

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL INC
Form 10KSB/A
November 02, 2005

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON DC 20549

FORM 10-KSB /A

Amendment No. 1

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-30105

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Name of Small Business Issuer in Its Charter)

Nevada
(State or other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

84-1421483
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8 Brisel Street
Industrial Zone Sderot,
Israel
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

87711
(Zip Code)

(011) 972-7-689-1611
(Issuer's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

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

Common Stock .0001 Par Value
(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer: (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Company was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for past 90 days.

Yes No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained to the best of Company's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB.

Issuer's revenue for its most recent fiscal year: \$12,036,404

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the average bid and asked price of such stock as reported by OTC.BB on April 15, 2005 \$4,800,195.

As of March 23, 2005 the Registrant had 25,350,000 shares of Common Stock, par value 0.0001 outstanding.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format

Yes No

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-KSB/A hereby amends Item 1. Description of Business - Risk Factors, Item 5. Market for Company's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters, Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Item 8A. Controls and Procedures and Item 13. Exhibits of Defense Industry International Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, which was filed on April 14, 2005. This Amendment No. 1 is being filed for the purpose of providing additional details to our disclosures in the original report pursuant to comments we received from the Staff of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with its review of our Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004 and our Forms 10-QSB for the quarterly periods ended March 31, 2005 and June 30, 2005. This Amendment No. 1 is not intended to revise other information presented in our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 as originally filed and all such other information in the original filing, which remains unchanged.

This Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-KSB/A does not reflect events occurring after the filing of the original Form 10-KSB and does not modify or update the disclosure therein in any way other than as required to reflect the amendments discussed above, except with respect to disclosure relating to our evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone. As a result, this Amendment No. 1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB continues to speak as of April 14, 2005, except with respect to discussion relating to our evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone.

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PART I

This Annual Report on Form 10-KSB contains various forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and within the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Such forward-looking statements reflect our current view with respect to future events and financial results. Forward-looking statements usually include the verbs, anticipates, believes, estimates, expects, intends, plans, projects, understands and verbs suggesting uncertainty. We remind readers that forward-looking statements are merely predictions and therefore inherently subject to uncertainties and other factors and involve known and unknown risks that could cause the actual results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, levels of activity, or our achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

We have attempted to identify additional significant uncertainties and other factors affecting forward-looking statements in the Risk Factor section which appears in Item 1. Business.

Item 1. Description of Business.

General

We are a manufacturer and global provider of personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies. Our products are used by military, law enforcement, border patrol enforcement, and other special security forces, corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world.

Our main products include body armor, bomb disposal suits, bullet proof vests and jackets, ballistic wall coverings, bullet proof ceramic and polyethylene panels, V.I.P. car armoring and lightweight armor kits for vehicles, personal military equipment, dry storage systems, liquid logistic products, tents and other camping and travel gear.

From time to time we have provided bulletproof vests developed by us to laboratories in the United States for testing, and following the tests, the products were deemed to have met the American National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standards. The American NIJ standards are the accepted standards worldwide for bulletproof vests and compliance with these standards has enabled us to enter into the North American market as well as other new markets for our bulletproof vests. Similarly, we have submitted our ballistic ceramic plates for testing by German laboratories and following the tests, the products were deemed to have met the German qualification standard. Obtaining this standard has enabled us to enter the German and other European markets for these products.

During 2004, we redesigned our website and established a new domain, www.defense-industries.com. The information on our website is not incorporated by reference into this annual report.

We also established our position as a provider of vehicle armor kits for the U.S. and Israeli markets.

Company History

Our predecessor was incorporated in the State of Utah on July 9, 1997 as Pawnbrokers Exchange, Inc., or Pawnbrokers Exchange. On May 8, 2001, Pawnbrokers Exchange formed a wholly owned subsidiary, Pawnbrokers Exchange No. One, Inc., a Utah corporation, or Pawnbrokers No. One, and pursuant to a distribution agreement, on May 30, 2001, transferred all of its properties, assets and business operations, subject to liabilities, to this subsidiary.

On March 25, 2002, Pawnbrokers Exchange, Export Erez USA, Inc., a Delaware corporation, or Export Erez, and all of the stockholders of Export Erez entered into a share exchange agreement pursuant to which Pawnbrokers Exchange acquired 100% of the outstanding securities of Export Erez, and the stockholders of Export Erez became the controlling stockholders of Pawnbrokers Exchange, acquiring approximately 84% of its outstanding voting securities. In connection with the share exchange, Pawnbrokers Exchange declared an 8 for 1 dividend on its outstanding securities that required a mandatory exchange of stock certificates by the holders in order to receive the dividend.

Following the closing of the share exchange, and in consideration of the assumption and indemnification of Pawnbrokers Exchange and Export Erez from and against any and all liabilities, Michael Vardakis, the then president of Pawnbrokers Exchange, received all of the outstanding securities of Pawnbrokers No. One and Pawnbrokers Exchange continued the business of Export Erez.

On July 8, 2002, Pawnbrokers Exchange changed its corporate domicile from the State of Utah to the State of Nevada, through a merger with its wholly owned subsidiary, Defense Industries International, Inc., or Defense Industries, a Nevada corporation organized on July 1, 2002. As part of the reincorporation, Pawnbrokers Exchange changed its name to Defense Industries. Each issued and outstanding share of Pawnbrokers Exchange capital stock was converted into and exchanged for one share of Defense Industries common stock. Defense Industries is authorized to issue 250,000,000 shares of \$.0001 par value common stock and 50,000,000 shares of \$.0001 par value preferred stock.

Organization

We are a holding company whose subsidiaries include Export Erez USA, Inc., or Export Erez, and Rizzo **Inc.** Export Erez is a holding company whose subsidiaries include Export Erez, Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary, Mayotex, Ltd., or Mayotex, a wholly owned subsidiary, Dragonwear Trading Ltd., or Dragonwear, a wholly owned subsidiary and Achidatex Nazareth Elite (1977) Ltd., or Achidatex, a majority owned subsidiary.

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Export Erez Ltd. was incorporated in Israel on January 23, 1983 under the name R.T.V. Ltd., and changed its name to Export Erez Ltd. on April 25, 1987. Export Erez Ltd. is principally engaged in the design, production and marketing of personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies such as body armor, bomb disposal suits, bulletproof vests, and associated heavy fabric products, such as battle pouches and combat harness units, tents and other camping equipment.

Mayotex Ltd. was incorporated in Israel on March 7, 1990. Mayotex is engaged in weaving, processing, dyeing, cutting and sewing of fabric to make the heavy-duty and bulletproof fabrics used by Export Erez Ltd. in manufacturing its finished products and goods, and in VIP car armoring and lightweight vehicle armor kits production.

Dragonwear Trading Ltd. was incorporated in Cyprus in October 2000 and is engaged in trading textile products.

Achidatex Nazareth Elite (1977) Ltd. was incorporated in Israel on August 2, 1977 as a limited liability company under the Israeli Companies Ordinance. Export Erez acquired 76% of Achidatex shares on June 18, 2001, from Mr. Avraham Hatzor, Mr. Fredy Davidovitz and Mr. Shmuel Davidovitz, which individuals retain 24% of the outstanding Achidatex shares. Achidatex is a leading manufacturer of ballistic shields, long term storage systems, liquid logistic products, combat flak jackets, tents and other personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies.

On February 28, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Rizzo Inc. a California corporation, a company incorporated under the laws of California, and doing business under the name Owen Mills Company. Owen Mills specializes in military and industrial sewing of marine and ballistic fabric products. The acquisition of Owen Mills provides us with the ability to manufacture many of our products in the U.S.

Strategy

Our strategy is to capitalize on our significant research and development capabilities and the strength of our brand identity and achieve greater economies of scale. Due to ever-present international tensions we believe that the demand for our products will continue to grow. We

expect to address this growth by offering a comprehensive array of high quality branded security products to meet the needs of our customers around the world. We intend to enhance our leadership position in the industry through additional strategic acquisitions and by creating a broad portfolio of products and services to satisfy all of our customers increasingly complex security products needs. The following elements define our growth strategy.

