

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL INC
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PROSPECTUS

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. 3,911,158 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to up to 3,911,158 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of Defense Industries International, Inc. that the selling stockholders named in this prospectus or their transferees may offer from time to time. Of the shares of common stock offered hereby: (i) 1,915,467 shares were issued to the selling stockholders; (ii) up to 627,500 shares are issuable upon exercise of warrants; and (iii) up to additional 1,368,191 shares are issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in the market price of our common stock. Such shares and warrants were issued to the selling stockholders pursuant to a securities purchase agreement, dated as of June 15, 2005. The registration of the shares of common stock does not necessarily mean that the selling stockholders or their transferees will offer or sell their shares.

We are not offering or selling any of our shares of common stock pursuant to this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus. We will bear all expenses in connection with the preparation of this prospectus.

Our common stock trade on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board, or OTC Bulletin Board, under the symbol DFNS.OB. On December 8, 2005, the closing price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$0.34.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 6.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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When you are deciding whether to purchase the common stock being offered by this prospectus, you should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus or any supplement. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making any offer of the common stock in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents.

Prospectus Summary

The following summary highlights selected information contained in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information you should consider before investing in the securities. Before making an investment decision, you should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the risk factors section, the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

Defense Industries International, Inc.

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. Our principal executive offices are located at 8 Brisel Street, Industrial Zone Sderot, Israel, and our telephone number is (972) (8) 689-1611.

Private Placement of Common Stock and Warrants

On June 15, 2005, we concluded a private placement of 1,833,334 shares of our common stock. The purchase price was \$0.60 per share. We also granted the investors a right to purchase up to an aggregate of 365,000 additional shares of common stock at \$0.94 per share issuable upon the exercise of warrants which exercisable until June 30, 2007 and a right to purchase up to an aggregate of 182,500 additional shares of common stock at \$2.40 per share issuable upon the exercise of warrants which exercisable until June 30, 2010. In addition, pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in the share price of our common stock, the investors will have the right to receive up to additional 1,368,191 shares of common stock on June 16, 2006. In consideration for their services in connection with this private placement, we issued to two entities, 82,133 shares of common stock, warrants exercisable until June 30, 2007, to purchase up to an aggregate of 60,000 additional shares of common stock at \$0.94 per share, and warrants exercisable until June 30, 2010, to purchase up to an aggregate of 20,000 additional shares of common stock at \$2.40 per share. We are filing this prospectus, at our expense, as required by the securities purchase agreement among us and the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of the common stock offered hereby by the selling stockholders.

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	The Offering
Shares of common stock outstanding prior to offering	25,386,463 shares (1)
Outstanding shares of common stock being offered for sale by the selling stockholders	3,283,658 shares (2)
Shares issuable upon exercise of common stock by the selling stockholders of underlying warrants	627,500 shares
Shares of common stock outstanding after the offering	29,297,621 shares (3)
Risk factors	An investment in our shares involves a high degree of risk. See "Risk Factors."
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. Any proceeds received by us upon the exercise of warrants held by the selling stockholders will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds."
OTC Bulletin Board Symbol	"DFNS.OB"

(1) As of September 30, 2005.

(2) Includes 1,368,191 shares of common stock that are issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in the share price of our common stock.

(3) Assumes exercise, in full, of the warrants held by certain of the selling stockholders.

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Summary Selected Financial Information

The following summary selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our audited and unaudited financial statements, including the related notes, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004	2004	2003
Statement of Operations Data:				
Net revenues	\$ 9,584,813	\$ 9,753,915	\$ 12,036,404	\$ 9,031,963
Cost of sales	7,223,841	6,779,737	8,811,955	6,455,315
Gross profit	2,360,972	2,974,178	3,224,449	2,576,648
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01

	As at September 30,		As at December 31,	
	2005	2004	2004	2003
Balance Sheet Data:				
Current assets	\$ 7,211,097	\$ 7,437,827	\$ 6,306,859	
Working capital	4,290,990	4,344,566	3,763,618	
Total assets	9,751,648	9,774,666	8,681,542	
Total shareholders' equity	4,591,940	4,711,091	4,266,136	

Risk Factors

This investment has a high degree of risk. Before you invest you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this prospectus. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed and the value of our stock could go down. This means you could lose all or a 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.

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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 \$1,718,794 of our sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, \$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, 54.5% of our sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, 69% of our sales in 2004 and 45% of our sales in 2003 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

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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.

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 \$7.5 million, or 78.4% of our total sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, \$10.4 million, or 86.4% of our revenues in 2004, and \$6.7 million, or 74.7% of our total sales in 2003. 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 total sales and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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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.

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A significant portion of our revenues is derived from a small number of customers.

The Israeli Ministry of Defense, HighCom Security Inc. and Armourshield Ltd. accounted for 23.9%, 12.2% and 11.3%, respectively, of our total sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, Labock Technologies Ltd. and the Israeli Ministry of Defense accounted for 33.2% and 17.4% of our total sales, respectively. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, the Israeli Ministry of Defense and Technistamp Ltd. accounted for 23.0% and 15.3% of our total sales, respectively.

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.

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.

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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.

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.

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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;
- 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;

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- 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 common stock 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

If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board which would limit the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market.

Companies trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, such as us, must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market.

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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 OTC Bulletin Board, 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.

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 Stock Market system, the public trading, if any, of 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 our shareholders to sell their shares.

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.

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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.

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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 will deteriorate.

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Use of Proceeds

We are filing this prospectus, at our expense, as required by the securities purchase agreement among us and the selling stockholders. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of our common stock. We may, however, receive up to \$885,500 in proceeds from the exercise of warrants to purchase 425,000 shares of our common stock at \$0.94 per share and 202,500 shares of our common stock at \$2.40 per share, if and when they are exercised. These shares are included in the shares being offered for resale under this prospectus. We intend to use any proceeds received from the exercise of the warrants for general corporate purposes. We have agreed to bear all expenses relating to the registration of the common stock registered pursuant to the registration statements of which this prospectus is a part.

Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Our common stock trade 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 commission and may not represent actual transactions.

	High	Low
2003		
First Quarter	\$ 0.87	\$ 0.32
Second Quarter	0.43	0.19
Third Quarter	0.30	0.18
Fourth Quarter	0.27	0.17
2004		
First Quarter	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.19
Second Quarter	0.80	0.22
Third Quarter	0.51	0.33
Fourth Quarter	1.32	0.40
2005		
First Quarter	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.80
Second Quarter	1.01	0.48
Third Quarter	0.93	0.46
Fourth Quarter (through December 8)	0.73	0.27

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Monthly Stock Information

The following table sets forth, for the most recent six months, the range of high asks and low bid prices of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board:

	High	Low
2005		
June	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.48
July	0.67	0.46
August	0.90	0.55
September	0.93	0.65
October	0.73	0.51
November	0.60	0.27

Holder

As of December 8, 2005, we had approximately 38 record holders of our common stock. The number of record holders was determined from the records of our transfer agent and does not include beneficial owners of common stock whose shares are held in the names of various security brokers, dealers, and registered clearing agencies. The transfer agent of our common stock is OTC Transfer Agent, located at 231 E 2100 S, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dividend Policy

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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Selected Financial Information

The following selected financial information for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2003, and 2002 is derived from our audited financial statements. Our financial statements for 2004, 2003 and 2002 have been audited by WEINBERG & COMPANY, P.A. The following selected financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 is unaudited and includes, in our opinion, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly our results of operations for such periods. The results for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. When you read this information, it is important that you also read our financial statements and related notes, as well as the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of this prospectus.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2004	2003	2002
	(unaudited)				
Statements of operations data:					
Net revenues	\$ 9,584,813	\$ 9,753,915	\$ 12,036,404	\$ 9,031,963	\$ 10,629,600
Cost of sales	7,223,841	6,779,737	8,811,955	6,455,315	6,790,980
Gross profit	2,360,972	2,974,178	3,224,449	2,576,648	3,838,620
Total operating expenses	1,993,418	1,665,117	2,351,707	2,276,686	2,619,332
Income from operations	367,554	1,309,061	872,742	299,962	1,219,288
Income before income taxes	425,306	1,217,439	761,675	227,862	815,430
Income tax expense, net	(153,460)	(496,284)	338,745	94,554	313,038
Income before minority interest	271,846	721,155	422,930	133,308	502,392
Minority interest	(39,037)	(39,413)	(41,761)	(5,537)	(258,998)
Net income	232,809	681,742	381,169	127,771	243,394
Comprehensive income	79,163	628,040	442,631	263,957	136,288
Net income per share - basic and diluted	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01

Balance Sheet Data:

	As at September 30,		As at December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003	2002	
Total current assets	\$ 7,211,097	\$ 7,437,827	\$ 6,306,859	\$ 5,399,017	
Working capital	4,290,990	4,344,566	3,763,618	2,806,877	
Total assets	9,751,648	9,774,666	8,681,542	8,423,782	
Total shareholders' equity	4,591,940	4,711,091	4,266,135	3,853,086	

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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.

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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 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 nine months of 2005. In 2004 and in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, sales to the Israeli Ministry of Defense were \$2,094,590 and \$2,297,837 accounting for 17.4% and 23.9% 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 and Europe. Their budgets fluctuate and as a result we cannot identify definite trends in these markets. In 2004 and in the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we had sales of \$2,792,702 and \$587,512 in South America, sales of \$4,036,584 and \$1,271,099 in North America, and sales of \$776,305 and \$3,219,118 in Europe, 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.

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

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

Industry Consolidation. Prior to 2005, we encountered additional competition as a result of a trend toward consolidation among our competitors. This trend abated in 2004 and is not as relevant at present. However, there can be no assurance that additional consolidation among our competitors will not take place in the future.

Recent Developments

On November 17, 2003, in response to concerns from the law enforcement community, the U.S. Department of Justice announced an initiative to address the reliability of body armor used by law enforcement personnel and to examine the future of bullet-resistant technology and testing. These concerns followed the failure of a relatively new Zylon®-based body armor vest worn by a Pennsylvania police officer. As part of this initiative, the American NIJ, examined Zylon®-based bullet-resistant vests (both new and used) and reviewed the existing process by which bullet-resistant vests are certified. Zylon® (or PBO fiber poly-p-phenylene benzobisoxazole) is a high-strength organic fiber produced by Toyobo Co., Ltd.

