2014. The most significant increases in expense were increases in general corporate of $90,000, salaries and wages of $63,000 and consulting fees of $37,000 which were partly offset by decreases in marketing expense of $77,000, legal and professional fees of $18,000 and product development expense of approximately $16,000.

Interest Expense

The Company had interest expense of $14,107 in fiscal 2015 and interest expense of $26,799 in fiscal 2014.

Other Expense-Net

Amounts reported as other expense represent the net effect of interest income and miscellaneous items such as the sale of scrap, bank transaction fees and other like items.

Other income of $2,389 for fiscal year 2015 was comprised of scrap sales of $2,380, and a New Jersey state energy efficiency investment rebate of $5,250 partly offset by bank fees of $5,241.

Other expense of $7,172 for fiscal year 2014 was comprised of bank fees of $12,727, partly offset by scrap sales of $5,555.

Income/(Loss) Before Provision for Income Taxes

Loss before provision for income taxes for fiscal year 2015 was $120,060. For the year ended June 30, 2014 loss before provision for income taxes was $96,900.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected tax consequences of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts and for tax loss and credit carry-forwards.

A valuation allowance is provided against deferred tax assets when it is determined to be more likely than not that these amounts will not be realized.

The Company has provided a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets as it believes that it is more likely than not that it will not realize these tax attributes. The Company has approximately $1,047,000 and $126,000 of federal and state net deferred tax assets, respectively, primarily arising from net operating loss carry-forwards, which expire beginning in 2017.

Inflation

Historically, inflation has not had a material effect on net sales and revenues and on income from continuing operations. Management does not believe that inflation in fiscal year 2015 had a material effect on net sales and revenues.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, the Company’s capital expenditures, debt servicing requirements and working capital needs have been financed by cash flow from operations, progress payments on various Government contracts (based on cost incurred) and a line of credit, described under “Financing Activities” below. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had no material capital expenditure commitments. Management believes that the Company’s current cash and its line of credit, combined with progress payments as well as billings at the time of delivery of products will be sufficient to support short-term liquidity requirements, working capital needs and capital expenditures at their current or expected levels. However, if our performance expectations fall short (including our failure to generate expected levels of sales) or our expenses exceed expectations, or if the commitment under the line of credit becomes unavailable, we will need to secure additional financing and/or reduce our expenses to continue our operations. Our failure to do so would have a material adverse impact on our prospects and financial condition. There can be no assurance that any contemplated additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If required, we believe we would be able to reduce our expenses to a sufficient level to continue to operate as a going concern.

As of the date of this Annual Report the Company is in discussions with TD Bank, NA, to renew its line of credit for one year until November 30, 2016. In the event the line of credit is not renewed on terms acceptable to the Company, the Company may have to take actions to address this situation, including but not limited to, seeking other financing sources (though no assurances can be given that such financing can be obtained or, if obtained, the timing thereof.) See “Financing Activities” below.

At June 30, 2015, the Company’s working capital was $2,085,367 compared to $2,200,299 at June 30, 2014.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 2.23 to 1 at June 30, 2015 and 2.41 to 1 at June 30, 2014.

The following table is a summary of the Statements of Cash Flows in the Company’s Financial Statements:

	Years ended June 30, 2015	2014
Net cash (used in)/provided by		
Operating activities	$ (101,206)	$ (289,439)
Investing activities	(31,303)	(34,182)
Financing activities	-	482,708

Operating Activities:

Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by/(used in) operations are presented in the Statements of Cash Flows in the Company’s Financial Statements.

Net cash used in operating activities in fiscal year 2015 was comprised primarily of net loss before depreciation and amortization, a provision for an inventory reserve, increases in accounts receivable, inventories and prepaid expenses, and a decrease in accounts payable, partly offset by increases in accrued expenses and accrued pension costs.

Net cash used in operating activities in fiscal year 2014 was comprised primarily of net loss before depreciation and amortization, a provision for an inventory reserve, increases in accounts receivable and inventories, and a decrease in accrued expenses, partly offset by decreases in contract costs and estimated related profits in excess of applicable billings and prepaid expenses and increases in accounts payable and accrued pension costs.

The Company expenses its research and development costs as incurred. These costs consist primarily of salaries and material costs. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company expensed $3,071 and $19,536, respectively, of research and development costs. Research and development projects performed under contract for customers are billed to the customer and are recorded as contract costs as incurred.

Investing Activities:

During fiscal year 2015, net cash of $31,303 was used in investing activities. The entire amount was used for capital expenditures, principally for the acquisition of additional production equipment and computers.

During fiscal year 2014, net cash of $34,182 was used in investing activities. The entire amount was used for capital expenditures, principally for the acquisition of additional demonstration and test equipment and computer software.

Financing Activities:

On April 27, 2009, the Company entered into a $500,000 line of credit (the “Line of Credit”) with TD Bank, NA (the “Bank”). On November 2, 2011, the Company and the Bank entered into a modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of October 31, 2011, which reduced the maximum borrowing amount to $375,000, removed the minimum interest rate of 4.25% on outstanding borrowings and extended the Line of Credit to November 30, 2012. No other terms of the Company’s April 27, 2009 revolving term note to the Bank were changed. On November 16, 2012, the Company and the Bank entered into a further modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of November 30, 2012, which returned the maximum borrowing amount to $500,000 and extended the Line of Credit to November 30, 2013. No other terms of the Company’s revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of October 31, 2011) were changed.

On November 8, 2013, the Company and the Bank entered into a modification of the Line of Credit, effective November 15, 2013, to temporarily increase the maximum borrowing amount under the Line of Credit from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the six month period November 15, 2013 to May 15, 2014 (after which it returned to $500,000). At the same time the Company and the Bank entered into a further modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of November 30, 2013, to extend the Line of Credit to November 30, 2014. In each case, no other terms of the Company's revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of November 30, 2012) were changed.

On November 30, 2014, the Bank notified the Company that it had extended the term of the Line of Credit from November 30, 2014 to November 30, 2015. No other terms of the Company's revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of November 8, 2013) were changed.

The Line of Credit provides among other things for an annual interest rate on borrowings equal to the Bank's prime rate plus one (1.00) percent and is subject to customary representations, covenants, and default provisions in favor of the Bank. Any loans drawn under the Line of Credit are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's accounts receivable, machinery, equipment, other personal property and Commercial Mortgages on the Company's real property. The rate applicable to the Line of Credit at June 30, 2015 was approximately 4.25%. The Company has previously utilized the Line of Credit during periods of increased production requirements and (subject to renewal of the Line of Credit as described below) anticipates that it will continue to utilize this credit facility during future periods of peak production activity.