Capitalize on Exposure to Military Problems. We believe that the events of September 11, 2001, the subsequent War on Terrorism, the continuing conflict in Iraq, the increasing likelihood of military conflicts abroad, and recent events where lives have been saved due to the performance of armor systems, are all likely to result in additional interest in our products.

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Expand Distribution, Networks and Product Offerings. We expect to continue to leverage our distribution network by expanding our range of branded law enforcement equipment through the acquisition of niche defensive security products manufacturers and by investing in the development of new and enhanced products which complement our existing offerings. We believe that a broader product line will strengthen our relationships with distributors and enhance our brand appeal with military, law enforcement and other end users.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. In addition to our recent acquisition of Owen Mills, we intend to continue selectively pursue strategic acquisitions that complement and/or expand our product offerings, provide access to new geographic markets, and provide additional distribution channels and new customer relations.

Products

We target our product to four principal markets: the international military and defense market, the civilian market, the industrial market and to animal owners.

Our military products include body armor, bulletproof and stab-resistant clothing, combat vests, bomb disposal suits, battle pouch and combat harness units, flak jackets, ballistic helmets, dust protectors, padded coats, sleeping bags, weapons straps and belts, dry storage systems, liquid logistics products, ceramic and UHMW polyethylene ballistic plates, ballistic wall coverings, tents, vehicle covers and lightweight vehicle armor kits. Products currently under development include, sophisticated stab-resistant solutions, lighter polyethylene ballistic plates and new lightweight vehicle armor kits.

Our second product group is intended for the civilian market, including law enforcement, border patrol enforcement, prison forces, special security forces, corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals worldwide. Our civilian market products include adaptations of our military products, heavy-duty clothing and other types of sporting and camping equipment and clothing including, tents and sleeping bags. This product group includes armor for VIP luxury cars.

Our industrial market products include special industrial fabrics and cloth tapes. We also offer products that are intended for sale to animal owners, that include dog collars, leashes, equestrian equipment and protective equipment.

The following table details our current product line and target markets:

Product description	Target markets	Geographical market
Dust protectors and various covers	Military	International
Padded coats	Military, civilian	International
Protective vests and flak jackets	Military, civilian	International
Cooling jackets	Military	International
Overalls	Military	International
Vests	Military, civilian	International
Sleeping bags	Military, civilian	International
Carriers for grenade launchers	Military	International
Bags and totes	Military	International

Product description	Target markets	Geographical market
Tents	Military, civilian	International
Camp beds	Military, civilian	International
Collapsible storage containers	Military, civilian	International
Evacuation stretchers	Military, civilian	International
Personal belts and weapon straps	Military	International
Woven fabrics: canvas, corduroy, nylon, aramid	Military, civilian, industrial	International
Ballistic wall coverings	Military, civilian, industrial	International
Ballistic plates and panels	Military, civilian	International
Car armor	Civilian	Israel
Lightweight vehicle armor kits	Military, civilian	International
Range of woven tapes	Military, civilian, industrial	International
Bags for horseback riders	Civilian	International
Horse blankets and saddles	Civilian	International
Collars, harnesses and leads	Civilian	International
Protective vests for horseback riders	Civilian	International
Leg protectors	Civilian	International
Long term storage systems	Military, industrial	International
Regular/digital colored printed truck coverings	Civilian	International

We continue to improve our existing products and to develop new products for the military and the civilian markets, including mine protective shoes, stab-resistant solutions, floatable ballistic vest, improved armored car blast protection materials, ballistic concrete reinforcement and modified ballistic wall coverings. We are also developing a new generation of complex products for protective vests used by security forces and armies all over the world.

Product Quality

We have established a reputation for producing premium quality products that represent the cutting-edge in design and technological development. Through on going research and development efforts we believe that we are setting the standards for personal defense related products. Our manufacturing facilities meet American EQNET and the International ISO 9001; the United States Armed Forces MIL-STD-105D and MIL-I-45208A standards; the German Armed Forces and NATO AQAP standards; and the NIJ standards, NIJ 0101.03 and NIJ 0101.04, for Ballistic Resistance of Personal Body Armor that are accepted worldwide.

Production

We develop, manufacture and assemble our own products in Israel and the United States. Our production facilities in Israel are located in Erez Industrial Zone, Sderot, Nazareth, and Ashdod. Our production facility in the United States is located in Van Nuys, California. We believe that we distinguish ourselves from our competition by our ability to manufacture the various components of our products and by the fact that we generally do not rely on other manufacturers. Our production process begins with the manufacture of fabrics and other basic components of our products and ends with quality control inspections of completed goods and products.

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where part of our operations were located. We own facilities, lease other facilities and maintain equipment and inventory within this area. The Israeli Government's initial decision to evacuate the Gaza Strip was backed by resolutions to compensate the Israeli Gaza Strip settlers as well as business and property owners in the Gaza Strip and in the Erez Industrial Zone. While the Israeli Government has not yet decided on the date of the evacuation, there is no doubt that it will evacuate the area, or that it will come to an agreement with the business and property owners for their compensation. The compensation is mentioned in the Evacuation Law resolution that was adopted by the Israeli Parliament, however, the amount of the compensation will be negotiable.

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During the last half of 2004, we prepared for the eventual evacuation by merging existing production facilities. We moved a light cut and sew operation from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot as well as some of our webbing equipment to Nazareth. The Erez Industrial Zone activity will continue in operation and inventories will continue to be maintained there until the evacuation occurs.

Due to the Company's anticipation that it will be reimbursed for all costs related to the evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone and the fact that the facility is still operating and the equipment will be relocated, no impairment or accrued liabilities have been recorded at December 31, 2004.

Our production facilities have the capability of independently weaving, cutting, sewing, gluing, welding and assembling products and integrating systems. If workloads require, we use the services of sub-contractors, mainly for obtaining raw materials and sewing. We use sub-contractors for metal work, cloth coating work, dyeing and finishing, and digital printing.

In connection with our production activities, we have established five principal departments: research and development, technical design, mechanics processing, product assembly and quality control.

Transportation and Distribution

Our manufacturing plants are located in Israel and in the State of California. Israel's marine transportation routes are well-developed, accordingly, we have no logistic difficulty in distributing our products and in most cases our products reach their destination within two to three weeks, depending on the arrangements with the customer. Products for export are shipped as F.O.B. or C.I.F. Consignments are sent by sea or air, depending on the nature of the order and the urgency of supply.

To date, our U.S. facility only serves U.S. based customers and we have no difficulties in distributing our products inside the U.S.

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Competition

The ballistic-resistant and body armor industry is highly competitive and fragmented throughout the world. In the United States the great majority of manufacturers are privately held companies, ranging from small limited product companies to large multinational corporations. We estimate that there are approximately twenty U.S.-based companies that compete in the body armor industry. The principal elements of competition are performance, price, innovative design, and quality. Name recognition and reputation are highly important in each country where products are sold. We believe that our products are highly competitive and well regarded, evidenced by our ability to sell to customers such as the United States Military, Israeli Defense Forces, NATO and many foreign governments. We also believe that we distinguish ourselves from our competition by (i) our ability to manufacture the various components of our products, (ii) the fact that we generally do not rely on other manufacturers and (iii) the diversification and range of our product lines.

Barriers to entry for new companies entering the body armor industry are low, consequently, creating fierce competition. We believe that establishing a good reputation significantly enhances the competitive position of the industry's long-standing manufacturers. However, name and product reputation take many years to develop. In the U.S. civilian market, (law enforcement, border patrol forces, prison forces and specialty forces) our products are less known than that of our competitors. We intend to use our highly regarded reputation in the international markets coupled with the reputation and the US manufacturing facilities of our recently acquired U.S.-based subsidiary, Owen Mills, to expand our U.S. presence and to achieve greater market penetration.

Although industry statistics are difficult to quantify, we believe that the number of active police officers has increased significantly in the past few years. In 2004, there were more than 800,000 law enforcement personnel and over 20,000 law enforcement agencies in the United States. We expect that governmental reaction to terrorist attacks will increase the market for our products. The United States has established the Office of Homeland Security that is developing a homeland security infrastructure and is devoting significant resources to this effort.

Our proprietary products such as dry storage systems, ballistic wall coverings and liquid logistic products encounter significantly less competition than the traditional body armor product line.