On August 24, 2005, the American NIJ released a status report of its examination to the Department of Justice in which the American NIJ announced, among other things, that although the test results do not conclusively prove that all Zylon®-containing body armor models have performance problems, they show that used Zylon®-containing body armor may not provide the intended level of ballistic resistance. The test results also imply that a visual inspection of body armor and its ballistic panels does not indicate whether a particular piece of Zylon®-containing body armor has maintained its ballistic performance. On such date, the American NIJ also issued a Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice advising that it has identified Zylon® as a material that appears to create a risk of death or serious injury as a result of degraded ballistic performance when used in body armor. the American NIJ also introduced the American NIJ 2005 Interim Requirements for Bullet-Resistant Body Armor, or the the American NIJ Interim Requirements, modifying and supplementing NIJ Standard 0101.04 (Ballistic Resistance of Personal Body Armor), or the American NIJ Standard 0101.04.

Under the NIJ Interim Requirements, any body armor model that was found by NIJ to be compliant with NIJ Standard 0101.04 prior to the effective date of NIJ Interim Requirements must, in order to comply with NIJ Interim Requirements, obtain from NIJ a notice of compliance by, among other things, submitting to NIJ either: (i) evidence that demonstrates to the satisfaction of NIJ that the body armor model will maintain ballistic performance over its declared warranty period; or (ii) a written certification (the sufficiency of which shall be determined by NIJ) that the model contains no material listed in an NIJ Body Armor Standard Advisory Notice in effect at the time of submission.

As a result of these developments, legal proceedings have been filed against certain U.S. based manufacturers. In addition, certain major U.S. based manufacturers have initiated exchange and upgrade programs for bullet-resistant vests resulting in increased expenses. These developments have caused a general decline in sales of bullet-resistant vests.

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Our products do not contain Zylon®. In accordance with the American NIJ Interim Requirements, we intend to immediately apply to the American NIJ to obtain a notice of compliance with the NIJ Interim Requirements with respect to our products that were previously found by the American NIJ to be compliant with the American NIJ Standard 0101.04. However, the general decline in sales of bullet-resistant vests have affected us, and our sales of bullet-resistant vests, which account for approximately 40% of our revenues, have decreased in the last two quarters of 2005.

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 \$3.85 million of unfilled customer orders at September 30, 2005, out of which approximately \$2.7 million was attributable to orders from military customers in South America and Asia, approximately \$250,000 was attributable to orders from civilian customers in Europe, approximately \$300,000 was attributable to local civilian market, approximately \$100,000 was attributable to U.S. civilian market and approximately \$500,000 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 the 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.

At September 30, 2005 we recorded a receivable in the amount of \$217,447, which represents costs incurred related to the evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone, which according to the Evacuation Law we will recover from the State of Israel. Of this amount, \$127,865 represents the net book value of the facilities abandoned and \$89,612 represents all other moving costs.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the following policies as critical to the understanding of our condensed consolidated 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 condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting periods. Our condensed 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 June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004. If we change any of our assumptions with regard to our recognition of revenues, 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 US dollars from NIS at period-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.

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Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from customers and institutions. We record a provision for doubtful accounts, when appropriate, to allow for any amounts which may be unrecoverable based upon an analysis of our prior collection experience, customer creditworthiness, and current economic trends.

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.

Property Plant 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.

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Results of Operations

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005 Compared with Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004

Net Revenues and Gross Profit Margin. Net revenues for nine months ended September 30, 2005 decreased slightly to \$9,584,813 from \$9,753,915 in the same period in 2004, a decrease of 1.7%. The decrease is primarily attributable to the decrease in export sales, resulting from the general decline in sales of bullet-resistant vests. The decrease in sales of the bullet-resistant vests is due to the previously mentioned failure of a relatively new Zylon®-based body armor vest, and the new requirements of the American NIJ for certifying new bullet-resistant vests. In the period ended September 30, 2005 Export Erez, Achidatex, and Owen Mills accounted for \$4,763,652 or 49.7%, \$4,149,724 or 43.3% and \$671,437 or 7% of our revenues, respectively. The revenues attributed to Owen Mills relate to the period beginning from February 28, 2005. In the period ended September 30, 2004 Achidatex, and Export Erez accounted for \$3,443,809 or 35% and \$6,310,106 or 65% of our revenues, respectively.

On February 28, 2005, we acquired all of the outstanding shares of Owen Mills, a company that specializes in military and industrial sewing of marine and ballistic fabric products. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, Owen Mills had revenues of \$671,437 (from the date of the acquisition).

The following table sets forth the breakdown of sales by segment for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004.

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2005	2004
Sales to the local civilian market	\$ 2,065,330	\$ 1,194,140
Sales to the local military market	2,297,837	1,489,255
Export military sales	5,221,646	7,070,520
Total	\$ 9,584,813	\$ 9,753,915

Gross profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$2,360,972 compared to \$2,974,178 for the same period in 2004. This decrease in gross profit is principally attributable to the decrease in gross profit in the first quarter of 2005 due to a higher parentage of transactions which were characterized by lower profit margins, the temporary lower operating efficiency in the first quarter of 2005 resulting from the partial relocation of certain manufacturing lines from Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot, and a decrease in our gross profit in the third

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quarter of 2005. In the period ended September 30, 2005 Achidatex, Export Erez and Owen Mills accounted for 54.3%, 40.7%, and 5%, of our gross profit, respectively. The revenues attributable to Owen Mills relate to the period beginning from February 28, 2005. In the nine months period ended September 30, 2004 Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for 36% and 64% of our gross profit, respectively.

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Gross profit margin for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was 24.6% compared to 30.5% for the same period in 2004. Achidatex's gross margin for the nine months period ended September 30, 2005 was 30.9% compared to 30.7% for the same period in 2004. Export Erez's gross margin for the period ended September 30, 2005 was 20.2% compared to 30.4% for the same period in 2004. Owen Mills' gross margin for the period since its acquisition was 17.5%.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 slightly decreased 1.6% to \$603,751 from \$613,587 for the same the same period in 2004. The decrease in our selling expenses was attributable to the decrease in export sales. Achidatex's selling expenses for the period ended September 30, 2005 was \$391,139 compared to \$216,707 for the same period in 2004. Export Erez's selling expenses for the period ended September 30, 2005 was \$212,612 compared to \$396,879 for the same period in 2004. Owen Mills' selling expenses for the period since its acquisition was \$178,755.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 increased 32.1% to \$1,389,667 from \$1,051,530 for the same period in 2004. This increase is mainly a result of the growth in professional fees and additional expenses due to the acquisition of Owen Mills.

Income Tax Expense. Our income tax expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$153,460 as compared to a tax expense of \$496,284 for the comparable period in 2004, reflecting the decrease in income before tax and the reduction in tax rates in Israel from 35% to 34%. Our effective tax rate was 36.1 % in the 2005 period, compared to 40.8% in the 2004 period, as a result of the reduction of tax rates by the Israeli Government. Achidatex's income tax expenses for the period ended September 30, 2005 was \$84,503 compared to \$96,352 for the same period in 2004. Export Erez's income tax expenses for the period ended September 30, 2005 was \$52,613 compared to \$255,904 for the same period in 2004. Owen Mills did not have any income tax expense in this nine months period.

Financial Expenses. We had financial expenses, net of \$46,723 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$110,582 for the same period in 2004. This decrease in financial expenses is mainly attributable to our conversion of short term loans to long term loans having lower interest rates.

Other Income, Net. We had other income, net for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 of \$104,475 as compared to other income, net of \$18,960 for the same period in 2004. The increase is attributable mainly to gain from marketable securities.

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). We had other comprehensive loss, for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 of \$242,712 as compared to other comprehensive loss of \$82,618 for the same period in 2004. This loss is principally attributable to the increase of the US dollar exchange rate against the NIS.

Minority Interest. Minority interest in the profits and losses of one of our consolidated subsidiaries represents the minority shareholders share of the profits or losses in such majority owned subsidiary. For the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we recognized and recorded minority share in our profit of \$39,037, substantially consistent with the minority share in our profit of \$39,413 for the same period in 2004.

Net Income. In the nine months ended September 30, 2005 we had net income of \$232,809 as compared to net income of \$681,742 for the nine months period ended September 30, 2004. Achidatex's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$195,602 compared to \$224,947 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Export Erez's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 was \$147,561 compared to \$456,794 for the nine months ended September 30, 2004. Achidatex's and Export Erez's net income were offset in part by the losses of Owen Mills' and our parent company.

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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. In the year ended December 31, 2004 Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for \$4,792,978 or 40% and \$7,243,426 or 60% of our revenues, respectively.

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
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
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

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 our gross profit is principally attributable to the increase in total sales. In the year ended December 31, 2004, Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for 37.1%, and 62.9%, of our gross profit, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2003, Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for 29.1% and 70.9%, of our gross profit, respectively.

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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. In the year ended December 31, 2004, Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for \$3,596,343 or 40.8%, and \$5,215,612 or 59.2%, of our cost of production, respectively. In the year ended December 31, 2003 Achidatex and Export Erez accounted for \$2,682,290 or 41.6%, and \$3,773,026 or 58.4%, of our cost of production, respectively. 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. Achidatex's selling expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$241,942 compared to \$461,570 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Export Erez's selling expenses for the period year ended December 31, 2004 were \$997,381 compared to \$746,370 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

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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 was a result of our closely monitoring general and administrative expenses.

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 Expense. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 increased by 258.2% 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. Achidatex's income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$84,861 compared to \$39,014 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Export Erez's income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$135,493 compared to \$55,539 for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Net Income. In the year ended December 31, 2004 we had net income of \$381,169 as compared to net income of 127,771 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Achidatex's net income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$132,242 compared to \$26,378 for the year ended December 31, 2003. Export Erez's net income for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$138,325 compared to \$266,711 for the year ended December 31, 2003. For the year ended December 31, 2004 our parent company had net income of \$65,602. In the year ended December 31, 2003 Achidatex's and Export Erez's net income was offset by our parent company's net loss of \$65,318.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2005, we had \$656,927 in cash and cash equivalents, \$729,316 in marketable securities and working capital of \$4,290,990 as compared to \$505,013 in cash and cash equivalents, \$808,102 in marketable securities and \$4,344,566 in working capital at December 31, 2004.

Net cash provided from operating activities was \$582,582 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$225,752 provided from operating activities for the same period in 2004. This was primarily attributable to net income of \$232,809, a \$443,842 decrease in inventory, depreciation of \$261,571 and a decrease in accounts receivable of \$301,559. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, cash used in operating activities was used mainly to reduce accounts payable by \$184,247, decrease accrued liabilities by \$265,958 and decrease other current liabilities by \$265,374.