During fiscal year 2015 the Company repaid $500,000 and subsequently borrowed $500,000 under the Line of Credit and as of June 30, 2015 the Company had outstanding debt of $500,000 against the Line of Credit. For fiscal year 2015 the Company violated a financial ratio covenant. The Company has received a waiver of this technical default from the Bank.

As of the date of this Annual Report the Company is in discussions with the Bank to renew the Line of Credit for one year until November 30, 2016. In the event the Line of Credit is not renewed on terms acceptable to the Company, the Company may have to take actions to address this situation, including but not limited to, seeking other financing sources (though no assurances can be given that such financing can be obtained or, if obtained, the timing thereof).

The Company did not use any other cash in financing activities during fiscal year 2015. In fiscal year 2014 the Company made payments totaling $17,292 on an equipment financing note which was then fully repaid.

The Company owns approximately 90 acres of land and the building, which it occupies in Bergen County, New Jersey, adjacent to an interchange of Interstate Route 287. The Company is continuing to actively pursue possible methods of monetizing 68 undeveloped and unused acres of this property, by its sale and/or development. This endeavor has become more complex with the implications of New Jersey's "Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act".

The Act identifies approximately 400,000 acres of New Jersey as The Highlands Preservation Area. Pursuant to the statute, this area has the most onerous restrictions on future development. The Company's property is in this area, and further development would not be permitted without a waiver or other relief from the State. The Company continues to believe that there are strong reasons why its property should not be subject to the severe restrictions of the preservation area, and is attempting to affect a solution.

Since the Act was passed in June of 2004, the State repeatedly delayed promulgation of final regulations and a master plan. Originally expected in 2005, final regulations and a master plan were approved by the Governor on September 5, 2008. At the same time the Governor issued executive order 114 further defining the framework by which the Highlands Council, other State agencies, and both county and municipal governments are to work together. The Company believes that a regulatory environment has developed within which monetization of the land may be possible. In light of these events, the Company is actively assessing its options. However, no assurances can be given that the Company's efforts will be successful, that a satisfactory valuation will be achieved, or that resolution will be timely.

In May 2008, the Company entered into a contract to sell a small parcel of land, approximately 7 acres, for $205,000. The land is physically separated from the main parcel of the Company’s property by an interstate highway and is contained within the Highlands Preservation Area. Among other things, the sale of the land is subject to approval for development by the Highlands Commission and various state and local government agencies. Accordingly, the Company can make no assurance that the sale will be successfully consummated or, if consummated, the timing thereof.

In November 2011, the Company and the buyer extended the sales contract described above until December 31, 2012 to allow the buyer additional time to gain the required approvals for development. In recognition of the additional expense on the part of the buyer to obtain the required development approvals the Company agreed to lower the contract price of the parcel by $50,000 to $155,000. In January 2013, the Company and the buyer further extended the sales contract until December 31, 2013 to allow the buyer additional time as described above. During 2014 the buyer continued to expend its own resources on the application process and moving the project forward. In January 2015 the Company and the buyer further extended the sales contract until December 31, 2015. However, the Company can make no assurances that the required approvals will be granted, or if granted, the timing thereof.

Accounting Standards Updates Not Yet Effective

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires an entity to recognize revenue depicting the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 will also result in enhanced revenue related disclosures. ASU 2014-09 originally provided that it would be effective for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016.

In August 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-14 Revenue from Contracts with Customers- - Deferral of Effective Date, which deferred the effective adoption date of “ASU 2014-09” to apply to fiscal years and interim reporting periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2017.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-15 Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern, which provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going-concern uncertainties in the financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if “conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern.” This ASU applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" Which requires an entity to measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using LIFO or the retail inventory method. This ASU does not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. This ASU applies to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company expects to adopt this ASU when effective and is currently evaluating the effect of ASU 2015-11 on its consolidated financial statements.

Other Accounting Standards Updates not effective until after June 30, 2015 are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Company Strategy

Beginning in March of 2013 the environment for Department of Defense contracting business has changed significantly with greatly reduced spending and delays in awarding contracts. This reduced level of business opportunities directly with the U.S. Government, as well as with other Department of Defense contractors, has continued through the Government's fiscal year ending September 30, 2015, and we can give no assurances that this uncertainty or reduction in spending will end after such fiscal year. Effects of this changed environment has resulted in a 12% drop in the Company's revenues from sales of generator sets to the U.S. Government and other Government contractors for fiscal year 2015 when compared to fiscal year 2014. In this changing business environment the Company has been pursuing new opportunities through foreign military sales and an expansion of its product offerings, most notably with the acquisition of certain product lines from Goodman Ball as discussed below under "Long-Term Strategy". The results of these efforts are reflected in the composition of the Company's backlog at June 30, 2015.

The Company's June 30, 2015 backlog of approximately $3.2 million consisted of approximately $0.9 million of the Company's traditional products and approximately $2.3 million for former Goodman Ball products, with deliveries scheduled between July 2015 and July 2018. Most of these orders for former Goodman Ball products are foreign military sales with U.S. customers.

The Company also continues to work toward selling its 2kW generators through the General Services Administration's GSA.gov website (as described below) as well as through other websites and sales channels. In order to support these efforts the Company now builds generators for inventory in order to have them available for immediate delivery.

Long-Term Strategy

The Company has many years of experience in contracting with the Department of Defense and has been successful in obtaining many contracts to provide a wide array of products and services. Management believes that this experience is a significant positive competitive factor. Management is continuing to explore other areas of business with the Department of Defense, which are capable of providing stability and growth.

The Company has been focused within the market for military compact diesel power generation and is expanding its capabilities to also include power management solutions aimed at delivering power systems with high fuel efficiency that are engineered for operation in austere environments or for unattended operation over extended periods. Although no assurances can be made that this new initiative will be successful, management believes it is a strong addition to the Company's long-term strategy for growth and targeted diversification. This strategy has three parts: 1) growing the Company's profitability in areas where the Company already has a strong presence, 2) focused diversification into related markets with existing products and capabilities, and 3) further taking advantage of the Company's strengths by additional expansion into related product categories.

The Company faces competition in many areas and from companies of various sizes, capabilities and resources. Competitive factors include product quality, technology, product availability, price, and customer service. Management believes that the reputation of the Company in these areas provides a significant positive competitive factor. As part of its overall business strategy management is continuing to expand and reinforce customer awareness of the Company's current and past performance as a Department of Defense supplier, its product quality and reliability, and its historically strong customer relationships.