A rising prison population has increased the demand for law enforcement security products. Companies must provide competitively priced and highly flexible protective equipment to compete in this arena. In a prison environment an additional required feature for protective equipment is that it be stab resistant. We believe that our newly developed stab-resistant fabrics will facilitate our penetration of this market in 2005, with our stab-resistant solutions and bulletproof clothing.

In the civilian market, we are aware of approximately twenty major companies manufacturing similar products worldwide. A number of major manufacturers with greater resources than ours compete for the same market. In 2005, we intend to increase our marketing efforts for our products over the Internet, and to market our products through distributors who concentrate on the civilian market.

Our major competitor in sales to the Israeli Ministry of Defense is Rabintex. Our competitors in the Israeli civilian market are other Israeli companies as well as a number of importers. Internationally, our competitors in the defense market include companies such as Point Blank, Safari Land of Ontario, California, Armor Holdings and A.B.A. in the United States, L.B.A. in England, Indigo in Spain, Systema Compositi in Italy, Hellenic Arms Industries in Greece and Barman in Sweden. Each of these competitors offer a more limited product line than we do.

Raw Materials

We use a mixture of aramid fabrics that we both weave ourselves and acquire from other manufacturers, and non-woven uni-directional polyethylene sheets as the basic component of our ballistic protection products. As a result, our protective equipment provides maximum protection with minimum weight and we believe that it is highly competitive. We obtain our supplies on the basis of an open letter of credit, specialized documentary credit, and in the case of suppliers with whom we have dealt with for years, on open account. We have long-term relationships with some of our suppliers, and we believe that these suppliers are stable and do not anticipate any disruption in the steady supply of materials that we require. A disruption in the supply of materials could have an adverse impact on our operating results.

Our products are made from raw materials produced in Israel and abroad including, specialized composite materials such as Kevlar® produced by DuPont Company, Twaron® produced by Twaron Teijn Ltd., Dyneema® produced by D.S.M. Ltd. and Spectra® and Gold Flex® produced by Honeywell. We also use other specialized materials produced by different manufacturers such as specialized glass mixed with polycarbonate and various resins.

DuPont's Kevlar® brand fiber was initially introduced in 1965 and was the first material identified for use in the modern generation of concealable body armor. Kevlar® is a man-made organic fiber, with a combination of properties allowing high strength, low weight and high chemical and flame resistant. Through the years DuPont has continued to develop and design new generations of this high-performance fabric.

Spectra® fiber, manufactured by Honeywell, is an ultra-high-strength polyethylene fiber. It has one of the highest strength-to-weight ratios of any man-made fiber. Honeywell uses its Spectra® fiber to make its patented Spectra Shield®. Additional fibers that we use in the manufacture of body armor are Goldflex®, Twaron®, and Dyneema®. These state-of-the-art fibers are continuously being improved and advanced, which increases the possibility of superior new products entering the market.

As a result of the continuing conflict in Iraq, there was a worldwide increase in demand in 2004 for the raw materials used in our products. The suppliers increased their production only partially, resulting in market shortages. As a result, there were significant extensions in the regular delivery schedules and raw material prices increased. We anticipate that this trend will continue in 2005.

Seasonality

Sales of our military and security clothing products and industrial products are not seasonal in nature. We generally experience a slight increase in sales of our camping equipment during the second quarter and in sales of our protective clothing during the fourth quarter.

Marketing and Sales

Our sales and marketing strategies revolve principally around developing a reputable brand identity and ongoing customer relationships in addition to continuously improving the quality of our products and offering innovative new products. Specifically, our marketing strategy is designed to penetrate various markets by complying with stringent quality standards instituted in targeted countries.

Below are some of the steps we are taking in order to penetrate new markets with our next generation of products:

Locate domestic entities to market our products.

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Actively participate in tenders and bids for contracts in military, police and civilian markets worldwide. We are currently negotiating for contract bids with the governments and governmental agencies in Turkey, Mexico, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay, Guatemala, Cyprus, Bulgaria and the USA and with the United Nations.

Actively participate in international exhibitions of military and police security equipment. We have participated in the FIDAE 2004 Air Show in Chile and the 2005 Law Enforcement Exhibition in Mexico, and will participate in the Milipol 2005 Exhibition in Paris.

Advertise on the Internet.

Advertise in professional publications.

Appear in international databases, such as Kompass, various yellow page directories and other directories.

Distribute brochures describing procedures and product offerings.

Our local marketing group is divided into two sections. One section specializes in locating and submitting government bids and the second section specializes in marketing to the civilian sector. Separate offices in Sderot and Nazareth Elite handle the local civilian marketing. Each of these offices deals with a different geographical regions and a different line of products.

Our export marketing is handled by a free-lance marketing consultant and a group of in-house employees. Although he works almost exclusively for us, we do not have a formal written relationship with our marketing consultant. This marketing team carries out market surveys, market segmentation and searches for new markets for our products, as well as for new engagements with the international business community. The consultant is paid commissions that are determined in advance according to the scope and nature of the transaction.

Customers

We have a worldwide customer base, including in the United States, Israel, the Mediterranean, Europe, Latin America, South America, Africa and Asia. In 2004, we sold approximately 69% of our products to our international customers with the balance sold in Israel. The primary end users of our products can be divided into three main groups: (i) military defense and security forces, (ii) civilian defense customers and (iii) civilian customers.

Military Defense and Security Forces. We provide this group with personal military and protective equipment such as body armor, bomb disposal suits, bullet proof vests and jackets, ballistic helmets and plates, battle pouch and combat harness units, backpacks, dry storage systems, liquid logistics systems, clothing, tents, vehicle covers and sleeping bags. These items must meet certain human engineering requirements to provide comfort as well as maximum protection, to prevent penetration by bullets and knives, and to protect from fire, collisions and other hazards.

Civilian Defense Customers. This group includes members of civilian security forces such as law enforcement, prison forces, private security firms, airport security, personal bodyguards, and event security guards. The requirements of these customers for protective equipment are similar to those of military defense and security forces. However, since they primarily work in a civilian environment the products must meet certain aesthetic standards and the protective features need to be as unobtrusive as possible.

Civilian Customers. This group includes campers, hikers, pet owners and horse owners. We provide this group with equipment such as sleeping bags, tents, backpacks, and clothing adapted for specific needs such as mountain climbing, hiking and camping in all types of climates, horseback riding equipment and animal accessories. This customer group also includes those civilians in need of covers for cars, trucks, buses and other large vehicles.

Due to the sensitive nature of our business and the products we supply, we are often required to sign non-disclosure agreements with our military defense and security forces customers which preclude us from identifying them in this report. Our two largest customers, located in Israel and in the United States, accounted for approximately 43.6% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Backlog

At December 31, 2004, we had unfilled customer orders of approximately \$3.5 million. This backlog is a result of our successful penetration of the export markets and the commencement of manufacturing of our lightweight vehicle armor kits. In 2004, the Israeli Ministry of Defense reduced its purchases from Israeli companies. The Israeli Ministry of Finance anticipates an increase of approximately 3.8% in the national gross production during the year 2005.

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Patents and Trademarks

We hold several patents from various countries for our ballistic wall coverings, dry storage systems and mine protective shoes. Achidatex holds the following patents and trademarks as follows:

U.S. patent No. 6,212,840 - Retrofit Blast Protection for walls and windows frames of a structure.

U.S. patent No. 5,309,684 - Multipurpose Dry Storage System.

German patent No. 94 11 142.1 correlated to the U.S. patent No. 5,309,684 - Multipurpose Dry Storage System.

U.S. patent application No. 10/098,344 - Minefield shoe.

German patent application No. 03005442.3 - Minefield shoe and methods for manufacture thereof.

U.S. trade name registration - "ergonomic - anatomic and ergonomic design", for bulletproof vests.

U.S. trade name registration - "ACHIDATEX", for the Retrofit Blast Protection for the walls and window frames of a structure.

Regulation

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the U.S. and Israeli authorities and to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing requirements and restrictions on part or all of our operations.