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Our revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2005, decreased by approximately \$169,102 compared to the same period in 2004, resulting in a decrease in our accounts receivable and a decrease in inventory that was partially offset by the decrease in accounts payable, decrease in accrued liabilities and decrease in other current liabilities. In the nine months ended September 30, 2005 we invested net \$491,169 in fixed assets (mainly in new molding equipment) and entered into \$172,625 of short and long term loans.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$409,044 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$152,106 in the nine months ended September 30, 2004. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, \$491,169 (net of sales of fixed assets in the amount of \$26,592), was used to purchase fixed assets, while \$61,710 (net of purchases of marketable securities) was provided from sales of our marketable securities, and \$20,415 was obtained in connection with our acquisition of Owen Mills. Of the \$491,169 used to purchase fixed assets \$437,918 was used by Achidatex, \$78,755 was used by Export Erez and \$1,088 was used by Owen Mills.

Net cash provided from financing activities was \$42,635 for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 as compared to \$193,192 used in the nine months ended September 30, 2004. During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, we decreased our short-term debt by \$121,175 and we received \$293,810 (net of proceeds from new long term debt) of long term debt. During the nine month ended September 30, 2005 we had deferred private placement costs in the amount of \$130,000.

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.

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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. All cash, shares and warrants involved in the private placement transaction remained in escrow and had not been disbursed to the various parties as of the date of this prospectus. 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 from 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.

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (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 the 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 non-small business issuers and after December 15, 2005 for small business issuers. We are 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 our financial statement presentation or disclosures.

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In May 2005, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a replacement of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 (SFAS No. 154) which requires companies to apply voluntary changes in accounting principles retrospectively whenever it is practicable. The retrospective application requirement replaces APB 20's requirement to recognize most voluntary changes in accounting principle by including the cumulative effect of the change in net income during the period the change occurs. Retrospective application will be the required transition method for new accounting pronouncements in the event that a newly-issued pronouncement does not specify transition guidance. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

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. The inflation in Israel was approximately 0.5% for the nine month ended September 30, 2005 compared to an annual deflation of 1.2% in 2004.

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 or the nine months ended September 30, 2005.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of September 30, 2005.

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	2 -3 years	4 -5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 1,923,704	\$ 879,809	\$ 920,432	\$ 123,463	\$ -
Capital (finance) lease obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Operating lease obligations	707,400	239,400	468,000	-	-
Purchase obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Other long-term liabilities reflected on the Company's balance sheet under U.S. GAAP	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$ 2,631,104	\$ 1,119,209	\$ 1,388,432	\$ 123,463	\$ -

Market Risk

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, we held cash and cash equivalents, in the aggregate amount of \$505,012 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.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus and the documents incorporated in it by reference contain forward-looking statements that involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Examples of forward-looking statements include: projections of capital expenditures, competitive pressures, revenues, growth prospects, product development, financial resources and other financial matters. You can identify these and other forward-looking statements by the use of words such as may, will, should, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, intends, potential or such terms, or other comparable terminology.

Our ability to predict the results of our operations or the effects of various events on our operating results is inherently uncertain. Therefore, we caution you to consider carefully the matters described under the caption **Risk Factors** and certain other matters discussed in this prospectus, the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus, and other publicly available sources. These factors and many other factors beyond the control of our management could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements that may be expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

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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.

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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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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
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 are continuing 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

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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 evacuated our remaining operations from the 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.

At September 30, 2005 we recorded a receivable in the amount of \$217,447, which represents costs incurred related to the evacuation of the Erez Industrial Zone, which according to the Evacuation Law we will recover from the State of Israel. Of these costs, \$127,865 represents the net book value of the facilities abandoned and \$89,612 represents all other moving costs.

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 had 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, an Israeli corporation. 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.

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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.

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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.

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.

The Israeli Ministry of Defense, HighCom Security Inc. and Armourshield Ltd. accounted for 23.9%, 12.2% and 11.3%, respectively, of our total sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2005. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, Labock Technologies Ltd. and the Israeli Ministry of Defense accounted for 33.2% and 15.3% of our total sales, respectively. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, the Israeli Ministry of Defense and Technistamp Ltd. accounted for 23.0% and 15.3% of our total sales, respectively.

Backlog

We had approximately \$3.85 million of unfilled customer orders at September 30, 2005, as compared to approximately \$3.5 million of unfilled customer orders at December 31, 2004. Our current backlog is a result of our successful penetration of the export markets. In 2004, our local sales to the Israel military forces decreased from \$2,715,688 to \$2,094,590 as the Israeli Ministry of Defense reduced its purchases from Israeli companies. The Israeli Ministry of Finance anticipates an increase of approximately 4.1% in national gross production during 2005, which is expected to result in an increase in military orders during the year.

Patents and Trademarks

Our subsidiary Achidatex, holds several patents from various countries for our ballistic wall coverings, dry storage systems and mine protective shoes. The following patents and are held by Achidatex:

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.

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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.

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.

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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 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.

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 August 25, 2005, we had 153 full-time employees. We had 124 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.

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Description of Properties

Our executive offices are located in 8 Brisel Street, Industrial Zone, Sderot. Our manufacturing, production and distribution facilities are scattered over several locations in Israel and in our location in the United States. The locations are:

Nazareth Industrial Area the production activities of our subsidiary, Achidatex are located in a 6,000 square meter building in Nazareth Industrial Area which is owned by affiliated party. The annual rental expense for this facility was \$180,000 in 2004. The lease expires in December 2008. Since the beginning of 2005, following the decision of the Israeli Government to remove Israeli residents from the Erez Industrial Zone, we have relocated the major production activities of our subsidiary Export Erez Ltd. from Erez Industrial Area to this facility. The rent for 2005 will be allocated equally between those two subsidiaries.

Petach-Tikva Achidatex leases approximately 300 square meters of office space for its executive offices in Petach-Tikva at annual rental expense of \$21,600 in 2004. The lease expires in December 2005.

Industrial Area of Ashdod Mayotex leases 230 square meters of space in the Industrial Area of Ashdod for its car armor installations. The annual rental expense for this space was \$12,000 in 2004. The lease expires on December 31, 2005.

Industrial Area of Sderot Mayotex leases approximately 1,250 square meters of space in the Industrial Area of Sderot primarily for its cut and sew operations. The lease expires on December 31, 2005 and is renewable for an additional one year term. The annual rental expense for this space is \$43,884 in 2005.

Van Nuys, California Owen Mills leases approximately 9,000 square feet of space in Van Nuys, California for its operations. The lease expires on August 31, 2008. The annual rental expense for this space is \$54,000.

We believe that our facilities are adequate for our purposes and that all of the above mentioned properties are adequately covered by insurance.

Legal Proceedings

We are not a party to any pending or to the best of our knowledge, any threatening legal proceedings. None of our directors, officers or affiliates, or owner of record of more than five percent (5%) of our shares, or any affiliate of any such director, officer or security holder is a party adverse to us or has a material interest adverse to us in reference to a pending litigation.

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Directors, Executive Officers, Promoter and Control Persons**Officers and Directors**

Set forth below are the name, age, principal position and a biographical description of each of our directors, executive officers and key management personnel. Our board of directors is comprised of only one class. All of our directors will serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. Executive officers serve at the discretion of the board of directors, and are appointed to serve until the first board of directors meeting following the annual meeting of stockholders.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position Held</u>
Joseph Postbinder	58	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Baruch Tosh	49	President
Meira Postbinder	59	Vice President of Finance, Secretary, Treasurer and Director
Dan Zarchin	57	Vice President of Marketing and International, Business Development and Director
Tsippy Moldovan	48	Chief Financial Officer and Director
Avraham Hatzor	60	Chief Operations Officer and Director
Motti Hassan	54	Director

Joseph Postbinder has served as Chairman of our board of directors since March 2002 and as our Chief Executive Officer since March 1, 2003 and as Chief Executive Officer of Export Erez Ltd. (formerly R.T.V. Ltd.) since July 1983. He also serves as Chief Executive Officer of Mayotex Ltd. and Achidatex Nazareth Elite (1977) Ltd. Mr. Postbinder has a technical background in fine mechanics. Mr. Postbinder has managed Export Erez (formerly R.T.V.) and Mayotex since he founded those companies in 1983 and 1990, respectively.

Baruch Tosh has served as our President since March 1, 2003, when he joined our company. From March 1998 to December 31, 2002, Mr. Tosh served as the Business Development Manager of FMS Enterprises Ltd., an Israeli company that produces woven aramid fabrics, unidirectional shields and plates/panels for ballistic protection. Mr. Tosh holds a B.Sc. degree in Mechanical Engineering from Ben Gurion University, Beer-Sheva, Israel and a Diploma in Business Administration from The Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel.

Meira Postbinder has served as our Vice President of Finance and a director of Export Erez Ltd. since June 6, 1996.

Dan Zarchin has served as our Manager of Marketing and International Business Development since March 2002 and as a director since March 2002. Mr. Zarchin has provided counseling services through his company, Zarchin Consultants, Tel-Aviv, Israel, since 1981, and has provided us with consulting services since March 1991. Mr. Zarchin holds a B.A. degree in Textile Engineering from the College of Textile Science of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and a Masters of Business Administration from Tel-Aviv University, Israel.

Tsippy Moldovan has served as our Chief Financial Officer and as our director since March 2002. Prior to that and since 1987 Mrs. Moldovan served as our Deputy Vice President of Finance. Since September 1, 1987 Mrs. Moldovan had served as the Deputy Managing Director of Finance of Export Erez. Mrs. Moldovan attended Buchnich Accounting School in Ashkelon, Israel and completed course work in economics and management accounting from Mishlav School, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Avraham Hatzor has served as our Chief Operations Officer and director since May 1, 2002. For the past 24 years Mr. Hatzor has served as the co-manager of Achidatex and as the Managing Director of Achidatex for the past nine years. Mr. Hatzor studied electronics at a technical high school and served for seven years in the IDF including for a period as a civilian advisor.

Motti Hassan has served as our director since October 30, 2002. Mr. Hassan is an electronics engineer. Mr. Hassan served in the Israeli Army as a system engineer for 15 years until July 2000 when he retired and joined a private company in the field of professional video as a sales and business development manager. Mr. Hassan holds a B.Sc. degree in Electronic Engineering from the Ben Gurion University, Beer Sheva, Israel.