The Company's 10 year indefinite delivery, indefinite quantity contract with the U.S. Army to supply 2kW generator sets expired at the end of November 2013 and deliveries of orders received under this contract have been completed. The Company anticipates that the Government will continue to require the Company's 2kW generators, however we are unable to predict whether, when, or to what extent the Government will place orders for these generators. On May 6, 2014, the United States General Services Administration awarded the Company a five year contract to make the Company's 2kW generator sets available for purchase for national defense purposes by the Department of Defense and other branches of the U.S. Government on the GSA.gov website or by individual "Purchase Orders". The Company also continues to work to make these generators available through other websites and sales channels.

In approaching the second and third strategic objectives of targeted diversification, the Company is attempting to capitalize on its previous investments in technology to obtain business in related military power markets and to expand into related military product categories. Moreover, the addition of Goodman Ball products (see below) has provided significant diversification with revenue received from the U.S. Air Force and from other contractors associated with foreign military requirements.

On February 20, 2013, the Company announced the purchase of certain assets, rights of manufacture and intellectual property from Goodman Ball, a maker of military equipment based in Menlo Park, California. As part of this transaction, among other things, the Company agreed to assume responsibility to maintain certain Goodman Ball contracts with the U.S. Department of Defense that pertain to the acquired product lines, and it took possession of some of Goodman Ball's existing inventory for these product lines on a consignment basis and agreed to pay Goodman Ball as the inventory is sold to customers. The product lines acquired do not compete with existing product lines of the Company.

The Company believes that, by adding two generators to the Company's list of offerings, this transaction provides a number of opportunities relating to the first and second strategic objectives described above (growing profitability in areas where the Company already has a strong presence and expanding into related markets). At the time of the acquisition, Goodman Ball had no backlog of production orders for these generators. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 the Company had sales of $1,316,773 of these generators. If the Company is able to further capitalize on these opportunities, there could be an accretive impact in subsequent period results, however we are unable to predict whether, when or to what extent these results will be achieved.

The Company continues to act on the second strategic objective, working to expand into related power markets. Using our expertise in Direct Current power generation we have expanded our capabilities to include entire power systems integrating our traditional diesel power generation with renewable power sources, energy storage, power distribution and power management. The solutions remain man-portable or of similar scale, and management believes that our best opportunities involve austere locations or unattended operation. For example we are providing power for another company's trailer mounted military remote monitoring systems. This type of integration delivers fuel savings as compared to traditional diesel generators while also enabling the optional integration of opportunistic power sources such as solar and wind. These accomplishments build on the Company's previous accomplishments with vehicle mounted auxiliary power units, while also working with a growing group of partner companies. These activities have led to expanded business with new types of military power requirements while also increasing our technical capabilities. While no assurances can be given, Management believes that these activities can continue to expand available opportunities.

In furtherance of the third strategic objective, expanding into related military product categories, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Company utilized its experience in military-grade portable power systems to develop a new hybridized power system consisting of a DC generator, energy storage batteries, power conversion and power management for a military trailer application.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions affect the application of our accounting policies. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Our significant accounting policies are described in the Notes to the Financial Statements contained herein. Critical accounting policies and estimates are those that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods. The Company's critical accounting policies and estimates include revenue recognition on contracts and contract estimates, pensions, impairment of long-lived assets, inventory valuation, and valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Revenues and estimated earnings under long-term defense contracts (including research and development contracts) are recorded using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, measured as the percentage of costs incurred to estimated total costs of each contract. These calculations require management to estimate the cost to complete open orders. Changes between those estimates and the actual cost of completion of delivery orders impact the revenue recognition in each reporting period. Estimates are adjusted as necessary on a quarterly basis. For research and development contracts total costs incurred are compared to total expected costs for each contract. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Company had no uncompleted contracts on which revenue has been recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan covering substantially all of its employees. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification 715 (ASC 715), *"Compensation – Retirement Benefits"* provides guidance on an employer's disclosure about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans.

With regard to the Company's pension plan, the Company has assumed, based upon high quality corporate bond yields with similar maturities as the benefit obligation, AA rated or higher, that its assumed discount rate will be 4.00% as of June 30, 2015, which is the same as the assumed discount rate of 4.00% as of June 30, 2014. The Company's management conducts an analysis which includes a review of plan asset investments and projected future performance of those investments to determine the plan's assumed long-term rate of return. The assumed long-term rate of return of 5.25% on assets is applied to the market-related value of plan assets at the end of the previous year. This produces the expected return on plan assets that is included in annual pension income or expense for the current year. The cumulative difference between this expected return and the actual return on plan assets is deferred and amortized into pension income or expense over future periods. Since the value of the Company's pension assets at fiscal year-end 2015 was less than the accumulated pension benefit obligation, the Company recorded $85,363 as a non-cash adjustment to other comprehensive income/(loss) in stockholders' equity and decreased its long-term pension liability by $85,363. In fiscal year 2014, the Company recorded $250,656 as a non-cash adjustment to other comprehensive income/(loss) in stockholders' equity and increased its long-term pension liability by $250,656. These changes to other comprehensive loss did not affect net income and are recorded net of deferred taxes. See Note6 of the Notes to Financial Statements for additional pension disclosures.

The Company reviews the recoverability of all long-term assets, including the related useful lives, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset might not be recoverable. If required, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows to the related asset's carrying value to determine whether there has been an impairment. If an asset is considered impaired, the asset is written down to fair value, which is based either on discounted cash flows or appraised values in the period the impairment becomes known.

The Company reviews the carrying costs of its inventories and assesses whether the carrying costs of inventory items are likely to be recoverable. At the end of fiscal year 2015 the Company determined that an adjustment of $46,329 was required to reduce inventory balances to net realizable value.