The U.S. National Institute of Justice (NIJ) established standards for Ballistic Resistance of Personal Body Armor that are accepted worldwide. The NIJ issues performance standards that clearly specify a minimum performance level for each attribute that is critical for the equipment's intended use. This coveted compliance standard has gained global acceptance as a benchmark for evaluation of the effectiveness of a given body armor model. The NIJ body armor-testing program relies on voluntary participation by manufacturers. However, many police departments require that armor be tested and be found to be in compliance with NIJ standards before they purchase the armor. Four of our ballistic material combinations have been tested by NIJ certified ballistic laboratories and were found to comply with NIJ Standard 0101.03 and 0101.04. As a result, these four ballistic combinations have been approved to carry NIJ labels.

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Our manufacturing practices have obtained ISO 9001 certification. This international certification harmonizes and establishes standards for quality manufacturing throughout the world. Over the years, ISO standards have expanded beyond the quality system and now confirm conformity in environmental issues, safety and occupational health. This voluntary certification process is designed to provide consistency in manufacturing processes and quality control.

Other quality control standards pertaining to our manufacturing facilities consist of the following:

MIL-STD-105D, MIL-I-45208A (for the United States Armed Forces); and

AQAP (for the German Armed Forces and NATO)

In order to participate in bids of the Israeli Ministry of Defense and other governments, companies must follow various rules and procedures. The bidder must be registered as a recognized supplier. The bidder must have government certification, and is authorized to participate in bids only to the limit of its approved security classification. Under Israeli bid regulations goods produced in Israel are given priority over foreign bidders. The bidder must keep to contractual schedules and milestones and the goods must pass final quality control tests before delivery. There are no special taxes on bids apart from the Israeli value added tax.

Since our business is highly regulated, the laws, rules and regulations applicable to our business are subject to regular modification and change. Future laws, rules or regulations may be adopted, making compliance much more difficult or expensive, and may otherwise adversely affect our business or prospective business.

Research and Development

We are currently developing new products for military and civilian markets, including mine protective shoes, stab-resistant solutions, floatable ballistic vests, ballistic protection based on ceramic glass, ballistic concrete reinforcement and modified ballistic wall coverings. We are also developing a new generation of products for protective vests used by security forces and armies. The vests provide greater protection with minimum weight and maximum flexibility.

In each of the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, we spent approximately \$120,000 on research and development, which expenses have been charged to operations.

In 2005 and 2006, we plan to increase our research and development efforts, primarily with respect to stab-resistant solutions, mine protective shoes, floatable ballistic vests, ballistic protection based on ceramic glass, ballistic concrete reinforcement, and modified ballistic wall coverings. We estimate total research and development expenses in each of 2005 and 2006 will increase to approximately \$250,000. We plan to finance our future research and development through an equity offering or other financing. If we are unsuccessful in securing sufficient funds, we will fund our research and development efforts at a slower pace of development from our working capital and cash flow.

Environmental Laws

We are unaware of any environmental laws that are applicable to us that will require us to spend any material amounts to achieve compliance.

Employees

As of March 15, 2005, we had 169 full-time employees. We had 140 employees in Israel and 29 employees in the United States. We believe our relationship with our employees is good. Our employees are not represented by a collective bargaining organization and we have not experienced any work stoppages.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk and uncertainty. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before investing in our ordinary shares. Our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected due to any of the following risks. In that case, the value of our ordinary shares could decline, and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Our Industry

The products we sell are used in applications that are inherently risky and could give rise to product liability and other claims.

The products that we manufacture are typically used in applications and situations that involve high levels of risk of personal injury. Failure to use our products for their intended purposes, failure to use them properly, their malfunction, or, in some limited circumstances, even correct use of our products, could result in serious bodily injury or death. Our main products include personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies such as body armor, bomb disposal suits, ballistic wall coverings, bulletproof vests, and associated heavy fabric products, such as battle pouches and combat harness units, dry storage systems, liquid logistic products, tents and other camping and travel gear.

The manufacture and sale of certain of our products may be the subject of product liability claims arising from the design, manufacture or use of such goods. If we are found to be liable in such claim, we may be required to pay substantial damages and our insurance costs may increase significantly as a result. Also, a significant or extended lawsuit, such as a class action, could also divert significant amounts of management's time and attention. We cannot assure you that our insurance coverage would be sufficient to cover the payment of any potential claim. In addition, we cannot assure you that this or any other insurance coverage will continue to be available or, if available, that we will be able to obtain it at a reasonable cost. Any material uninsured loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the inability to obtain product liability coverage would prohibit us from bidding for orders from certain governmental customers since, at present, many bids from governmental entities require such coverage, and any such inability would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to extensive government regulation and our failure or inability to comply with these regulations could materially restrict our operations and subject us to substantial penalties.

We are subject to extensive regulation by governmental authorities and are subject to various laws and judicial and administrative decisions imposing requirements and restrictions on our operations. Furthermore, we have material contracts with governmental entities and are subject to rules, regulations and approvals applicable to government contractors. The Israeli Ministry of Defense accounted for \$2,094,590 of our sales in the year ended December 31, 2004 and \$2,715,688 of our sales in the year ended December 31, 2003. We are also subject to routine audits to assure our compliance with these requirements. In addition, a number of our employees are required to obtain specified levels of security classification. Our business may suffer if we or our employees are unable to obtain the security classifications that are needed to perform services contracted for the Israeli Ministry of Defense, one of our major customers. Our failure to comply with these contract terms, rules or regulations could expose us to substantial penalties, including the loss of these contracts and disqualification as a government contractor of certain governments.

We have significant international operations and are therefore subject to additional financial and regulatory risks.

While our principal executive offices are located in Israel, 69% of our sales in 2004, 45% of our sales in 2003 and 24% of our sales in 2002 were generated from exports. We are seeking to increase the level of our international business activity. Our overseas operations are subject to various risks, including; foreign import controls (which may be arbitrarily imposed and enforced and which could preclude sales to certain customers).

One component of our strategy is to expand our operations into selected international markets. Military procurement, for example, has traditionally been international in scope. Countries in which we are actively marketing include Turkey, Cyprus, Chile, Mexico, Guatemala, India, Peru, Singapore and Brazil. We, however, may be unable to execute our business model in these markets or new markets. Further, foreign providers of competing products and services may have a substantial advantage over us in attracting consumers and businesses in their country due to earlier established businesses in that country, greater knowledge with respect to the cultural differences of consumers and businesses residing in that country and/or their focus on a single market.

In pursuing our international expansion strategy, we face several additional risks, including:

- reduced protection of intellectual property rights in some countries;
- licenses, tariffs and other trade barriers;
- longer sales and payment cycles;
- greater difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

-
- potential adverse tax consequences;
 - laws and business practices favoring local competition;

costs and difficulties of doing business and customizing products for foreign countries;

compliance with a wide variety of complex foreign laws and treaties;

political and economic instability; and

variance and unexpected changes in local laws and regulations

We may operate in areas where local government policies regarding foreign entities and the local tax and legal regimes are often uncertain, poorly administered and in a state of flux. We cannot be certain that we are in compliance with, or will be protected by, all relevant local laws at any given point in time. A subsequent determination that we failed to comply with relevant local laws and taxation regimes could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

One or more of these factors could adversely effect our future international operations and, consequently, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

Currency exchange rate fluctuations in the world markets in which we conduct business could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may be adversely affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. While our revenues are generally denominated in U.S. dollars, a significant portion of our expenses is incurred in NIS and Euro. We do not currently engage in any currency hedging transactions intended to reduce the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operations. If we were to determine that it was in our best interests to enter into any hedging transactions in the future, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so or that such transactions, if entered into, will materially reduce the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on our results of operations. In addition, if for any reason exchange or price controls or other restrictions on the conversion of foreign currencies into NIS were imposed, our business could be adversely affected.

There can be no assurance such fluctuations in the future will not have a material adverse effect on revenues from international sales, and consequently, on our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Reduction in military budgets worldwide may cause a reduction in our revenues, which would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

A significant portion of our revenues is derived from the sale of products to military markets. These revenues, on a consolidated basis, totaled approximately \$10.4 million, or 86.5% of our revenues in 2004, \$6.7 million, or 74.7% of our revenues in 2003 and \$7.5 million, or 70.7% of revenues in 2002. The military budgets of a number of countries may be reduced in the future. Declines in government military budgets may result in reduced demand for our products. This would result in reduction in our revenues and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Sales of our products are subject to governmental procurement procedures and practices; termination, reduction or modification of contracts with our customers, and especially with the government of Israel, or a substantial decrease in our customers' budgets may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our military products are sold primarily to government agencies and authorities, many of which have complex and time-consuming procurement procedures. A long period of time often elapses from the time we begin marketing a product until we actually sell that product to a particular customer. In addition, our sales to government agencies, authorities and companies are directly affected by those customers' budgetary constraints and the priority given in their budgets to the procurement of our products.