Family Relationships

Joseph Postbinder and Meira Postbinder are husband and wife.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Since we are an OTC Bulletin Board company, we are not required to establish an audit committee or to have an audit committee financial expert to serve on such committee. We hope to comply with those requirements in the future.

Employment Agreements

We have an employment agreement with Mr. Baruch Tosh, our President, pursuant to which, Mr. Tosh is entitled to additional compensation of 1.5% of the growth in our total sales since 2002. Mr. Tosh, at his option, may receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash.

Executive Compensation

The following summary compensation table sets forth the compensation earned by our chief executive officer in 2003 and 2004. None of our executives received compensation for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2003 and 2004 in excess of \$100,000.

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Summary Compensation Table								
Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation			
		Salary (\$) (c)	Bonus (\$) (d)	Other Annual Compensation (\$) (f)	Awards		Payouts	
					Restricted Stock Award(s) (\$) (f)	Securities Under-lying Options/ SARs (#) (g)	LTIP Payouts (\$) (h)	All Other Compensation (\$) (i)
Joseph Postbinder	2003	\$ 45,906	-	-	-	-	-	-
Joseph Postbinder	2004	\$ 46,889	-	-	-	-	-	-

Our directors do not receive compensation for their services on the board of directors or any committee thereof. All of our directors are reimbursed for their expenses for each board of directors meeting attended.

At December 31, 2004 we did not have any equity compensation plans.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics for Executive and Financial Officers, a code of ethics that applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer, corporate controller and other finance organization employees, and a Code of Conduct, which applies to all of our employees. The Code of Ethics and the Code of Conduct are publicly available on our website at www.defense-industries.com. Written copies are available upon request. If we make any substantive amendments to the Code of Ethics or the Code of Conduct or grant any waivers, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of these codes to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer or corporate controller, we will disclose the nature of such amendment or waiver on our website.

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**Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and
Management and Related Stockholder Matters**

The following table sets forth the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned as of September 30, 2005 by (i) those persons or groups known to us who will beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock; (ii) each director; (iii) each executive officer whose compensation exceeded \$100,000 in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004; and, (iv) all directors and executive officers as a group, including the shares of common stock held in escrow for Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. The information is determined in accordance with Rule 13(d) 3 promulgated under the Exchange Act based upon information furnished by persons listed or contained in filings made by them with the Securities and Exchange Commission by information provided by such persons directly to us. Except as indicated, the stockholders listed below possess sole voting and investment power with respect to their shares.

Name (1)	Number of Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned (2)	Percentage of Outstanding Shares of Common Stock (3)
Joseph Postbinder (4)	19,440,212	69.7%
Baruch Tosh	-	0
Meira Postbinder(4)	9,788	*
Dan Zarchin	-	0
Tsippy Moldovan	55,000	*
Avraham Hatzor (5)	262,500	*
Motti Hassan	-	-
Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. (6)(7)	2,204,287	7.9
All officers and directors as a group (7 persons)	19,867,500	71.2%

* Less than 1% percent

(1) The addresses of Joseph Postbinder, Baruch Tosh, Meira Postbinder, Dan Zarchin, Tsippy Moldovan, Avraham Hatzor and Motti Hassan are c/o Defense Industries International, Inc., 8 Brisel Street, Industrial Zone Sderot, Israel.

(2) Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Ordinary shares relating to options currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of the date of this table, are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such securities but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person. Except as indicated by footnote, and subject to community property laws where applicable, the persons named in the table above have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

(3) Based upon 27,892,940 shares of common stock outstanding, including 2,542,940 shares of common stock in escrow, not including 1,368,218 shares of common stock issuable in the event of decrease in the share price, under certain circumstances.

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(4) Joseph Postbinder is the spouse of Meira Postbinder

(5) Includes 239,477 shares held through Achidatex and 23,023 shares are held directly.

(6) The shares of Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. are currently held in escrow, and accordingly, Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. does not have voting power or investment power over such shares.

(7) Includes 337,934 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series A warrants, 168,967 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series B warrants.

Change in Control

We are unaware of any arrangement or understanding that may, at a subsequent date, result in a change of control of us.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Facility Lease

Until August 2005 we leased approximately 2,000 square meters of a building in the Erez Industrial Area from Mr. Joseph Postbinder, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors. Our annual rental expense for this building was \$85,500 in 2004 when the lease was for 2,500 square meters. In 2005 the rental expense was reduced to \$68,400. We believe that our rental expense for this building which we abended when we evacuated our operations from the Erez Industrial Zone, was fair under the circumstances and that our rent is approximately 20% below prevailing fair market prices.

Under a lease agreement effective since January 1, 2001, we lease an industrial building located in the Nazareth Industrial Zone. The lease expired in December 31, 2004 and was renewed until December 31, 2008. The annual rental payments were approximately \$180,000 in 2004. This building is owned by a related party, a company owned by the shareholders of Achidatex, Mr. Avraham Hatzor, Mr. Fredy Davidovitz , Mr. Shmuel Davidovitz and a company owned by Mr. Postbinder. We believe that our rental expenses for this building is fair under the circumstances and that our rent is approximately 30% below prevailing fair market prices.

Selling Stockholders

The common stock being offered by the selling stockholders were issued pursuant to a securities purchase agreement, dated as of June 15, 2005 and are issuable upon exercise of the warrants. For additional information regarding the issuance of those shares and warrants, see Private Placement of Common Stock and Warrants above. We are registering the common stock in order to permit the selling stockholders to offer the shares for resale from time to time. Except for the ownership of the common stock and the warrants issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement, the selling stockholders have not had any material relationship with us within the past three years. None of the selling stockholders is a broker-dealer or an affiliate of a broker-dealer.

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The table below lists the selling stockholders and other information regarding the beneficial ownership of the common stock by each of the selling stockholders. The second column lists the number of common stock beneficially owned by each selling stockholder, based on its ownership of the common stock and warrants, as of the date of this prospectus, assuming exercise of the warrants held by the selling stockholders on that date, without regard to any limitations on exercise.

The third column lists the common stock being offered by this prospectus by the selling stockholders.

In accordance with the terms of the stockholder s agreement with the selling stockholders, this prospectus generally covers the resale of at least sum of (i) the number of shares of common stock initially issued pursuant to the securities purchase agreement; (ii) the number of shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants as of the trading day immediately preceding the date the registration statement is initially filed with the SEC and (iii) the number of shares of common stock issuable to the investors in the event of decrease in the share price, under certain circumstances. The fourth column assumes the sale of all of the shares offered by the selling stockholders pursuant to this prospectus.

The selling stockholders may sell all, some or none of their shares in this offering. See Offer Statistics, Expected Time Table and Plan of Distribution.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares Common of Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering	Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Sold Pursuant to this Prospectus	Number of Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Offering
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Name of Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares Common of Stock Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering	Maximum Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Sold Pursuant to this Prospectus	Number of Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned after Offering
Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. (1)	3,416,706 (2)	3,416,706	-
Avshalom Hershovich	201,293 (3)	201,293	-
Multi Concept (Consultants), Ltd.(4)	157,170 (5)	157,170	-
Ruth Creative Business Ltd. (6)	135,989 (7)	135,989	-

- (1) Mr. Leon Recanati, owns 100% of Gov Financial Holdings Ltd. shares, and consequently has voting control and investment discretion over the common stock held by Gov Financial Holdings Ltd.
- (2) Includes 337,934 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series A warrants, 168,967 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series B warrants and up to 1,212,419 shares of common stock issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in our share price.
- (3) Includes 19,909 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series A warrants, 9,955 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series B warrants and up to 71,429 shares of common stock issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in our share price.

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- (4) Mr. Shmuel Even, owns 100% of Multi Concept (Consultants), Ltd. shares, and consequently has voting control and investment discretion over the common stock held by Multi Concept (Consultants), Ltd.
- (5) Includes 33,507 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series A warrants, 11,753 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series B warrants and up to 46,629 shares of common stock issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in our share price.
- (6) Mr. Boaz Benrush, owns 100% of Ruth Creative Business Ltd. shares, and consequently has voting control and investment discretion over the common stock held by Ruth Creative Business Ltd.
- (7) Includes 33,650 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series A warrants, 11,825 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of series B warrants and up to 37,741 shares of common stock issuable under certain circumstances in the event of a decrease in our share price.

Plan of Distribution

We are registering the common stock issued and issuable upon exercise of the warrants to permit the resale of these common stock by the holders of the common stock and warrants from time to time after the date of this prospectus. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale by the selling stockholders of the common stock. We will bear all fees and expenses incident to our obligation to register the common stock.

The selling stockholders may sell all or a portion of the common stock beneficially owned by them and offered hereby from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents. If the common stock are sold through underwriters or broker-dealers, the selling stockholders will be responsible for underwriting discounts or commissions or agent's commissions. The common stock may be sold in one or more transactions at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of the sale, at varying prices determined at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. These sales may be effected in transactions, which may involve crosses or block transactions,

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on any national securities exchange or quotation service on which the securities may be listed or quoted at the time of sale;

in the over-the-counter market;

in transactions otherwise than on these exchanges or systems or in the over-the-counter market;

through the writing of options, whether such options are listed on an options exchange or otherwise;

ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers;

block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;

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purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;

an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;

privately negotiated transactions;

short sales;

sales pursuant to Rule 144;

broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;

a combination of any such methods of sale; and

any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

If the selling stockholders effect such transactions by selling common stock to or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, such underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may receive commissions in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders or commissions from purchasers of the common stock for whom they may act as agent or to whom they may sell as principal (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, broker-dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved). In connection with sales of the common stock or otherwise, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers, which may in turn engage in short sales of the common stock in the course of hedging in positions they assume. The selling stockholders may also sell common stock short and deliver common stock covered by this prospectus to close out short positions. The selling stockholders may also loan or pledge common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell such shares.

The selling stockholders may pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the warrants or common stock owned by them and, if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the common stock from time to time pursuant to this prospectus or any amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act of 1933, or the Securities Act, as amended, amending, if necessary, the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors in interest as selling stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer and donate the common stock in other circumstances in which case the transferees, donees, pledgees or other successors in interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

The selling stockholders and any broker-dealer participating in the distribution of the common stock may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act, and any commission paid, or any discounts or concessions allowed to, any such broker-dealer may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act. At the time a particular offering of the common stock is made, a prospectus supplement, if required, will be distributed which will set forth the aggregate amount of common stock being offered and the terms of the offering, including the name or names of any broker-dealers or agents, any discounts, commissions and other terms constituting compensation from the selling stockholders and any discounts, commissions or concessions allowed or reallocated or paid to broker-dealers.