Under the asset and liability method of accounting for taxes under ASC Topic 740, “Income Taxes”, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax laws is recognized in the results of operations in the period the new laws are enacted. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets unless it is more likely than not, that such assets will be realized.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Index to Financial Statements

All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the Financial Statements or the Notes thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
The Dewey Electronics Corporation

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of The Dewey Electronics Corporation (the “Company”) as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related statements of operations, comprehensive income/(loss), stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the years then ended. The 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 audits 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 includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 financial position of The Dewey Electronics Corporation as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ EisnerAmper, LLP
September 28, 2015
Iselin, New Jersey

The Dewey Electronics Corporation

Balance Sheets

	June 30	
ASSETS:	2015	2014
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 347,598	$ 480,107
Accounts receivable	1,329,327	1,259,294
Inventories	2,031,232	1,960,564
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	73,204	57,194
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,781,361	3,757,159
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:		
Land and improvements	651,015	651,015
Building and improvements	1,948,165	1,948,165
Machinery and equipment	3,332,356	3,301,053
Furniture and fixtures	268,700	268,700
	6,200,236	6,168,933
Less accumulated depreciation	(5,348,560)	(5,312,129)
	851,676	856,804
DEFERRED COSTS	65,095	65,095
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 4,698,132	$ 4,679,058
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Notes payable – current portion	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
Trade accounts payable	348,253	370,213
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	443,798	377,944
Accrued compensation and benefits payable	200,186	120,685
Accrued pension costs	203,757	188,018
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,695,994	1,556,860
LONG-TERM PORTION OF NOTE PAYABLE	--	--
LONG-TERM PENSION LIABILITY	1,051,005	965,642
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,746,999	2,522,502
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock, par value $1.00; authorized 250,000 shares, issued and outstanding-none	--	--
Common stock, par value $.01; authorized 3,000,000 shares; 1,693,397 shares issued and 1,362,031 shares outstanding at June 30, 2015 and 2014	16,934	16,934
Additional paid-in capital	2,882,842	2,882,842
Retained earnings	430,628	550,688
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(892,243)	(806,880)
	2,438,161	2,643,584
Less: Treasury stock, 331,366 shares at June 30, 2015 and 2014, at cost	(487,028)	(487,028)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,951,133	2,156,556
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 4,698,132	$ 4,679,058

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

The Dewey Electronics Corporation
Statements of Operations

	Years Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014
Revenues	$ 6,611,236	$ 6,516,392
Cost of revenues	4,876,464	4,823,077
Gross profit	1,734,772	1,693,315
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,843,114	1,756,244
Operating (loss)	(108,342)	(62,929)
Interest expense	(14,107)	(26,799)
Other expense – net	2,389	(7,172)
(Loss) before provision for income taxes	(120,060)	(96,900)
Provision for income taxes	--	--
NET(LOSS)	$ (120,060)	$ (96,900)
NET(LOSS)PER COMMON SHARE – BASIC	$ (0.09)	$ (0.07)
NET(LOSS)PER COMMON SHARE – DILUTED	$ (0.09)	$ (0.07)
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	1,362,031	1,362,031
Diluted	1,362,031	1,362,031

Statements of Comprehensive Income/(Loss)

	YEARS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2015	2014
Net (loss)	$ (120,060)	$ (96,900)
Amortization of actuarial gains and losses	(85,363)	(250,656)
Comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (205,423)	$ (347,556)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

The Dewey Electronics Corporation

Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

	Common Stock		Additional		Accumulated Other	Treasury stock at Cost		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Comprehensive Loss	Shares	Amount	Stockholders' Equity
Balance, June 30, 2013	1,693,397	$16,934	$2,882,842	$ 647,588	$ (556,224)	331,366	$(487,028)	$ 2,504,112
Net loss	--	--	--	(96,900)	--	--	--	(96,900)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	--	--	--	--	(250,656)	--	--	(250,656)
Stock-based compensation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Balance, June 30, 2014	1,693,397	$16,934	$2,882,842	$ 550,688	$ (806,880)	331,366	$(487,028)	$ 2,156,556
Net loss	--	--	--	(120,060)	--	--	--	(120,060)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	--	--	--	--	(85,363)	--	--	(85,363)
Balance, June 30, 2015	1,693,397	$16,934	$2,882,842	$430,628	$ (892,243)	331,366	$ (487,028)	$ 1,951,133

See accompanying notes to financial statements

The Dewey Electronics Corporation
Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30,

	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss)	$(120,060)	$(96,900)
Adjustments to reconcile net(loss)to net Cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	36,431	56,483
Stock-based compensation expense	--	--
Provision for inventory reserve	46,329	10,947
Increase in accounts receivable	(70,033)	(463,444)
Increase in inventories	(116,997)	(749,567)
Decrease in contract costs and related estimated profits in excess of billings	--	699,343
(Increase)/Decrease in prepaid expenses and other current assets	(16,010)	29,470
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable	(21,960)	293,705
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued expenses and other liabilities	145,355	(102,534)
Increase in accrued pension costs	15,739	33,058
Total adjustments	(18,854)	(192,539)
Net cash used in operating activities	(101,206)	(289,439)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(31,303)	(34,182)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Short-term borrowings	500,000	1,000,000
Repayment of short-term borrowings	(500,000)	(500,000)
Repayment of long-term debt	--	(17,292)
Net cash provided by/(used in)by financing activities	--	482,708
NET(DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(132,509)	159,087
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	480,107	321,020
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 347,598	$ 480,107
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Interest paid	$ 14,107	$ 26,799

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1. Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Dewey Electronics Corporation is a systems oriented military electronics development, design and manufacturing organization based in Oakland, New Jersey with a focus on compact diesel power generation solutions. Its principal products are electronic and electro-mechanical systems manufactured for the Armed Forces of the United States, which the Company provides as a prime contractor or subcontractor for the Department of Defense.

A. Revenue Recognition

Revenues and earnings for orders for replacement parts and other short term business are recorded when deliveries of product are made and title and risk of loss have been transferred to the customer and collection is probable.

Revenues and estimated earnings under long-term defense contracts (including research and development contracts) are recorded using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, measured as the percentage of costs incurred to estimated total costs of each contract. These calculations require management to estimate the cost to complete open orders. Changes between those estimates and the actual cost of completion of delivery orders impact the revenue recognition in each reporting period. Estimates are adjusted as necessary on a quarterly basis. For research and development contracts total costs incurred are compared to total expected costs for each contract. As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Company had no uncompleted contracts on which revenue has been recognized on a percentage of completion basis.

For those contracts where revenue has been recognized using the percentage-of-completion method of accounting, provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income and are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

B. Concentration Risks

Concentration of Credit Risks

The Company is subject to concentrations of credit risk primarily from cash and accounts receivable. The Company maintains accounts with financial institutions which exceed the current federally insured maximum of $250,000. The Company minimizes risks associated with cash by periodically reviewing the credit quality of its primary financial institutions. The Company’s accounts receivable are principally with Department of Defense contractors and agencies of the United States Department of Defense. One Department of Defense contractor accounted for 71.3% of the Company’s accounts receivable as of June 30, 2015. As of June 30, 2014 one Department of Defense contractor accounted for 83.7% of the Company’s accounts receivable.

Product Concentration Risk

The Company derives more than 60% of its revenues from the sale of diesel operated tactical generator sets and associated hardware and electronics to Department of Defense Contractors and various branches of the United States military. The Company anticipates that these customers will continue to require the Company’s diesel generators, however we are unable to predict whether, when, or to what extent the Government will place orders for these generators. On May 6, 2014 the United States General Services Administration awarded the Company a five year contract to make the Company’s 2kW generator sets available for purchase for national defense purposes by the Department of Defense and other branches of the U.S. Government on the GSA.gov website or by individual “Purchase Orders”. The Company also continues to work to make these generators available through other sales channels.