The termination, reduction or modification of our contracts or subcontracts with the Government of Israel in the event of change in requirements, policies or budgetary constraints would have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We depend on sales to key customers and the loss of one or more of our key customers would result in a loss of a significant amount of our revenues.

A significant portion of our revenues is derived from a small number of customers. Our two largest customers accounted for 38.3% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2003 and 43.6% of our total sales for the year ended December 31, 2004.

We anticipate that a significant portion of our future revenues will continue to be derived from sales to a small number of customers. Although we are attempting to expand the number of our customers, if our principal customers do not continue to purchase products from us at current levels or if such customers are not retained and we are not able to derive sufficient revenues from sales to new customers to compensate for their loss, our revenues would be reduced and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our markets are highly competitive and if we are unable to compete effectively, we will be adversely affected.

The markets in which we operate are highly competitive with a large number of competitors ranging from small businesses to multinational corporations. Competitors who are larger, better financed and better known than us may compete more effectively than we can. In order to stay competitive in our industry, we must keep pace with changing technologies and client preferences.

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If we are unable to differentiate our products from those of our competitors, our revenues may decline. In addition, our competitors have established relationships among themselves or with third parties to increase their ability to address client needs. As a result, new competitors or alliances among competitors may emerge and compete more effectively than we can. There is also a significant industry trend towards consolidation, which may result in the emergence of companies which are better able to compete against us.

There are limited sources for some of our raw materials and any shortage may significantly curtail our manufacturing operations.

The raw materials that we use in manufacturing ballistic resistant garments and cars armoring include: Kevlar® produced by Dupont Ltd., Twaron® produced by Twaron Teijn Ltd., Dyneema® produced by DSM Ltd. and Spectra® and Gold Flex® produced by Honeywell. We purchase these materials in the form of woven cloth from independent weaving companies. In the event DuPont or its licensee in Europe cease for any reason to produce or sell Kevlar® to us, we would utilize the other ballistic resistant materials as a substitute. However, none of them is expected to become a complete substitute for Kevlar® in the near future. We enjoy a good relationship with our suppliers for these materials. If our supply of any of these materials were materially reduced or cut off, or if there were a material increase in the prices of these materials, our manufacturing operations could be adversely affected and our costs increased, and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be materially adversely affected.

We may be unable to complete or integrate acquisitions effectively, if at all, and as a result may incur unanticipated costs or liabilities or operational difficulties.

We intend to grow through the acquisition of businesses and assets that will complement our current businesses. In 2005, we acquired Owen Mills Company, but cannot be certain that we will be able to identify other attractive acquisition targets, obtain financing for acquisitions on satisfactory terms or successfully acquire identified targets. Furthermore, we may have to divert our management's attention and our financial and other resources from other areas of our business. Our inability to implement our acquisition strategy successfully may hinder the expansion of our business.

Because we intend to acquire new businesses and assets to develop and offer new products, failure to implement our acquisition strategy may also adversely affect our ability to offer new products in line with industry trends.

We may not be successful in integrating Owen Mills, or other acquired businesses, into our existing operations. Integration may result in unanticipated liabilities or unforeseen operational difficulties, which may be material, or require a disproportionate amount of management's attention. Acquisitions may result in us incurring additional indebtedness or issuing preferred stock or additional common stock. Competition for acquisition opportunities in the industry may rise, thereby increasing our cost of making acquisitions or causing us to refrain from making further acquisitions.

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Our resources may be insufficient to manage the demands imposed by any future growth.

Expansion of our operations may place significant demands on our management, administrative, operating and financial resources. Although we believe that our management has sufficient resources to manage our current activity, growth of our customer base, the types

products offered and the geographic markets served can place a significant strain on our resources. In addition, we believe that we may encounter difficulties in identifying and hiring personnel who are qualified both in the provision and marketing of our security services and products, based on our current compensation levels. Our future performance and profitability will depend in large part on our ability to attract and retain additional management and other key personnel, our ability to implement successful enhancements to our management, accounting and information technology systems, and our ability to adapt those systems, as necessary, to respond to growth in our business.

Technological advances, the introduction of new products, and new design and manufacturing techniques could adversely affect our operations unless we are able to adapt to the resulting change in conditions.

Our future success and competitive position depend to a significant extent upon our proprietary technology. We must make significant investments to continue to develop and refine our technologies. We will be required to expend substantial funds for and commit significant resources to the conduct of continuing research and development activities, the engagement of additional engineering and other technical personnel, the purchase of advanced design, production and test equipment, and the enhancement of design and manufacturing processes and techniques. Our future operating results will depend to a significant extent on our ability to continue to provide design and manufacturing services for new products that compare favorably on the basis of time to market, cost and performance with the design and manufacturing capabilities. The success of new design and manufacturing services depends on various factors, including utilization of advances in technology, innovative development of new solutions for customer products, efficient and cost-effective services, timely completion and delivery of new product solutions and market acceptance of customers' end products. Because of the complexity of some of our products, we may experience delays from time to time in completing the design and manufacture of new product solutions. In addition, there can be no assurance that any new product solutions will receive or maintain customer or market acceptance. If we were unable to design and manufacture solutions for new products of our customers on a timely and cost-effective basis, such inability could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may need to raise additional capital in the future, which may not be available to us.

We may need to raise additional funds for a number of uses, including:

- maintaining and expanding research and development;
- implementing marketing and sales activities for our products;

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-
- hiring additional qualified personnel; and
 - supporting an increased level of operations.

We may not be able to obtain additional funds on acceptable terms or at all. If we cannot raise needed funds on acceptable terms, we may be required to delay, scale back or eliminate some aspects of our operations and we may not be able to:

- develop new products;
- enhance our existing products;
- remain current with evolving industry standards;
- take advantage of future opportunities; or
- respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated requirements.

If adequate funds are not available to us, our business, results of operations and financial condition will be materially and adversely affected. Any equity or debt financings, if available at all, may cause dilution to our then-existing shareholders and may increase our financing expenses. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the net tangible book value per share of our ordinary shares

would decrease and the percentage ownership of then current shareholders would be diluted.

Compliance with changing regulation of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and new Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, are creating uncertainty for companies such as ours. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. As a result, we intend to invest reasonably necessary resources to comply with evolving standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities, which could harm our operating results and business prospects.

Risk Factors Related to Our Common Stock

Our shares of common stock are thinly traded, so you may be unable to sell at or near ask prices or at all if you need to sell your shares to raise money or otherwise desire to liquidate your shares.

Our shares of common stock are thinly-traded on the OTCBB, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our common stock at or near ask prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent. This situation is attributable to a number of factors, including the fact that we are a small company which is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and that even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven development stage company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of our shares until such time as we became more seasoned and viable. As a consequence, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent. We cannot give you any assurance that a broader or more active public trading market for our common stock will develop or be sustained, or that current trading levels will be sustained. Due to these conditions, we can give you no assurance that you will be able to sell your shares at or near ask prices or at all if you need money or otherwise desire to liquidate your holdings.

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We are subject to the penny stock rules and these rules may adversely effect trading in our common stock.

Until our shares qualify for inclusion in the NASDAQ system, the public trading, if any, of the our common stock will be on the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, an investor may find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the price of, the common stock offered. Our common stock is subject to provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), commonly referred to as the penny stock rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks, and Rule 15g-9(d) incorporates the definition of penny stock that is found in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act. The SEC generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. If our common stock is deemed to be a penny stock, trading in the shares will be subject to additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell penny stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. The definition of Accredited Investors includes among others, persons with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 together with their spouse. For transactions covered by these rules, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such security and must have the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require the delivery, prior to the first transaction, of a risk disclosure document, prepared by the SEC, relating to the penny stock market. A broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, and current quotations for the securities. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks held in an account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, these rules may restrict the ability of a broker-dealer to trade and/or maintain a market in our common stock and may affect the ability of the our shareholders to sell their shares.