Under the securities laws of some states, the common stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the common stock may not be sold unless such shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

There can be no assurance that any selling stockholder will sell any or all of the common stock registered pursuant to the shelf registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

The selling stockholders and any other person participating in such distribution will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder, including, without limitation, Regulation M of the Exchange Act, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the common stock by the selling stockholders and any other participating person. Regulation M may also restrict the ability of any person engaged in the distribution of the common stock to engage in market-making activities with respect to the common stock. All of the foregoing may affect the marketability of the common stock and the ability of any person or entity to engage in market-making activities with respect to the common stock.

We have been informed by the selling stockholders that they have not taken, nor do they plan to take, a short position or other form of hedging in the our common stock prior to the effectiveness of this resale registration statement.

We will pay all expenses of the registration of the common stock pursuant to the registration rights agreement; provided, however, that a selling stockholder will pay all underwriting discounts and selling commissions, if any. We will indemnify the selling stockholders against liabilities, including some liabilities under the Securities Act, in accordance with the registration rights agreement, or the selling stockholders will be entitled to contribution. We may be indemnified by the selling stockholders against civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, that may arise from any written information furnished to us by the selling stockholder specifically for use in this prospectus, in accordance with the related registration rights agreement, or we may be entitled to contribution.

Once sold under the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, the common stock will be freely tradable in the hands of persons other than our affiliates.

Penny Stock Rules

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which establishes the definition of a penny stock, which for the purposes relevant to us, is any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or having an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and

the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

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

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

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

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

sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and

that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Description of Securities

Voting Rights

All of our shares of common stock have equal voting rights and, when validly issued and outstanding, are entitled to one vote per share in all matters to be voted upon by shareholders. The shares of common stock have no preemptive, subscription, conversion or redemption rights and may be issued only as fully-paid and nonassessable shares. Cumulative voting in the election of directors is not permitted; which means that the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock represented at any meeting at which a quorum is present will be able to elect the entire Board of Directors if they so choose and, in such event, the holders of the remaining shares of common stock will not be able to elect any directors.

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Liquidation Rights

In the event of liquidation of our company, each shareholder is entitled to receive a proportionate share of the company's assets available for distribution to shareholders after the payment of liabilities. All of our shares of common stock issued and outstanding are fully-paid and nonassessable.

Dividend Rights

Holders of our shares of common stock are entitled to share pro rata in dividends and distributions with respect to the common stock when, and if, declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor. We have not paid any dividends on our common stock and intend to retain earnings, if any, to finance the development and expansion of our business. Future dividend policy is subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements and our financial condition.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Transfer Agent and Registrar for our common stock is OTC Stock Transfer, Inc., 231 East 2100 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84115.

Legal Matters

Certain legal matters in connection with the registration of the common stock hereunder with respect to Nevada law will be passed upon for us by McDonald Carano Wilson LLP, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Experts

Our consolidated financial statements included herein as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, have been audited by Weinberg & Company, P.A., independent registered public accounting firm as set forth in their report included herein. Such consolidated financial statements are included herein in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Interest of Named Experts

None.

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**Disclosure of Commission's Position on Indemnification
for Securities Act Liabilities**

Chapter 78, section 7502, subsection 1 of the Business Associations; Securities; Commodities Law of the State of Nevada empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, except an action by or in the right of the corporation, by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise, against expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the action, suit or proceeding if (i) he is not liable pursuant to Chapter 78, Section 138, which provides that a director or officer is entitled to rely on information, opinions, reports, books of account or statements prepared or presented by directors, officers or employees of the corporation reasonably believed to be reliable and competent in the matters presented, by counsel, public accountants or other persons as to matters reasonably believed to be within the preparer's or presenter's professional or expert competence or by a properly established committee on which the relying director or officer does not serve as to matters within the committee's designated authority, in each case so long as the director or officer has no knowledge concerning the matter in question that would cause reliance thereon to be unwarranted, or (ii) if he acted in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of *nolo contendere* or its equivalent, does not, of itself, create a presumption that the person is liable pursuant to section 138 or did not act in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and that, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, he had reasonable cause to believe that his conduct was unlawful.

Subsection 2 of section 7502 empowers a corporation to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise against expenses, including amounts paid in settlement and attorneys' fees actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of the action or suit if he is not liable pursuant to section 138 or if he acted in good faith and in a manner which he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation. Indemnification may not be made for any claim, issue or matter as to which such a person has been adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction, after exhaustion of all appeals therefrom, to be liable to the corporation or for amounts paid in settlement to the corporation, unless and only to the extent that the court in which the action or suit was brought or other court of competent jurisdiction determines upon application that in view of all the circumstances of the case, the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity for such expenses as the court deems proper.

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Subsection 3 of section 7502 further provides that to the extent that a director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding referred to in subsections 1 and 2 of section 7502, or in defense of any claim, issue or matter therein, he must be indemnified by the corporation against expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with the defense.

Chapter 78, Section 751, subsection 1 provides that any discretionary indemnification pursuant to section 7502, unless ordered by a court or advanced pursuant to subsection 2 of section 751, may be made by the corporation only as authorized in the specific case upon a determination that indemnification of the director, officer, employee or agent is proper in the circumstances. The determination must be made (i) by the stockholders, (ii) by the board of directors by a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding, (iii) if a majority vote of a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding so orders, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion, or (iv) if a quorum consisting of directors who were not parties to the action, suit or proceeding cannot be obtained, by independent legal counsel in a written opinion.

Subsection 2 of section 751 provides that the articles of incorporation, the bylaws or an agreement made by the corporation may provide that the expenses of officers and directors incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding must be paid by the corporation as

they are incurred and in advance of the final disposition of the action, suit or proceeding, upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director or officer to repay the amount if it is ultimately determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation. Section 751 also provides that the indemnification provided in Section 7502 is not deemed exclusive nor exclude any other rights to which an indemnified party may be entitled, including, without limitation, pursuant to the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation.

Article 8 of our Articles of Incorporation provides that it will, to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Nevada, indemnify any and all persons whom it will have power to indemnify under said Law from and against any and all of the expenses, liabilities, or other matters referred to in or covered by said Law, and the indemnification provided for will not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any Bylaw, agreement, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee, or agent and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, and administrators of such a person.

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Chapter 78, section 752 provides that a corporation may purchase insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust or other enterprise for any liability asserted against him and liability and expenses incurred by him in his capacity as a director, officer, employee or agent, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the corporation has the authority to indemnify him against such liability and expenses.

We purchased liability insurance of the type referred to in section 752. The policy covers us with respect to our obligation to indemnify our directors and officers. In addition, the policy covers our directors and officers with respect to certain liabilities which are not reimbursable by us.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

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Where You Can Best Find More Information; Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference

This prospectus is a part of a registration statement on Form S-B2 of Defense Industries International Inc., Registration No. 333- 128011, which we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933. As permitted by the rules and regulations of the SEC, this prospectus does not contain all of the information contained in the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. As such we make reference in this prospectus to the registration statement and to the exhibits and schedules thereto. For further information about us and about the securities we hereby offer, you should consult the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules thereto. You should be aware that statements contained in this prospectus concerning the provisions of any documents filed as an exhibit to the registration statement or otherwise filed with the SEC are not necessarily complete, and in each instance reference is made to the copy of such document so filed. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference.

We file annual, quarterly and special reports and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission File Number 0-15375). These filings contain important information which does not appear in this prospectus. For further information about us, you may read and copy these filings at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330, and may obtain copies of our filings from the public reference room by calling (202) 551-8090.

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Financial Statements

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of:
Defense Industries International, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Defense Industries International, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Defense Industries International, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ WEINBERG & CO., P.A.
WEINBERG & COMPANY, P.A.

Boca Raton, Florida
March 25, 2005

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

ASSETS

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 505,013	\$ 784,026
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$105,927 and \$68,345, respectively	2,495,861	1,912,747
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	374,458	322,373
Inventories	2,809,019	2,115,825
Investments in marketable securities	808,102	704,046
Deferred taxes	43,049	45,353
Other current assets	402,325	422,489
	<u>7,437,827</u>	<u>6,306,859</u>
Total Current Assets		
	<u>1,761,842</u>	<u>1,662,902</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET		
	<u>483,334</u>	<u>437,963</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Deposits for the severance of employer-employee relations	483,334	437,963
Deferred taxes, long-term	60,326	232,713
Intangible assets, net	31,337	41,105
	<u>574,997</u>	<u>711,781</u>
Total Other Assets		
	<u>\$ 9,774,666</u>	<u>\$ 8,681,542</u>
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,026,162	\$ 730,561
Short-term debt	652,913	719,642
Current portion of long-term debt	407,227	489,524
Other current liabilities	1,006,959	603,514
	<u>3,093,261</u>	<u>2,543,241</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term portion of debt	731,442	728,678
Provision for the severance of employer-employee relations	336,101	290,573
Minority interest	902,771	852,914
	<u>1,970,314</u>	<u>1,872,165</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>5,063,575</u>	<u>4,415,406</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.0001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 25,350,000 issued and outstanding	2,535	2,535
Additional paid-in capital	1,711,450	1,711,450
Retained earnings	3,148,950	2,767,781
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(151,844)	(215,631)
	<u>4,711,091</u>	<u>4,266,136</u>
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>4,711,091</u>	<u>4,266,136</u>
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	<u>\$ 9,774,666</u>	<u>\$ 8,681,542</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF**

INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
NET REVENUES	\$ 12,036,404	\$ 9,031,963
COST OF SALES	8,811,955	6,455,315
GROSS PROFIT	3,224,449	2,576,648
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Selling	862,267	862,155
General and administrative	1,489,440	1,414,531
Total Operating Expenses	2,351,707	2,276,686
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	872,742	299,962
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Financial expense, net	(157,505)	(240,815)
Other income, net	46,438	168,715
Total Other Expense	(111,067)	(72,100)
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	761,675	227,862
Less: income tax expense	338,745	94,554
Income before minority interest	422,930	133,308
Less: minority interest	41,761	5,337
NET INCOME	381,169	127,771
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Foreign currency translation gain, net of minority interest gain of \$8,097 and \$29,488, respectively	63,787	237,150
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities	-	5,128
Other comprehensive gain before tax	63,787	242,278
Income tax expense related to items of other comprehensive income	(22,325)	(87,220)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME, NET OF TAX	41,462	155,058