Supplier Concentration Risks

The Company is primarily dependent on four vendors to supply qualified components for its generator products. During fiscal year 2015, no supplier accounted for 10.0% or more of material purchases. In fiscal 2014 two suppliers accounted for 25.0% and 16.5% of material purchases. No other supplier accounted for more than 10% of material purchases in fiscal year 2014.

Customer Concentration Risks

The Company derives most of its revenues from sales of electric generators and associated hardware and electronics to other Department of Defense contractors and through contracts with various agencies of the Department of Defense including research and development contracts, and various short-term contracts and awards to supply spare parts and perform repairs on products previously manufactured and sold by the Company. In fiscal year 2015 two Department of Defense contractors accounted for approximately 18.3% and 14.5% respectively, of Company revenues and the various agencies of the Department of Defense accounted for approximately another 23.2% of Company revenues. In fiscal year 2014 one Department of Defense contractor accounted for approximately 63.7% of Company revenues and the various agencies of the Department of Defense accounted for approximately another 11.0% of Company revenues. No other customer accounted for more than 10% of the Company’s revenues in fiscal years 2015 or 2014.

C. Liquidity

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Company had a net loss of approximately $120,000 and net cash outflows from operations of approximately $101,000. Net cash outflows from operations were principally due to the net loss and increases in inventories and accounts receivable, and were partly offset by increases in accrued expenses. The Company believes that the Company’s current cash and its line of credit (described below), which currently expires November 30, 2015, combined with progress payments as well as billings at the time of delivery of products, will be sufficient to support short-term liquidity requirements, working capital needs and capital expenditures at their current or expected levels. However, if our performance expectations fall short (including our failure to generate expected levels of sales) or our expenses exceed expectations, or if the commitment under the line of credit becomes unavailable, we may need to secure additional financing and/or reduce our expenses to continue our operations. Our failure to do so would have a material adverse impact on our prospects and financial condition. There can be no assurance that any contemplated additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. If required, we believe we would be able to reduce our expenses to a sufficient level to continue to operate as a going concern.

The Company anticipates that the Government will continue to require the Company’s 2kW generators, however we are unable to predict whether, when, or to what extent the Government will place orders for these generators. On May 6, 2014, the United States General Services Administration awarded the Company a five year contract to make the Company’s 2kW generator sets available for purchase for national defense purposes by the Department of Defense and other branches of the U.S. Government on the GSA.gov website or by individual “Purchase Orders”. The Company also continues to work to make these generators available through other sales channels.

As of the date of this Annual Report the Company is in discussions with the Bank to renew the Line of Credit for one year until November 30, 2016. In the event the Line of Credit is not renewed on terms acceptable to the Company, the Company may have to take actions to address this situation, including but not limited to seeking other financing sources (though no assurances can be given that such financing can be obtained or, if obtained, the timing thereof).

Reference is made to Note 8 “Credit Facility” under Notes to the Financial Statements of this Annual Report for additional information regarding this line of credit.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers investments in all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

E. Accounts Receivable

The Company regularly reviews its trade receivables for probability of collection. An assessment of the probability of collection of delinquent accounts is made and an allowance is recorded when collection becomes uncertain. There was no allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2015 or June 30, 2014.

F. Inventories

Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Components of inventory cost include materials, direct labor and overhead that have not been charged to specific contracts.

G. 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 reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates include, among others, lower of cost or market estimates for inventories, realization of deferred tax assets, allowances for doubtful accounts, revenue recognition and certain accrued expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Property, Plant, and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at cost. Allowance for depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of three to ten years for machinery and equipment, ten years for furniture and fixtures, and twenty years for building and improvements.

I. Development Costs

The Company expenses its research and development costs as incurred. These costs consist primarily of salaries and material costs. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company expensed $3,071 and $19,536 respectively, of research and development costs. Research and development projects performed under contracts for customers are billed to the customer and are recorded as contract costs as incurred.

J. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews the recoverability of all long-term assets, including the related useful lives, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset might not be recoverable. If required, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows to the related asset’s carrying value to determine whether there has been an impairment. If an asset is considered impaired, the asset is written down to fair value, which is based either on discounted cash flows or appraised values in the period the impairment becomes known. There were no impairments of long-term assets in the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

K. Income Taxes

Under the asset and liability method of accounting for taxes under ASC Topic 740, “Income Taxes”, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax laws is recognized in the results of operations in the period the new laws are enacted. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets unless it is more likely than not, that such assets will be realized.

The Company accounts for uncertain tax positions in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the U.S. Income tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition in order to be recognized in the financial statements. The Company recognizes potential accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within operations as income tax expense. As new information becomes available, the assessment of the recognition threshold and the measurement of the associated tax benefit of uncertain tax positions may result in financial statement recognition or de-recognition.

L. Deferred Costs

The Company is continuing to actively pursue possible methods of monetizing the undeveloped and unused portion of its property, by its sale and/or development. To that end the Company has deferred $65,095 as of June 30 2015 and 2014 of costs incurred related to these efforts.

M. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The accounting guidance includes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which include management’s own assumption about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

N. Stock Based Compensation

The Company computes the value of stock options granted under its Stock Option Plans using the Cox-Roth-Rubenstein Binomial Tree Method. The value of the options are then amortized over the vesting period of the options using the straight-line method. No stock options were granted in fiscal 2015 or fiscal 2014.

2. Accounting Standards Updates Not Yet Effective

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, which outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. ASU 2014-09 requires an entity to recognize revenue depicting the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU 2014-09 will also result in enhanced revenue related disclosures. ASU 2014-09 originally provided that it would be effective for fiscal years, and interim reporting periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2016.

In August 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-14 Revenue from Contracts with Customers- - Deferral of Effective Date, which deferred the effective adoption date of “ASU 2014-09” to apply to fiscal years and interim reporting periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2017.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-15 Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern, which provides guidance on determining when and how to disclose going-concern uncertainties in the financial statements. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. An entity must provide certain disclosures if "conditions or events raise substantial doubt about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern." This ASU applies to all entities and is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, with early adoption permitted

In July 2015, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory" Which requires an entity to measure in scope inventory at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Subsequent measurement is unchanged for inventory measured using LIFO or the retail inventory method. This ASU does not apply to inventory that is measured using last-in, first-out (LIFO) or the retail inventory method. This ASU applies to all other inventory, which includes inventory that is measured using first-in, first-out (FIFO) or average cost. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within those fiscal years, and should be applied prospectively with earlier application permitted as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The Company expects to adopt this ASU when effective and is currently evaluating the effect of ASU 2015-11 on its consolidated financial statements.