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We do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never paid cash dividends to our shareholders. Our policy has been and we currently intend to continue to retain future earnings, if any, to finance our operations and expand our business and, therefore, do not expect to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. Any future dividend policy will be determined by the board of directors, subject to the applicable law, and will be based upon conditions then existing, including our results of operations, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and other conditions as the board of directors may deem relevant.

We do not intend to pay dividends.

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Risks Relating to Our Location in Israel

Conducting business in Israel entails special risks.

Our principal operations and facilities are located in Israel, and our directors, executive officers and other key employees are also located primarily in the State of Israel. Accordingly, we are directly influenced by the political, economic and military conditions affecting Israel. Specifically, we could be adversely affected by any major hostilities involving Israel, a full or partial mobilization of the reserve forces of the Israeli army, the interruption or curtailment of trade between Israel and its present trading partners, and a significant downturn in the economic or financial condition of Israel.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, a number of armed conflicts have taken place between Israel and its Arab neighbors, and a state of hostility, varying from time to time in intensity and degree, has led to security and economic problems for Israel. Since September 2000, there has been a marked increase in violence, civil unrest and hostility, including armed clashes, between the State of Israel and the Palestinians, and acts of terror have been committed inside Israel and against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza. There is no indication as to how long the current hostilities will last or whether there will be any further escalation. Any further escalation in these hostilities or any future armed conflict, political instability or violence in the region may have a negative effect on our business condition, harm our results of operations and adversely affect our share price. Furthermore, there are a number of countries that restrict business with Israel or Israeli companies. Restrictive laws or policies of those countries directed towards Israel or Israeli businesses has had, and may in the future continue to have, an adverse impact on our operations, our financial results or the expansion of our business. No predictions can be made as to whether or when a final resolution of the area's problems will be achieved or the nature thereof and to what extent the situation will impact Israel's economic development or our operations.

Most of our directors, officers and employees are obligated to perform annual military reserve duty in Israel. We cannot assess the potential impact of these obligations on our business.

Our directors, officers and employees who are male adult citizens and permanent residents of Israel under the age of 48 are, unless exempt, obligated to perform annual military reserve duty and are subject to being called to active duty at any time under emergency circumstances. We cannot assess the full impact of these requirements on our workforce or business if conditions should change, and we cannot predict the effect on us of any expansion or reduction of these obligations.

The economic conditions in Israel have not been stable in recent years.

In recent years Israel has been going through a period of recession in economic activity, resulting in low growth rates and growing unemployment. Our operations could be adversely affected if the economic conditions in Israel continue to deteriorate. In addition, due to significant economic measures proposed by the Israeli Government, there have been several general strikes and work stoppages in 2003 and 2004, affecting all banks, airports and ports. These strikes have had an adverse effect on the Israeli economy and on business, including our ability to deliver products to our customers.

Item 5. Market for Company's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters.

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol DFNS.OB. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low prices of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2004	Price Range	
	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.19
Second Quarter	0.80	0.22
Third Quarter	0.51	0.33

	Price Range	
	High	Low
Fourth Quarter	1.32	0.42
Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2003		
First Quarter	\$ 0.870	\$ 0.320
Second Quarter	0.430	0.190
Third Quarter	0.300	0.185
Fourth Quarter	0.270	0.170

Shareholders

OTC Transfer Agent, located at 231 E 2100 S, Salt Lake City, Utah is the registrar and transfer agent for our common stock. As of March 8, 2005, there were 25,350,000 shares of our common stock outstanding and we had approximately 38 shareholders of record.

Dividends

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, for the finance of our operations and the expansion of our business. Any future dividend policy will be determined by our board of directors, subject to the applicable law, and will be based upon conditions then existing, including our results of operations, financial condition, current and anticipated cash needs, contractual restrictions and other conditions as the board of directors may deem relevant.

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Sales of Unregistered Securities

On April 8, 2002, we entered into a one-year agreement with Global Guarantee Corporation, whereby we issued 100,000 shares of common stock in return for future consulting services. The 100,000 shares were valued at \$172,000, the fair market value of the common stock on the grant date based on the prevailing market price. Consulting expenses of \$43,000 and \$129,000 were recognized during 2003 and 2002, respectively. The issuance of shares was made pursuant to an exemption from registration under Rule 506 of the Securities Act of 1933.

Purchase of Equity Securities By the Issuer and Affiliates

We did not purchase any of our securities in the market during 2004. In 2003, we resolved a dispute with Liviakis Financial Communication, Inc, and pursuant to the terms of the settlement 300,000 shares of our shares of common stock were returned to us.

Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following is management's discussion and analysis of certain significant factors which have affected our financial position and operating results during the periods included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, as well as information relating to the plans of our current management.

Overview

We are a manufacturer and global provider of personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies. Our products are used by military, law enforcement, border patrol enforcement, and other special security forces, corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world.

Our main products include body armor, bomb disposal suits, bullet proof vests and jackets, ballistic wall coverings, bullet proof ceramic and polyethylene panels, V.I.P. car armoring and lightweight armor kits for vehicles, personal military equipment, dry storage systems, liquid logistic products, tents and other camping and travel gear.

From time to time we have provided bulletproof vests developed by us to laboratories in the United States for testing, and following the tests, the products were deemed to have met the American National Institute of Justice (NIJ) standards. The American NIJ standards are the accepted standards worldwide for bulletproof vests and compliance with these standards has enabled us to enter into the North American market as well as other new markets for our bulletproof vests. Similarly, we have submitted our ballistic ceramic plates for testing by German laboratories and following the tests, the products were deemed to have met the German qualification standard. Obtaining this standard has enabled us to enter the German and other European markets for these products.

Our strategy is to capitalize on our significant research and development capabilities and the strength of our brand identity and achieve greater economies of scale. Due to ever-present international tensions we believe that the demand for our products will continue to grow. We expect to address this growth by offering a comprehensive array of high quality branded security products to meet the needs of our customers around the world. We intend to enhance our leadership position in the industry through additional strategic acquisitions and by creating a broad portfolio of products and services to satisfy all of our customers' increasingly complex security products needs. The following elements define our growth strategy.

Capitalize on Exposure to Military Problems. We believe that the events of September 11, 2001, the subsequent War on Terrorism, the continuing conflict in Iraq, the increasing likelihood of military conflicts abroad, and recent events where lives have been saved due to the performance of armor systems, are all likely to result in additional interest in our products.

Expand Distribution, Networks and Product Offerings. We expect to continue to leverage our distribution network by expanding our range of branded law enforcement equipment through the acquisition of niche defensive security products manufacturers and by investing in the development of new and enhanced products which complement our existing offerings. We believe that a broader product line will strengthen our relationships with distributors and enhance our brand appeal with military, law enforcement and other end users.

Pursue Strategic Acquisitions. In addition to our recent acquisition of Owen Mills Company, or Owen Mills, we intend to continue to selectively pursue strategic acquisitions that complement and/or expand our product offerings, provide access to new geographic markets, and provide additional distribution channels and new customer relations.

Material Trends

Local Military Market. The Israeli Military defense budget has been subject to reductions since the second half of the 2003. As a result, the demand for our products declined in the second half of 2003 and stabilized at a lower level in 2004 and in the first six months of 2005. In 2003 and 2004 sales to the Israeli Ministry of Defense were \$2,715,688 and \$2,094,590, respectively, accounting for 30.1% and 17.4% of our sales.

In the second half of 2005 the Israeli Government evacuated the Gaza strip. The evacuation process resulted in large expenses and caused a reduction in the funds that were initially budgeted for the procurement of new products. Additionally, as a result of the Israeli Government's decisions and the evacuation, the Israeli Defense Forces have indicated that they will slightly reduce their size and that equipment will be stored for long periods in environments that will promote battlefield readiness and the capability of quick deployment. In light of these trends, we expect our local military business to remain stable at the existing levels in 2005 and to grow in 2006 as a result of an increase in the demand for our dry storage systems products.

Export Military Market. Our customers in this market are military and law enforcement organizations, mostly in South America, North America, Europe and Africa. Their budgets fluctuate and as a result we cannot identify definite trends in these markets. In 2003 and 2004, we had sales of \$2,282,256 and \$2,792,702 in South America, respectively, sales of \$223,678 and \$4,036,584 in North America, respectively, sales of \$581,323 and \$776,305 in Europe, respectively, sales of \$72,061 and \$473,217 in Africa, respectively, and sales of \$787,719 and \$193,380 in Asia, respectively.