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<u>COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</u>	\$ 422,631	\$ 282,829
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ 0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	25,350,000	25,350,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	Common Stock		Common Stock To Be Issued		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deferred Consulting Expense	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 2002	25,100,000	\$ 2,510	250,000	\$ 25	\$ 1,711,450	\$ 2,640,010	\$ (457,909)	\$ (43,000)	\$ 3,853,086
Issuance of common stock	250,000	25	(250,000)	(25)	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,150	-	237,150
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,128	-	5,128
Amortization of deferred consulting expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	43,000
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	127,771	-	-	127,771
Balance, December 31, 2003	25,350,000	2,535	-	-	1,711,450	2,767,781	(215,631)	-	4,266,135
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,787	-	63,787
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	381,169	-	-	381,169

	Common Stock	Common Stock To Be Issued	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deferred Consulting Expense	Total
<u>BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 2004</u>	25,350,000	\$ 2,535	- \$ -	\$ 1,711,450	\$ 3,148,950	\$ (151,844)	\$ - \$ 4,711,091

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 381,169	\$ 127,771
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	286,011	298,608
Provision for doubtful accounts	37,582	10,104
Deferred consulting expense recognized from stock issued for services	-	43,000
Deferred taxes	174,691	46,931
Minority interest in income of subsidiary	41,761	5,537
Net realized and unrealized gain on marketable securities	(47,111)	(143,436)
Gain from sale of fixed assets	(1,117)	(7,546)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(672,781)	(70,140)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	(693,194)	(380,859)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	20,164	(235,621)
Decrease (increase) in deposits for employee relations	(45,371)	(23,613)
Decrease in accounts payable	295,601	(252,242)
Decrease in other current liabilities	403,445	(144,674)
Decrease in provision for the severance of employer-employee relations	45,528	(107,363)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	<u>226,378</u>	<u>(833,543)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(355,211)	(85,037)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	1,117	25,134
Proceeds received from repayment of officer note receivable	-	380,986
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	280,886	969,818
Purchases of marketable securities	(326,217)	(1,000,262)
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Investing Activities	<u>(399,425)</u>	<u>290,639</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
(Decrease) increase in short-term debt, net	(66,729)	293,644
Proceeds from long term debt	409,004	388,216

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	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Payments on long-term debt	(501,274)	(367,898)
Net Cash (Used In) Provided By Financing Activities	(158,999)	313,962
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH	53,033	181,148
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(279,013)	(47,794)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	784,026	831,820
<u>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR</u>	\$ 505,013	\$ 784,026
INTEREST PAID	\$ 121,949	\$ 188,345
TAXES PAID	\$ 160,736	\$ 146,192

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Defense Industries International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) is a manufacturer and global provider of personal military and civilian protective equipment and supplies. The Company's products are used by military, law enforcement, border patrol enforcement, and other special security forces, corporations, non-governmental organizations and individuals throughout the world.

The Company's 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.

Defense Industries International, Inc. is 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.

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, the Company 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 the Company with the ability to manufacture many of our products in the U.S.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

On March 25, 2002, under a share exchange agreement (the Agreement), Pawnbrokers Exchange, Inc. (PEI), a reporting public company with no operations at that time, acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Export Erez USA, Inc. in exchange for 21,000,000 shares of common stock of PEI. Immediately after the acquisition, there were 25,000,000 shares of PEI outstanding. As a result of the exchange, Export USA became a wholly owned subsidiary of PEI and the shareholders of Export USA became shareholders of approximately 84% of PEI. Generally accepted accounting principles require that the company whose shareholders retain a majority interest in a business combination be treated as the acquirer for accounting purposes. As a result, the exchange was treated as an acquisition of PEI by Export USA and a recapitalization of Export USA. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements include the following: (1) The balance sheet consists of the net assets of the acquirer at historical cost and the net assets of the acquiree at historical cost on the date of the acquisition; (2) The statements of operations include the operations of the accounting acquirer for the periods presented and the operations of the acquiree from the date of the acquisition.

On June 18, 2001, Export USA acquired 76% of the total share capital of Achidatex Nazareth Elite (1977) Ltd. (Achidatex). Achidatex manufactures and markets ballistic shields.

Effective March 25, 2002, PEI began doing business as Defense Industries International, Inc. On July 8, 2002, PEI changed its corporate domicile from the State of Utah to the State of Nevada (the re-incorporation). In order to accomplish the re-incorporation, PEI merged with and into its wholly owned subsidiary, Defense Industries International, Inc., (Defense Industries) a Nevada corporation organized on July 1, 2002. As a result of the re-incorporation, PEI's name was changed from Pawnbrokers Exchange, Inc. to Defense Industries International, Inc. Each share of Pawnbrokers capital stock issued and outstanding on the effective date was converted into and exchanged for one share of Defense Industries capital 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. As a result, common stock changed from no par value to a par value of \$.0001. Accordingly, the consolidated balance sheet and the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity have been retroactively restated to effectuate the change.

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where some of the operations of the Company are located. The Company owns facilities, leases other facilities and maintains 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 businesses and property owners in the Gaza Strip and in the Erez Industrial Zone. While the Israeli Government hasn't decided the date when they will start to evacuate the Industrial Zone, there isn't any doubt that it will evacuate the area but not before the Government comes to an agreement with the businesses 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 itself will be negotiable.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

During the last half of 2004, the Company started to prepare for the eventual evacuation by merging existing production facilities. The Company moved its light cut and sew operation from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot as well as some of its webbing equipment to Nazareth. The Erez Zone operation will continue 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.

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Defense Industries International, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Export Erez, USA, Inc., Export Erez, Ltd., Mayotex, Ltd. and Dragonwear Trading Ltd. and its 76% owned subsidiary Achidatex Nazareth Elite (1977) Ltd. The minority interest represents the minority shareholders' proportionate share of Achidatex.

All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(B) Foreign Currency Translation and Transactions

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars. The functional currency of Export Erez, Ltd., Mayotex Ltd., and Achidatex Nazareth Elite is the New Israeli Shekel (NIS). The functional currency of Dragonwear Trading Ltd. is the Cyprus Pound (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 year-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. During 2004 and 2003, a gain (loss) of \$40,544 and (\$64,214), respectively are included in financial expense, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (loss).

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(C) Comprehensive Income

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The foreign currency translation gains (losses) resulting from the translation of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries expressed in NIS to United States dollars are reported as Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statements of income and as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss in the statements of changes in shareholders' equity.

The unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, resulting from the valuation of available-for-sales securities at their fair market value at year end are reported as Other Comprehensive Income in the consolidated statements of income and as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss in the statements of changes in shareholders' equity (See Note 2(H)).

Amounts reported in net income and other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 are presented net of an assumed tax rate of 35% and 36%, respectively as follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Other comprehensive income:		
Holding gain arising during period, net of tax	\$ -	\$ 95,082
Reclassification adjustment, net of tax	-	(91,800)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net gain recognized in other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ -	\$ 3,282
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

(D) Use of Estimates

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

(E) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments are principally non-derivative assets and non-derivative liabilities (non-derivative assets include cash and cash equivalents, deposits in banks and other financial institutions, marketable securities, trade accounts receivable, other assets; non-derivative liabilities include short-term debt, trade accounts payable, and other liabilities). Because of the nature of these financial instruments, fair value generally equals or approximates the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements. The carrying amount of the Company's long-term debt approximates quoted market prices or current rates offered to the Company for debt of the same remaining maturities.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(F) Concentrations of Credit Risk

At December 31, 2004 and 2003, the Company held cash and cash equivalents, in the aggregate amount of \$556,513 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, the Company does not anticipate losses in respect to these items.

A significant portion of the Company's sales are made to government institutions and private industry in Israel. Consequently, the exposure to credit risks relating to these trade receivables is limited. Export sales are made primarily with a letter of credit by the buyer or under controlled credit with specific accredited customers, so the receivable is collectible. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and generally does not require collateral. An appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is included in trade

accounts receivable.

(G) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

(H) Investments in Marketable Securities and Bank Deposit

The Company invests in mutual funds and common stocks in Israel and in common stocks in the United States and has a term bank deposit with a maturity of greater than three months. Available-for-sale securities are carried at market value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. In determining realized gains and losses, the cost of the securities sold is based on the specific identification method. The Company reviews each marketable security to determine whether a decline in fair market value is other than temporary. If the decline is deemed other than temporary, the cost basis of the individual security is written down to fair market value as a new cost basis and the amount written down is included in operations as a realized loss.

During the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company sold substantially all of its investments in marketable securities that were available for sale and purchased different marketable securities deemed to be trading securities. Prospectively, all investments in marketable securities were classified as trading securities. Accordingly, all securities as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 are carried at their fair market value based upon quoted market prices of those investments at year end. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses on trading securities are included in net earnings in other income for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. Accordingly, there is no unrealized gain or loss in marketable securities included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) as of December 31, 2004 and 2003.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(I) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market value using the first-in first-out method for raw materials. The cost includes expenses for freight-in transportation. The specific identification method is used for finished goods since all orders are custom orders for customers.

(J) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment 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. Under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.144, these long-lived assets are generally evaluated on an individual basis in making a determination as to whether such assets are impaired. Periodically, the Company reviews its 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. There has been no impairment loss recorded for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.

(K) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets represent purchased manufacturing knowledge and are being amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of eight years.

(L) Revenue Recognition

Revenues from sales of products are recognized upon shipment to customers. In accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No.101 Revenue Recognition in Financial Statement (as updated by SAB 104) revenue is recognized when delivery has occurred, persuasive evidence of an agreement exists, the vendor's fee is fixed or determinable, no further obligation exists and collectability is

probable.

The Company provides a warranty on goods ranging from three to four years. The Company's policy is to consider the establishment of a reserve for warranty expenses. Based upon historical experience of no warranty claims, the Company has not established a reserve at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

(M) Segments

During 2004 and 2003, the Company operated and managed two strategic business units: the civilian market and the military market. The military market is further broken down between local and export sales in order to better analyze trends in sales and profit margins. The Company does not allocate assets between segments because assets are used in more than one segment and any allocation would be impractical (See Note 15(A) for segment information).