Other Accounting Standards Updates not effective until after June 30, 2015 are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

3. Inventories

Inventories consist of:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Finished goods	$ 115,563	$ 292,380
Work in progress	752,711	577,681
Raw materials	1,162,958	1,090,503
	$ 2,031,232	$ 1,960,564

4. Stock Option Plan

On September 22, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the Company's 2011 Stock Option Plan (the 2011 Plan), which was approved by the shareholders of the Company on December 8, 2011. Under this plan options to purchase a maximum of 133,000 shares of common stock may be granted to any employee of the Company, including officers. Such options may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified options and must be granted with an exercise price no less than the fair market value of the stock on the date of the grant. No stock options have been granted under this plan.

On December 2, 1998, the Company adopted its Stock Option Plan of 1998 (the 1998 Plan) which was amended and restated effective December 5, 2001, pursuant to which options to purchase a maximum of 85,000 shares of common stock may be granted to executives and key employees. Incentive stock options have been granted under this plan with an exercise price no less than fair market value of the stock on the date of grant. Outstanding options generally are exercisable for ten years from the date of grant, except for two grants totaling 8,700 options which are exercisable for a 5-year term. Outstanding options have expiration dates ranging from December 2, 2018 to September 21, 2021. No additional options may be granted under this plan.

There were no stock options granted in fiscal 2015 or in fiscal 2014. The Company recorded no stock option compensation expense in either fiscal year 2015 or fiscal year 2014.

The changes in the number of shares under option are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at June 30, 2013	46,500	$ 2.00
Granted during 2014	--	
Expired	(9,300)	1.94
Balance at June 30, 2014	37,200	2.02
Granted during 2015	--	
Expired	(4,000)	2.47
Balance at June 30, 2015	33,200	$ 1.97
Exercisable at June 30, 2015	33,200	$ 1.97

At the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on December 5, 2001, the Company adopted a Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the "Directors Plan"). The number of shares issuable upon exercise of options which may be granted under this plan shall not exceed 50,000 shares of common stock. No options have been granted under this plan.

Listed below is a summary of the stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2015:

Outstanding and Exercisable

Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life-Years
$1.60	3,100	$1.60	3.5
2.24	9,000	2.24	4.8
2.20	4,000	2.20	.5
2.00	9,000	2.00	5.5
1.71	4,700	1.71	1.3
1.55	3,400	1.55	6.3
	33,200	$1.97	4.0

As of June 30, 2015, stock options outstanding and exercisable had an intrinsic value of $6,153.

5. Taxes on Income

Deferred tax assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 consisted of the following:

Deferred Tax assets/(liabilities):	2015	2014
Current		
Vacation accrual	$ 51,933	$42,687
Deferred Compensation	9,985	1,959
Inventory reserve	44,815	26,482
Prepaids	(19,069)	(11,005)
	87,664	60,123
Less valuation allowance	(87,664)	(60,123)
Total current deferred tax asset	--	--
Non-current		
Pension	501,152	463,771
Depreciation	(30,945)	(27,826)
Net operating loss	615,601	623,833
	1,085,808	1,059,778
Less valuation allowance	(1,085,808)	(1,059,778)
Total non-current deferred tax assets	--	--
Total deferred tax assets	$ --	$ --

The Company has provided a valuation allowance against its net deferred taxes as it believes that it is more likely than not that it will not realize the tax attributes. In fiscal 2015, the Company recorded a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets as it believes that it is more likely than not that it will not realize the tax attributes.

As of June 30, 2015, the Company has approximately $1,688,000 and $700,000 of federal and state, respectively, net operating loss carry-forwards expiring beginning in 2017 through 2031.

Income tax (benefit)/expense consists of the following:

	Year Ended June 30, 2015	2014
Federal		
Current	$ --	$ --
Deferred	(21,472)	109,050
State:		
Current	--	--
Deferred	(514)	83,704
	(21,987)	192,754
Change in valuation allowance	21,987)	(192,754)
Income tax expense	$ --	$ --

The reconciliation of the Federal statutory rate with the Company's effective tax rate is summarized as follows:

	Years ended June 30, 2015	2014
Federal statutory rate	34.00 %	34.00 %
State tax net of federal benefit	.43	5.77
Other/Expiration of NOL	(16.12)	(71.3)
Change to carrying value of deferred tax assets		(167.39)
Change in valuation allowance	(18.31)	198.92
Effective rate	0.00 %	0.00 %

The Company adopted ASC Topic 740, which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements. This interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold, and a measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. There were no significant matters determined to be unrecognized tax benefits taken or expected to be taken in a tax return that have been recorded on the Company's financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2015 or 2014.

Additionally, ASC Topic 740 provides guidance on the recognition of interest and penalties related to income taxes. There were no interest or penalties related to income taxes that have been accrued or recognized as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

The Company files corporate tax returns in the United States, both in the Federal jurisdiction and in various state jurisdictions. The Company is subject to tax examination for fiscal tax years of 2011 through 2015.

6. *Pension Plan*

The Company has a non-contributory defined benefit retirement plan covering substantially all its employees which is qualified under the Internal Revenue Code (the Plan). In general, employees can receive an amount per month equal to 0.8% multiplied by their years of service (up to a maximum of 35 years of service) multiplied by their average monthly earnings (based on earnings during the five years preceding retirement), up to a specified maximum of $850 per month for life assuming normal retirement at age 65. Upon the employee's death, 50% of the monthly benefit is payable to the employee's spouse for life. The Company's policy is to contribute the amounts allowable under Internal Revenue Service regulations.

The investment policy of the Company for its pension plan is to maximize value within the context of providing benefit security for Plan participants. The Plan assets are invested in a fixed income investment account.

The Company has assumed, based upon high quality corporate bond yields with similar maturities as the benefit obligation, AA rated or higher, that its assumed discount rate will be 4.00% as of June 30, 2015, which is the same as the assumed discount rate of 4.00% as of June 30, 2014. The Company's management conducts an analysis which includes a review of plan asset investments and projected future performance of those investments to determine the plan's assumed long-term rate of return.

The Company expects to continue to contribute within the range of legally acceptable contributions as identified by the Plan's enrolled actuary. The Company made cash contributions to the Plan of approximately $192,000 and $133,000 in fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively. The estimated fiscal year 2016 minimum contribution to the Plan is approximately $86,096.