Since 2003, we have increased our export efforts and sales as a consequence of the worldwide environment resulting from the events of September 11, 2001, the subsequent War on Terrorism and the continuing conflict in Iraq. We are continuing our efforts to strengthen our position in our existing export markets in the U.S., South America, Asia and Europe, and to extend our presence to new export markets in South America and Europe. We believe that those markets are growing and that any future success in such markets is mainly dependant on our ability

to be competitive in our pricing and the quality of our products.

As a result of the above, we expect that our export military business will be under pressure in the next year, but that it will experience growth in the next two to three years.

Local Civilian Market. Our product offering to the civilian market are diversified. In 2004, our local market business grew, due to the improvement of the economic situation in Israel. We expect modest increase in this market in 2005 and in the future.

Gross Profit Margins. Our pricing policy, although slightly different from one product to the other, is based on maintaining our existing overall gross margins. We do not expect a material change in our gross profit margins in the foreseeable future.

Backlog. We had approximately \$3.7 million of unfilled customer orders at June 30, 2005, out of which approximately \$2.5 million was attributable to orders from military customers in South America and Asia, approximately \$300,000 was attributable to the local civilian market, approximately \$100,000 was attributable to the U.S. civilian market and approximately \$800,000 was attributable to the Israeli Military of Defense.

Operations in the Erez Industrial Zone

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where part of our operations were located. We evacuated our remaining operations from Erez Industrial Zone in August 2005. The Israeli Government's decision to evacuate the Gaza Strip was supported by certain resolutions as well as the Evacuation Law that was adopted by the Israeli Parliament to compensate the Israeli Gaza Strip settlers as well as business and property owners in the Gaza Strip and in the Erez Industrial Zone, however, the amount of the compensation has not been finalized.

We owned facilities, leased other facilities and maintained equipment and inventory within this area. During the last half of 2004, we prepared for the eventual evacuation by merging existing production facilities. We moved one of our light cut and sew operations from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot and some of our webbing equipment to Nazareth. Due to our belief that we will be reimbursed for all the costs related to the evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone, no impairment or accrued liabilities have been recorded at June 30, 2005.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the following policies as critical to the understanding of our financial statements. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting periods. An area where significant judgments are made is inventory valuation and actual results could differ materially from these estimates. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Revenues and Revenue Recognition. Revenues from sales of products are recognized upon shipment to customers. We provide a warranty on goods ranging from three to four years. Our policy is to consider the establishment of a reserve for warranty expenses. Based upon historical experience of no warranty claims, we have not established a reserve at December 31, 2003 and 2004. If we change any of our assumptions with regard to our recognition of revenues under the completed contract method of revenue recognition, or if there is a change with respect to warranties expenses our financial position and results of operations may change materially.

Foreign Currency Translation And Transactions. The functional currency of Export Erez, Ltd., Mayotex Ltd., and Achidatex Nazareth Elite is the New Israeli Shekel, or NIS. The functional currency of Dragonwear Trading Ltd. is the Cyprus Pound, or CYP. The financial statements of Dragonwear are translated into NIS. The financial statements for all of these entities are then translated into United States dollars from NIS at quarter-end exchange rates as to assets and liabilities and average exchange rates as to revenues and expenses. Capital accounts are translated at their historical exchange rates when the capital transactions occurred. Foreign currency transaction gains or losses from transactions denominated in currencies other than NIS are recognized in net income in the period the gain or loss occurs. Any change in exchange rates may have a material impact on our financial position and results of operations.

Inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in first-out method. The cost includes expenses of freight-in transportation. The specific identification method is used for finished goods since all orders are custom orders for customers. Inventories write-offs and write-down provisions are provided to cover risks arising from slow-moving items or technological obsolescence. Any change in our assumptions with respect to the need to write-off write-down the value of our inventories may have material affect on our

financial position or results of operations. We review our inventories once in each quarter.

Property and Equipment. Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of three to twenty-five years. These long-lived assets are generally evaluated on an individual basis in making a determination as to whether such assets are impaired. Periodically, we review our long-lived assets for impairment based on estimated future non discounted cash flows attributed to the assets. In the event such cash flows are not expected to be sufficient to recover the recorded value of the assets, the assets are written down to their estimated fair values. The use of different assumptions with respect to the expected cash flows from our assets and other economic variables, primarily the discount rate, may lead to different conclusions regarding the recoverability of our assets carrying values and to the potential need to record an impairment loss for our long lived assets.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No 151, Inventory Costs . SFAS No. 151 amends the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43 Chapter 4 Inventory Pricing, to require items such as idle facility costs, excessive spoilage, double freight and rehandling costs to be expensed in the current period, regardless if they are abnormal amounts or not. SFAS No. 151 will become effective for us in the first quarter of 2006. The adoption of SFAS No. 151 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No.153, Exchanges of Non-monetary Assets, an amendment of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No.29. The guidance in APB Opinion No.29, Accounting for Non-Monetary Transactions, is based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be measure based on value of the assets exchanged. APB 29 included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS 153 amends APB 29 to eliminate the exception for non-monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS 153 is effective for non-monetary assets exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

We do not expect that the adoption of SFAS 153 will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operation.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (R), Share-Based Payment . SFAS No. 123 (R) revises SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees . SFAS No. 123 (R) focuses primarily on the accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123 (R) requires companies to recognize in this statement of operations the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). SFAS No. 123 (R) is effective as of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005 for issuers who are not small business issuers and after December 15, 2005 for small business issuers. Accordingly, the Company will adopt SFAS No. 123 (R) in its quarter ending March 31, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the provisions of SFAS No. 123 (R) and has not yet determined the impact, if any, that SFAS No. 123 (R) will have on its financial statement presentation or disclosures.

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

Net Revenues and Gross Profit Margin. Net revenues in the year ended December 31, 2004 increased by 33.2% to \$12,036,404 compared to \$9,031,963 for the same period in 2003. Net sales to the local market in 2004 decreased by 25.5% to \$3,730,617 from \$5,001,825 in 2003. The increase in net revenues is attributable to the 106.1% increase in export sales in 2004 to \$8,305,787 from \$4,030,138 in 2003. We attribute the increase in export sales to the successful implementation of our growth plan with our focus on the international markets. The decrease in local sales was mainly due to the decrease in the annual military budget and the recession that affected the civilian market.

The breakdown of net sales by segment for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 is as follows:

Segment revenues	Year ended December 31,	
	2004	2003
_____	_____	_____

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	Year ended December 31,	
Local market-civilian	\$ 1,636,027	\$ 2,286,137
Local market-military	2,094,590	2,715,688
Export market-military	8,305,787	4,030,138
Total	\$ 12,036,404	\$ 9,031,963

	Year ended December 31,	
Income from segment	2004	2003
Local market-civilian	\$ 81,015	\$ 85,591
Local market-military	149,972	93,815
Export market-military	641,755	120,556
Total	\$ 872,742	\$ 299,962

The following table sets forth, for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004, the revenues and net income of each of our subsidiaries as a percentage of our revenues and net income.

2004	Achidatex	Export Erez
Revenues	60.0%	40.0%
Net Income	58.0%	42.0%
2003		
Revenues	38.0%	62.0%
Net Income	9.0%	91.0%

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased by 25.1% to \$3,224,449 from \$2,576,648 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase in gross profit is principally attributable to the increase in total sales. We do not anticipate any major changes to our gross profit margins in 2005.

The cost of production in the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$8,811,955 or 73.2% of the sales, compared to \$6,455,315 or 71.5% of sales for the year ended December 31, 2003. This change in cost of production is explained by the increase in overseas sales, which generally consist of products that are more expensive to produce, the approximately 8% increase in the ratio between the Euro (which is the currency used for the majority of our raw material purchases) and the US Dollar (which is the principal currency for our sales), and the local market shrinkage, resulting in an increase in local competition and lower margins in that market. We believe that 2005 will be characterized by an increased demand worldwide for raw materials, that may result in significant extensions in the regular delivery schedules and an increase in raw material prices which will likely effect our cost of production. We cannot assure you that we will be able to increase our prices sufficiently to recover these additional costs

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses for 2004 were \$862,267, similar to \$862,155 in 2003. The stability in our selling expenses was achieved due to lower commission payments on sales to a major export customer.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative costs for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased to \$1,489,440 from \$1,414,531 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This moderate increase is a result of our closely monitoring general and administrative expenses. We do not anticipate any material change in our general and administrative expenses in 2005.