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(N) Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(O) Per Share Data

Basic net income per common share is computed based on the weighted average common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted net income per common share is computed based on the weighted average common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding during the year. There were no common stock equivalents outstanding at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

(P) Shipping and Handling Fees

The Company includes shipping and handling fees billed to customers as revenues and the related costs as cost of sales. Such fees and costs are primarily comprised of outbound freight. Included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of income are shipping and handling fees of \$17,474 and \$11,187 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(Q) Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expenses included in selling expenses were \$66,996 and \$36,342 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

(R) Research and Development Costs

Expenditures relating to the development of new products and processes, including significant improvements to existing products, are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses were \$121,345 and \$124,435 for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003(S) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued 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 measured 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. The Company does not expect that the adoption of SFAS 153 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

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 the 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 non-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.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003NOTE 3 INVESTMENT IN MARKETABLE SECURITIES

During the first three quarters of 2003, the Company classified its investments in marketable securities as available for sale, and those that it intended to hold for more than one year as non-current. Unrealized holding gains and losses were reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity as part of other comprehensive income (loss), until realized. During the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company reclassified its investment in marketable securities from available for sale to trading. A reconciliation of original cost to market value for securities held at December 31, 2004 and 2003 follows:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Investment in marketable securities, at cost	\$ 687,262	\$ 560,610
Unrealized gain on trading securities	69,340	102,365
Net unrealized holding gain on available for sale securities	-	41,071

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	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Investment in marketable securities at fair market value	\$ 756,602	\$ 704,046

In July 2004 the Company invested \$51,500 in a term bank deposit, bearing 2% of annual interest and matures in August 2006.

NOTE 4 **INVENTORIES**

Inventories as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Raw materials	\$ 1,639,456	\$ 1,175,453
Work in progress	837,836	796,100
Finished goods	331,727	144,272
	<u>\$ 2,809,019</u>	<u>\$ 2,115,825</u>

NOTE 5 **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Buildings	\$ 178,797	\$ 157,337	15 - 25 Years
Leasehold improvements	254,566	248,609	10 Years
Motor vehicles	374,285	368,213	5 - 7 Years
Office equipment and furniture	315,769	284,943	3 - 14 Years
Equipment	2,795,513	2,459,745	5 Years
	<u>3,918,930</u>	<u>3,518,847</u>	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	<u>(2,157,088)</u>	<u>(1,855,945)</u>	
	<u>\$ 1,761,842</u>	<u>\$ 1,662,902</u>	

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$276,243 and \$292,238, respectively.

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where some of the operations of the Company are located. The Company owns facilities and maintains equipment within this area. The Company moved its light cut and sew operation from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot as well as some of its webbing equipment to Nazareth. The Erez Industrial Zone operation will continue until the evacuation occurs.

Due to the Company's anticipation of being 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.

NOTE 6 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In October 2000, the Company purchased the knowledge to manufacture ceramic plates with a ballistic cloth covering for \$89,100. This amount is being amortized over the estimated useful life of eight years.

Intangible assets as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Purchased manufacturing knowledge	\$ 89,100	\$ 89,100
Less accumulated amortization	(57,763)	(47,995)
	<u>\$ 31,337</u>	<u>\$ 41,105</u>

Amortization expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$9,768 and \$6,370, respectively.

NOTE 7 SHORT-TERM DEBT

Short-term debt as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Overdraft credit	7% - 12%	\$ 518,279	\$ 696,806
Short-term bank loans	2% - 6%	134,634	22,836
		<u>\$ 652,913</u>	<u>\$ 719,642</u>

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

The overdraft credit is a revolving credit facility due on demand. The short-term bank loans include one loan due in twelve monthly installments of \$1,548 per installment and a second loan of \$116,058 due on demand.

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To secure its short-term liabilities and long-term loans (See Note 9), the Company has registered unlimited charges on its assets in favor of several Israeli banks on all assets, securities, notes and other trade instruments that are deposited with the banks.

NOTE 8 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities as of December 31, 2004 and 2003 consisted of the following:

	2004	2003
Government	\$ 103,410	\$ 79,686
Employees and institutions for wage	197,120	269,419
Shareholder loans payable	12,181	17,358
Advances from customers	197,885	30,686
Accrued expenses	489,535	199,540
Taxes	6,828	6,825
	\$ 1,006,959	\$ 603,514

NOTE 9 LONG-TERM DEBT

On June 18, 2001 the Company borrowed \$455,200 at an interest rate of 10%. The terms are 60 monthly payments commencing July 18, 2001 with each payment consisting of principal along with accrued interest. On May 21, 2003, this loan was amended whereby all amounts would be repaid as of February 18, 2005. As of December 31, 2004, the balance of the loan was \$19,256 which amount is included in current portion of long-term debt. The balance was paid on the due date.

On November 4, 2001, the Company borrowed \$1,138,000 at an interest rate of 7.3%. The terms are 60 monthly payments commencing December 4, 2001 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of December 31, 2004, the balance of the loan was \$421,854, of which \$219,061 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

On December 24, 2003, the Company borrowed \$388,216 at an interest rate of 7%. The terms are 60 monthly payments commencing January 24, 2004 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of December 31, 2004, the balance of the loan was \$315,977, of which \$78,923 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

On May 31, 2004, the Company obtained two loans of \$92,850 each at an interest rate of 7.02%. The terms are 56 monthly payments commencing June 1, 2004 with each payment consisting of a fixed principal along with accrued interest. As of December 31, 2004 the balance of the loan was \$165,576 of which \$36,413, is included in current portion of long-term debt.

On August 6, 2004, the Company borrowed \$232,126 at an interest rate of $\text{libor} + 1\%$. The terms are 38 monthly payments commencing September 6, 2004 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of December 31, 2004, the balance of the loan was \$216,006, of which \$53,573 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

All of the Company's long-term debt is collateralized by a floating guarantee on essentially all of the Company's assets (See Note 7).

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Required principal payments (including current maturities) on long-term debt as of December 31, 2004 was as follows:

Year	Amount
2005	407,227
2006	351,589
2007	196,745
2008	91,554
2009	91,554
	1,138,669
Less: current portion	407,227
Long-term portion of debt	\$ 731,442

NOTE 10 **DEPOSITS AND PROVISIONS FOR THE SEVERANCE OF EMPLOYER-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS**

	2004	2003
Deposits for the severance of employer-employee relations	\$ 483,334	\$ 437,963
Provision for the severance of employer-employee relations	\$ 336,101	\$ 290,573

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

Under the Israeli Severance Pay Law, the Company is required to make severance payments to terminated employees who have been employed at least one year. The calculation is based on the employee's latest salary and the period employed whereby the employee is entitled to one month of severance pay for each year employed based on the last month's salary. For certain employees, including officers, the obligation for severance pay is discharged by payment of premiums to insurance companies under approved plans. Certain classes of the Company's employees are included in a comprehensive defined contribution pension plan for industrial workers and the Company is contributing to a pension fund in order to secure a pension for such employees. The Company contributes 6% to 13% of the employee's salary each month to the pension fund. Contributions charged to operations were approximately \$112,000 and \$53,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively. Part of the Company's contributions relate to the Company's liability for severance pay for the period commencing from the date when the employee joined the program. The amount required to cover the liability of the Company for severance pay to such employees prior to their joining the program was deposited with a severance pay fund. For employees other than those referred to above, the Company's liability is covered by regular payments to severance pay funds.

The amounts maintained with insurance companies and the pension funds are not under control of the Company and therefore are not reflected in the financial statements. The deposits presented in the balance sheet include profits and interest in the fund accumulated to the balance sheet date. The amounts deposited may be withdrawn only after fulfillment of the obligations under the Severance Pay Law as discussed above.

NOTE 11 **INCOME TAXES**

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The United States parent company, its United States subsidiary and the Israeli subsidiaries file separate tax returns. The Israeli companies are taxed in Israel at a flat rate of 35% and are subject to the Israel Income Tax Law (Inflation Adjustment) of 1985. Under this law, results of operations for income tax purposes are measured in real terms in accordance with the changes in the Israeli Consumer Price Index. The inflation adjustment is expressed as financing costs or income and is applied as an adjustment to book income for purposes of computing income taxes. The Company's plant expansions were granted an approved status under the law for the encouragement of capital investments and the income for the approved part will be taxed at 25%.

Income tax expense in United States Dollars for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was as follows:

	2004	2003
Current United States	\$ -	\$ 21,639
Current Israel	164,054	38,933
Deferred Israel and United States	174,691	33,982
Income tax expense	\$ 338,745	\$ 94,554

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

The actual tax expense differs from the expected tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 (computed by applying United States statutory rates and the Israeli tax rates to income before taxes) as follows:

	2004	2003
Computed "expected" tax expense	\$ 320,579	\$ 83,030
Non-tax deductible expenses	20,490	28,347
Inflationary adjustment	(15,896)	(5,714)
Tax exempt revenues or taxable at different rate	(17,490)	9,078
Prior year's taxes	31,062	(20,187)
	\$ 338,745	\$ 94,554

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

	2004	2003
Deferred taxes asset - current:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 36,014	\$ 24,604
Marketable securities	(12,847)	-
Provision for vacation and supplementary holiday	19,882	20,749

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	2004	2003
Total deferred tax assets, current	\$ 43,049	\$ 45,353
Deferred taxes asset, net - non current:		
Depreciable fixed assets	\$ (8,353)	\$ (11,084)
Shares issued for employee services	-	51,128
Net operating loss carry forward	75,689	194,080
Severance of employer/employee relations	(7,010)	(1,411)
Total deferred tax assets, non-current	\$ 60,326	\$ 232,713

At December 31, 2004, the United States parent company and its United States subsidiary had net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$264,112 for income tax purposes, available to offset future taxable income expiring in 2023, which resulted in a deferred tax asset of \$75,689. The United States parent company and its United States subsidiary did not record a valuation allowance at December 31, 2004 because it was more likely than not that they would avail themselves of the tax benefit generated by the net operating loss carry forwards.