The following tables provide information about changes in the benefit obligation and Plan assets and the funded status of the Company's pension plan.

	2015	2014
Change in benefit obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	$ 2,990,505	$ 2,552,889
Service cost	62,074	60,462
Interest cost	117,645	112,804
Actuarial (gain)/loss	184,822	310,003
Benefits paid plus administrative expenses	(68,364)	(45,653)
Benefit obligation at end of year	$ 3,286,682	$ 2,990,505
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of Year	$ 1,836,846	$ 1,682,943
Actual return on plan assets	71,905	66,317
Employer contributions	191,533	133,239
Benefits paid plus administrative expenses	(68,364)	(45,653)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	$2,031,920	$ 1,836,846
Funded status	(1,254,762)	(1,153,660)
Unrecognized net loss	1,051,005	965,642
Accrued pension expense	$ (203,757)	$ (188,018)
Measurement Date	July 1, 2015	July 1, 2014
Weighted Average Assumptions		
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	5.25%	5.25%
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	3.00%	3.00%

Set forth below is a summary of the amounts reflected in the Company's Balance Sheet at the end of the last two fiscal years:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Total accrued pension liability	$ (1,254,762)	$(1,153,660)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, pre-tax	1,051,005	965,642
Net amount recognized	$ (203,757)	$ (188,018)

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Plan was $3,286,682 and $2,990,505 at June 30, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

Other changes in Plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in the Other Comprehensive Loss for each fiscal year are as follows:

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Change in net loss /(gain)	$ 210,193	$ 334,086
Amortization of net loss	(124,830)	(83,430)
	$ 85,363	$ 250,656

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss consisted of the following amounts that had not, as of year end, been recognized in net benefit cost.

	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Unrecognized net loss	$ 1,051,005	$ 965,642

Amounts included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss as of June 30, 2015 that are expected to be recognized as a component of benefit cost during fiscal 2016 consist of amortization of net loss of $124,830.

Components of periodic pension costs as of June 30, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Service cost-benefits earned during the period	$ 62,074	$ 60,462
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	117,645	112,804
Expected return on plan assets	(97,276)	(90,400)
Amortization of actuarial loss	124,830	83,430
Net periodic pension cost	$ 207,273	$ 166,296

Weighted Average Assumptions for Net Periodic Pension Expense

	2015	2014
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	5.25%	5.25%
Rate of increase in future compensation levels	3.00%	3.00%

Retirement Plan for Employees of Dewey Electronics Corporation's weighted average asset allocations at June 30, 2015, and 2014, by asset category are as follows:

	2015	2014
Asset Category		
Fixed Funds with Guaranteed Interest Rates	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

Fair Value of Plan Assets

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). See Note 1-M, "Fair Value Measurements," for a description of the fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

All of the Plan's investments are in fixed funds with guaranteed interest rates which are valued using evaluated bid prices based on a compilation of observable market information or a broker quote in a non-active market. Inputs used vary by type of security, but include spreads, yields, rate benchmarks, rate of prepayment, cash flows, rating changes and collateral performance and type. All fixed income funds are included as a Level 3 measurement.
The following table sets forth a summary of changes of fair value of the Retirement Plan's Level 3 assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

	All Fixed Funds
Balance, June 30, 2014	$1,836,846
Actual return on plan assets:	
On assets still held at the reporting date	69,325
On assets sold during the period	2,580
Purchases and sales	123,169
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	--
Balance June 30, 2015	$2,031,920

The expected future benefit payments for the years ended June 30, are as follows:

2016	$	116,000
2017	$	128,000
2018	$	149,000
2019	$	157,000
2020	$	160,000
Five years thereafter	$	902,000

7. Earnings Per Share

Net (loss)/income per share has been presented pursuant to ASC Topic 260, “Earnings per Share”. Basic net (loss)/income per share is computed by dividing reported net (loss)/income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net (loss)/income per share is computed by dividing reported net (loss)/income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period, adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents, which consist of stock options, using the treasury stock method.

The tables below set forth the reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted net (loss)/income per common share computations. Certain stock options were excluded from the computation of earnings per share due to their anti-dilutive effect. The weighted average numbers of such shares are 33,200 and 37,200, respectively, for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

	Year Ended June 30, 2015		
	Income	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic net loss per common share	$(120,060)	1,362,031	$ (.09)
Effect of dilutive securities	--	--	--
Diluted net loss per common share	$(120,060)	1,362,031	$ (.09)

	Year Ended June 30, 2014		
	Income	Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic net income per common share	$ (96,900)	1,362,031	$ (0.07)
Effect of dilutive securities	--	--	--
Diluted net income per common share	$ (96,900)	1,362,031	$ (0.07)

8. Credit Facility

On April 27, 2009 the Company entered into a $500,000 line of credit (the “Line of Credit”) with TD Bank, NA (the “Bank”). On November 2, 2011, the Company and the Bank entered into a modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of October 31, 2011, which reduced the maximum borrowing amount to $375,000, removed the minimum interest rate of 4.25% on outstanding borrowings and extended the Line of Credit to November 30, 2012. No other terms of the Company’s April 27, 2009 revolving term note to the Bank were changed. On November 16, 2012, the Company and the Bank entered into a further modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of November 30, 2012, which returned the maximum borrowing amount to $500,000 and extended the Line of Credit to November 30, 2013. No other terms of the Company’s revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of October 31, 2011) were changed.

On November 8, 2013, the Company and the Bank entered into a modification of the Line of Credit, effective November 15, 2013, to temporarily increase the maximum borrowing amount under the Line of Credit from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for the six month period November 15, 2013 to May 15, 2014 (after which it returned to $500,000). At the same time the Company and the Bank entered into a further modification of the Line of Credit, effective as of November 30, 2013, to extend the Line of Credit to November 30, 2014. In each case, no other terms of the Company's revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of November 30, 2012) were changed.

On November 30, 2014 the Bank notified the Company that it had extended the term of the Line of Credit from November 30, 2014 to November 30, 2015. No other terms of the Company's revolving term note to the Bank (previously amended and restated as of November 8, 2013) were changed.