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Financial Expense. Financial expense net for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$157,505 compared to \$240,815 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This decrease is attributed mainly to the decrease the interest rates.

Income Tax Expenses. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased by 258.3% to \$338,754 from \$94,554 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Our effective income tax rate was 44.4% and 41.5% for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in the effective income tax rate was due to prior year's tax expenses of \$31,062 that were presented in the prior year as a deferred tax asset, and in this year was recognized as a tax expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At December 31, 2004, we had \$505,103 in cash and cash equivalents, \$808,102 in marketable securities and working capital of \$4,344,566 as compared to \$784,026 in cash and cash equivalents, \$704,046 in marketable securities and \$3,763,618 in working capital at December 31, 2003. The increase in working capital in 2004 is mainly due to our profitable operations in the year. Accounts receivable increased by \$672,781, inventory increased by \$693,194, trade accounts payable increased by \$295,601 and other payables increased by \$403,445.

One of the principal factors affecting our working capital is the payment cycle on our sales. Payment for goods shipped is generally received from 60 to 90 days after shipment. Any material change in the aging of our accounts receivable could have an adverse effect on our working capital.

Net cash provided from operating activities was \$226,378 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$833,543 used in operating activities in 2003. This was primarily attributable to net income of \$381,169, a \$295,601 increase in trade accounts payable, a \$403,445 increase in other current liabilities, depreciation of \$286,011, a decrease in deferred taxes of \$174,691, and a decrease in other assets of \$20,164. During the year ended December 31, 2004, cash was used mainly used to support our \$672,781 increase in trade accounts receivable and 693,194 increase in inventory.

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Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased substantially to \$12.04 million from \$9.03 million in 2003, resulting in an increase of our accounts receivable and inventory that was partially offset by an increase in accounts payable and in other current liabilities. In 2004, our net income was \$381,169 and net cash provided from operating activities was \$226,378. In 2004, we invested \$355,211 in fixed assets (mainly in the expansion of our molding and dyeing operations) and repaid \$158,999 of short and long term loans.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$399,425 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$290,639 provided by investing activities in 2003.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$158,999 for the year ended December 31, 2004, as compared to \$313,962 provided from financing activities in 2003.

All of our large contracts are supported by letters of credit. As a result, we believe that we have limited exposure to doubtful accounts receivables. We have historically achieved net profits on an annual basis, but our quarterly profits are not consistent on a quarter to quarter basis. Nevertheless we have striven to balance our accounts payable and account receivable. Subject to an unexpected growth in inventories as a result of a future growth in sales or a significant change in raw material prices, we intend to use our cash flow from operations for the acquisition of companies or equipment.

During 2005 we decided to reduce our projected spending for research and development. We anticipate that our research and development expenses for the remainder of 2005 and for 2006 will reflect annualized spending of approximately \$70,000 per year.

On June 15, 2005, we executed a securities purchase agreement, with a group of investors for a \$1.1 million private placement of our common stock. Pursuant to such agreement, we issued 1,833,334 shares of our common stock to the investors at a price of \$0.60 per share. As of August 12, 2005, all cash, shares and warrants involved in the private placement transaction remained in escrow and had not been disbursed to the various parties. The escrow agent will transfer to us the amount of \$1.1 million and to the investors 1,915,467 shares of our common stock as well as warrants to purchase 627,500 shares of common stock within three days form the receipt of a notice confirming the effectiveness of this registration statement prior to December 12, 2005. In such event, the remaining 1,368,191 shares of common stock will remain in escrow for the purpose of price protection, as defined in Section (g) of the securities purchase agreement. If the escrow agent has not received such notice prior to December 12, 2005 then, on the seventh business day thereafter the \$1.1 million will be returned to the investors and the shares, the warrants

and any interest yield with regards to the \$1.1 million held by the escrow agent will be transferred to us. Notwithstanding the above, in the event that the registration statement will not be declared effective by December 12, 2005, the investors will be able to elect to receive the Shares and Warrants, and in such event we will receive the \$1.1 million and any interest yield with regard to the \$1.1 million. In addition, during until December 12, 2005, we may draw up to \$550,000 from the escrowed funds for the purpose of purchasing fixed assets, in the sole discretion of our board of directors. In such event as a condition to the delivery of the funds, we have agreed to pledge all of the assets purchased with such funds to the investors. In the event that the \$1.1 million, is returned to the investors, then within seven business days from December 12, 2005 we will return all the funds that have been drawn from escrow account to the investors.

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We believe that we have sufficient working capital and borrowing capability to sustain our current level of operations for the next twelve months.

Inflation and Seasonality

During the past three years we encountered a moderate rate of inflation, 6.5% in 2002, (1.9)% in 2003 and 1.2% in 2004, which affected our purchases of raw material and employee wages.

Seasonality has not had a material affect on our operations.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

We develop products in Israel and sell them in South America, Asia and several European countries. As a result, our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets.

Our foreign currency exposure with respect to our sales is mitigated, and we expect it will continue to be mitigated, through salaries, materials and support operations, in which part of these costs are denominated in NIS.

During 2005, the NIS devalued approximately 6.2% against the dollar. Among the factors contributing to the devaluation were the increase in the interest rate for dollars investments compared to interest rate for NIS investments.

Since most of our sales are quoted in dollars, and a portion of our expenses are incurred in NIS, our results may be adversely affected by a change in the rate of inflation in Israel or if such change in the rate of inflation is not offset, or is offset on a lagging basis, by a corresponding devaluation of the NIS against the dollar and other foreign currencies. We will also be adversely affected if the dollar depreciates against the Euro, the currency used for many of our purchases of raw material.

We did not enter into any foreign exchange contracts in 2004.

Market Risk

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, we held cash and cash equivalents, in the aggregate amount of \$505,013 and \$784,026, respectively, and most of these amounts were deposited with Israeli banks. Under Israeli law, the Bank of Israel insures all bank deposits without limits on the amount. Therefore, we do not anticipate losses in respect to these deposits.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Item 8A. Controls and Procedures.

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Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this annual report on Form 10-KSB. Based upon that evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that, as of such date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by our company in reports that we file or submit under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information was made known to them by others within the company, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

In connection with the evaluation of the Company's internal controls as of the end of the period covered by the annual report, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have determined that there were no changes to our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially effect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective may not prevent or detect misstatements and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. 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.

Item 13. Exhibits

The following is a list of exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB. Where so indicated by footnote, exhibits that were previously filed are incorporated by reference.

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated herein by reference from the filing on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2001.
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation, incorporated herein by reference from the Filing on Schedule 14C, filed with the Commission on December 30, 2002.
4.1	Share Exchange Agreement, dated March 25, 2002, incorporated herein by reference from the filing on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 14, 2002.

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.1	Form of Settlement and Release Agreement incorporated herein by reference from the filing on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003.
10.2	Translation of Employment Agreement with Mr. Tosh incorporated herein by reference from the filing on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2003.
23.1	Subsidiaries of the Company.*
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended.
31.2	

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Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended.

- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Previously filed.

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the Company caused this amended report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

Dated: November 2, 2005

BY: /S/ Joseph Postbinder

Joseph Postbinder
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Amended Report has been signed below on November 2, 2005 by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated.

BY: /S/ Joseph Postbinder

Joseph Postbinder
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

BY: /S/ Baruch Tosh

Baruch Tosh
President

BY: /S/ Meira Postbinder

Meira Postbinder
Vice President of Finance and Director

BY: /S/ Tsippy Moldovan

Tsippy Moldovan
Chief Financial Officer and Director

BY: /S/ Avraham Hatzor

Avraham Hatzor
Chief Operations Officer and Director

BY: /S/ Dan Zarchin

Dan Zarchin
Director

BY: /S/ Motti Hassan

Motti Hassan
Director