The Line of Credit provides among other things for an annual interest rate on borrowings equal to the Bank's prime rate plus one (1.00) percent and is subject to customary representations, covenants, and default provisions in favor of the Bank. Any loans drawn under the Line of Credit are secured by a first lien on all of the Company's accounts receivable, machinery, equipment, other personal property and Commercial Mortgages on the Company's real property. The rate applicable to the Line of Credit at June 30, 2015 was approximately 4.25%. The Company has previously utilized the Line of Credit during periods of increased production requirements and (subject to renewal of the Line of Credit as described below) anticipates that it will continue to utilize this credit facility during future periods of peak production activity. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had $500,000 of outstanding borrowings against this Line of Credit which remains outstanding as of the date of this Annual Report. For fiscal year 2015 the Company violated a financial ratio covenant. The Company has received a waiver of this technical default from the Bank.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company is in discussions with the Bank to renew the Line of Credit for one year until November 30, 2016. In the event the Line of Credit is not renewed on terms acceptable to the Company, the Company may have to take actions to address this situation, including but not limited to seeking other financing sources (though no assurances can be given that such financing can be obtained or, if obtained, the timing thereof.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company carried out, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Treasurer concluded that, as of June 30, 2015, the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Nonetheless, a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, cannot provide absolute assurance that the objectives of the control system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues have been detected.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). The Company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2015 based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2015 based on those criteria issued by COSO.

Because of its inherent limitation, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2015 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company’s definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

The Company’s Code of Ethics is available at our website at www.deweyelectronics.com

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Item 403 of Regulation S-K

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K

Equity Compensation Plan Information as of June 30, 2015

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	33,200	$1.966	183,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	--	--	--
Total	33,200	$1.966	183,000

All of the outstanding options (column a) were granted under the Company’s 1998 Plan.

Securities available for future issuance (column c) consist of 133,000 options available for grant under the Company’s 2011 Plan and 50,000 options available for grant under the Company’s Directors Plan.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company’s definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information in response to this Item is incorporated herein by reference from the Company’s definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

A list of the exhibits required to be filed as part of this report is set forth in the Index to Exhibits, which immediately follows the signature page, and is incorporated herein by this reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, The Dewey Electronics Corporation has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized:

THE DEWEY ELECTRONICS CORPORATION

/s/ John H.D. Dewey	/s/ Stephen P. Krill
BY: John H.D. Dewey President and Chief Executive Officer	BY: Stephen P. Krill Jr., Treasurer

DATE: September 28, 2015

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/ John H.D. Dewey John H.D. Dewey	Date: September 28, 2015 Director
/s/ James M. Link James M. Link	Date: September 28, 2015 Director
/s/ Nathaniel Roberts Nathaniel Roberts	Date: September 28, 2015 Director
/s/ Robert Meissner Robert Meissner	Date: September 28, 2015 Director
/s/ Ron Tassello Ron Tassello	Date: September 28, 2015 Director

THE DEWEY ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
INDEX TO EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report. For convenience of reference, exhibits are listed according to the numbers assigned in the Exhibit table to Regulation S-K.

Number			Page No.
3	(a)-	Certificate of Incorporation as amended. This item was filed as part of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1988 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
3	(b)-	By Laws as amended. This item was filed as part of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 1988 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
10	(a)-	2011 Stock Option Plan. This item was filed with the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 annual meeting of stockholders on December 8, 2011 and is herein incorporated by reference.	
10	(b)-	2001 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors. This item was filed with the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2001 annual meeting of stockholders on December 5, 2001 and is herein incorporated by reference. --	
10	(c)-	Amendment and Restatement of the 1998 Stock Option Plan. This item was filed with the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2001 annual meeting of stockholders on December 5, 2001 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
10	(d)-	Form of Grant Letter for the 1998 Stock Option Plan. This item was filed as part of the Registrant's Form 10-K for the year ended June 30, 2010 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
10	(e)-	Letter from TD Bank N.A. to The Dewey Electronics Corporation dated November 30, 2014. This item was filed with the registrants Form 10-Q for the period ended December 31, 2014 and is herein incorporated by reference.	
10	(f)-	Amended and Restated Revolving Term Note made by The Dewey Electronics Corporation in favor of TD Bank N.A. dated November 8, 2013. This item was filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
10	(g)-	Loan and Security Agreement between The Dewey Electronics Corporation and TD Bank, NA dated April 20, 2009. This item was filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2009 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
10	(h)-	Commercial Mortgage and Security Agreement and Assignment of Leases and Rents between The Dewey Electronics Corporation and TD Bank, NA dated November 8, 2013. This item was filed with the Registrant's Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2013 and is herein incorporated by reference.	--
31.1		Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).	--
31.2		Certification of Treasurer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).	--
32.1		Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).	--
32.2		Certification of Treasurer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith)	--

Exhibit 31.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, John H.D. Dewey, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of The Dewey Electronics 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 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f))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;

b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

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 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 the 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: September 28, 2015

By: /s/ John H.D. Dewey
President and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Stephen P. Krill, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of The Dewey Electronics 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 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)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) 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;

   b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   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 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 the 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: September 28, 2015

By: /s/Stephen P. Krill
Treasurer

EXHIBIT 32.1

**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 Annual Report of The Dewey Electronics Corporation (the "Corporation") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John H. D. Dewey, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, 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 15(d) 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 Corporation.

/s/ John H.D. Dewey

John H. D. Dewey, Chief Executive Officer
Date: September 28, 2015

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to The Dewey Electronics Corporation and will be retained by The Dewey Electronics Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

EXHIBIT 32.2

**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 Annual Report of The Dewey Electronics Corporation (the "Corporation") on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Stephen P. Krill, Treasurer of the Corporation, 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 15(d) 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 Corporation.

/s/ Stephen P. Krill

Stephen P. Krill, Treasurer
Date: September 28, 2015

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to The Dewey Electronics Corporation and will be retained by The Dewey Electronics Corporation and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

OFFICERS

John H.D. Dewey
President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary

Edward L. Proskey
Senior Vice President

DIRECTORS

John H.D. Dewey
President, Chief Executive Officer and Secretary

LTG James M. Link (USA Ret)
Director
Technology Service Corporation

Robert M. Meissner
Owner and Principal Officer
RM^2 Consultants, Inc.
(defense technology consultant)

Nathaniel T. Roberts
President
Managed Citrus, Inc.
(citrus growers)

Ronald Tassello, CPA
Chief Financial Officer
Bardwil Industries
(distributor of table linens)

Stock Traded: Over-The-Counter
Symbol: DEWY

Registrar and Transfer Agent: Computershare Trust Company, N.A., College Station, TX 77842

For information regarding the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, please see the proxy statement for the Company's 2015 annual meeting of stockholders.

Form 10-K

Shareholders may obtain a copy of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, without charge by writing to Corporate Secretary, The Dewey Electronics Corporation, 27 Muller Road, Oakland, New Jersey 07436.

It is also available in the Investor Relations section of the Company website: www.deweyelectronics.com.

The Dewey Electronics Corporation
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