NOTE 12 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(A) Operating Lease Agreements

- Under a lease agreement dated January 1, 1998, between the Company and a principal shareholder of the Company, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Erez Industrial Zone (See Note 14(A)). The lease term is for one year and is renewable for an additional period of one year at the end of each term. The annual rental payments are approximately \$85,500. The Company is subleasing one-third of the building to its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mayotex Ltd. The sublease terms are identical to the Company's and the annual proceeds from rental payments are approximately \$14,400. During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where some of the operations of the Company are located. As a consequence the Company started to prepare for the eventual evacuation by merging existing production facilities. The Company moved its light cut and sew operation from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot as well as some of its webbing equipment to Nazareth. Commencing in 2005 the Company leases only 2,000 square meters of this industrial building compared to 2,500 square meters in previous years, and the annual rental payment was reduced to \$68,400.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

- Under a lease agreement effective January 1, 1998, the Company leases an industrial building located near the city of Netivot. The annual rental payments are approximately \$10,000. The lease expired on December 31, 2004 and was not renewed.
- Under a lease agreement effective January 1, 2002, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Erez Industrial Zone. The lease term is for one year and is renewable for additional one-year periods at the end of each term. The annual rental payments totaled approximately \$19,200.
- Under a lease agreement effective January 1, 2002, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Ashdod Industrial Zone. The lease term is for one year and is renewable for additional one-year periods at the end of each term. The annual rental payments totaled approximately \$12,000.
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Under a lease agreement effective January 1, 2001, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Nazareth Industrial Zone. The lease term is for four years expiring December 31, 2004. The annual rental payments are approximately \$180,000. This building is owned by a related party (See Note 14(A)). The lease was renewed in January 1, 2005 for an additional three years under the same lease terms.

6. Under a lease agreement effective January 1, 2001, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Petach-Tikva Industrial Zone. The lease term is for five years expiring December 31, 2005. The annual rental payments are approximately \$21,600.
7. The Company also owns and occupies an industrial building in the Erez Industrial Zone. No mortgage or lien exists on this building.

Future minimum lease payments for the operating leases were follows as of December 31, 2004:

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

Year	<u>Amount</u>
2005	201,600
2006	180,000
2007	180,000
	<u>\$ 561,600</u>

Rent expense under the operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$328,300 and \$325,355, respectively.

(B) Consulting Agreements

On October 24, 2002, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with a consultant whereby the consultant agreed to act as the Company's exclusive financial advisor and private placement agent. The consultant was entitled to an engagement fee of \$25,000 (paid in 2002) upon execution of the agreement and an additional \$25,000 (paid in 2003) for a retainer fee upon completion of a private placement memorandum. The agreement expired on December 31, 2003. The Company has no further obligation under this agreement.

On April 8, 2002, the Company entered into a one-year agreement with a consultant whereby the Company 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. The remaining consulting expense of \$43,000 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2003.

(C) Other Agreements

On May 20, 2003, the Company entered into a joint venture with a South American company to supply bulletproof vests to a local police authority. Under the terms of the agreement, the parties agreed to collaborate on the development, manufacture and supply of products for an initial period of fifteen months. During the year ended December 31, 2003, the Company received an order for approximately \$540,000, which was delivered in the fourth quarter. In the first quarter of 2004, the Company received an additional order for \$600,000, which was delivered in the second quarter of 2004.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company entered into a licensing agreement with a firearms manufacturer to use the manufacturer's trademarks in connection with the manufacture and sale of the Company's armored vests and apparel and armored wall fabric products worldwide. The agreement was to expire June 30, 2006, but could have been extended upon mutual agreement for an additional three-year term. The agreement required the Company to pay a royalty of 5% of net sales of products with the licensee's trademarks. No royalties were paid nor are any royalties due under this agreement for the year ended December 31, 2003. On July 22, 2003, the Company assigned this licensing agreement to an unrelated corporation. The Company will still be able to provide certain products to the assignee to be sold and marketed under the firearms manufacturer's name. Under the assignment, the Company is relieved of certain real and contingent liabilities associated with the agreement including minimum royalties, the cost of securing and maintaining product liability insurance, and allotment of a marketing budget.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(D) Contingencies

1. The Company's subsidiary, Achidatex, received grants in the past from the Fund for Encouragement of Foreign Sales of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Achidatex is required to pay royalties of 3% from the additional export sales each year through 1999 compared with the calendar year in which its plan was submitted. The grants received were recorded as a liability to which future royalties would be applied against. The remaining liability was extinguished and recognized as revenue during 2003.
2. Liens existed on the assets of the Company's subsidiary, Achidatex, in favor of the State of Israel in respect of grants that the Company received in the past and for which the Company received final implementation approval in 1996. These liens were removed in 2003. No royalties were paid nor are any royalties due under this agreement for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.
3. The Company has an employment agreement with the President of the Company, pursuant to which the President is entitled to additional compensation of 1.5% of the growth in the Company's total sales since 2002. The President, at his option, may receive shares of common stock in lieu of cash. As of December 31, 2004, the President was entitled to bonus compensation in the amount of \$21,102, or 42,204 shares of the Company's common stock in lieu of such compensation (having a fair value of \$48,957), which was accrued and included in other current liabilities. As of March 23, 2005, the President had not received such compensation.

(E) Other Matters

During 2003, the Company discovered that a competitor had allegedly sold products using the Company's name and logo without the Company's permission to a customer located in Mexico. The Company engaged counsel in Mexico and also reported the incident to Israeli authorities. In 2004, several of the managers and key personnel of the competitor were arrested and/or held for investigation. The Company has not determined what further actions, if any, it will take regarding this matter.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE 13 **SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY****(A) Issuances of Common Stock**

On April 8, 2002, the Company entered into a one-year agreement with a consultant whereby the Company 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 expense of \$43,000 was recognized during 2003.

On November 29, 2001, the Company entered into a one-year agreement with a consultant whereby the consultant would assist the Company to acquire public listing on a stock exchange, to raise capital and to settle disputes the Company had with other companies. In return, the Company agreed to issue 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock monthly and to reimburse the consultant for out-of-pocket expenses. For settling the disputes, the consultant was also entitled to additional equity compensation. The agreement with the consultant was itself disputed during 2002 and a settlement was signed on May 1, 2003. Under the terms of the settlement, the Company in 2003 issued 100,000 shares (shown as to be issued as of December 31, 2002) valued at \$60,000 (based on the fair market value of the services provided since the Company's stock had not yet begun trading at the time the agreement was executed) and paid \$51,069 for reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

NOTE 14 **RELATED PARTIES****(A) Transactions with Related Parties**

The Company has signed lease agreements with the principal shareholder of the Company and a sublease agreement with its wholly owned subsidiary, Mayotex Ltd. (See Note 12(A)(1) and Note 14 (C) (ii)). The Company's subsidiary, Achidatex, has signed lease agreements with a company owned by minority shareholders of Achidatex (See Note 12(A)(5)).

(B) Income and (Expenses) from Transactions with Related Parties

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Salaries and related expenses (See Note 16)	\$ (167,935)	\$ (167,456)
Lease and rent expenses	(232,252)	(253,576)
Sales to affiliate company**	84,104	112,510

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003****(C) Balances with Related Parties****(i) Accounts Receivable**

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Customers in Israel		
Affiliate company*	\$ 69,193	\$ 66,375
Affiliate company**	305,265	255,998

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	2004	2003
\$	374,458	\$ 322,373

* The principal shareholder of the Company is a principal shareholder of this affiliate. The receivable resulted from the sale of products in the ordinary course of business.

** Some of the shareholders of this affiliate are the minority shareholders in Achidatex. The receivable resulted from the sale of products in the ordinary course of business.

(ii) Note Receivable - Officer

On January 15, 2002, the Company made an advance of \$400,000 on behalf of the Company's controlling shareholder who is also an officer of the Company. The note was for a term of eleven months and matured December 15, 2002, bore interest of 8% and required quarterly prepaid interest payments only. During 2002, the Company recognized \$31,300 in interest income on the note receivable. In 2002, the officer paid \$50,314 of expenses on behalf of the Company, which satisfied the \$31,300 interest due from the officer and \$19,014 was accounted for as a reduction in the principal balance. Accordingly, the balance of the note receivable as of December 31, 2002 was \$380,986. In 2003, the officer settled the note by abating one year of lease payments amounting to \$85,500 and paying the remaining balance in cash including interest of \$1,795 (See Note 14(A)(1)).

For additional related party transactions, see Notes 9 and 10.

NOTE 15 SEGMENT INFORMATION AND CONCENTRATIONS

(A) Sales and Income from Operations:

	Civilian Local	Military Local	Military Export	Consolidated
December 31, 2004				
Net sales	\$ 1,636,027	\$ 2,094,590	\$ 8,305,787	\$ 12,036,404
Income from operations	81,015	149,972	641,755	872,742
December 31, 2003				
Net sales	\$ 2,286,137	\$ 2,715,688	\$ 4,030,138	\$ 9,031,963
Income from operations	85,591	93,815	120,556	299,962

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003

(B) Single Customers Exceeding 10% of Sales:

	2004	2003
Customer A (Israeli Ministry of Defense and Government of Israel)	\$ 1,250,695	\$ 2,079,592
Customer B (Military Export)	\$ 4,003,684	\$ 1,379,735

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Accounts receivable balance		
Customer A (Israeli Ministry of Defense and Government of Israel)	\$ 160,210	\$ 663,583
Customer B (Military Export)	\$ 529,704	\$ -

NOTE 16 **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

In March 2005, the Company signed a definitive agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Rizzo Inc. doing business as Owen Mills Company, a Los Angeles-based manufacturing and service company specializing in military and industrial sewing of marine and ballistic fabric products.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company will purchase all of Rizzo Inc. outstanding stock in consideration for \$200,000 in cash and shares of the Company's common stock having a value of \$200,000, based on the average closing price per share of the Company's common stock for the ten trading days preceding the issuance of such shares.

The following table reflects the unaudited pro forma combined results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2004, assuming the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 2004.

Revenue	\$ 13,182,599
Net income	\$ 335,901
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003**

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where some of the operations of the Company are located. Consequently, the Company started to prepare for the eventual evacuation by merging existing production facilities. The Company moved its light cut and sew operation from the Industrial Zone Erez to Sderot as well as some of its webbing equipment to Nazareth. Under a lease agreement dated January 1, 2005 between the Company and a principal shareholder of the Company, the Company leases an industrial building located in the Sderot. The lease term is for one year and is renewable for additional one-year periods at the end of each term. The annual rental payments will total approximately \$43,884 based on the average exchange rate for the latest period presented.

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**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004**

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

ASSETS

	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(Unaudited)	
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 656,927	\$ 505,013
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$132,200 and \$105,927, respectively	2,265,375	2,495,861
Accounts receivable - related parties, net	509,336	374,458
Inventories	2,544,483	2,809,019
Investments in marketable securities held for trading	729,316	808,102
Deferred taxes	56,790	43,049
Other current assets	448,870	402,325
	<u>7,211,097</u>	<u>7,437,827</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT, NET	<u>1,973,114</u>	<u>1,761,842</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Deposits for the severance of employer-employee relations	417,070	483,334
Deferred taxes, long-term	47,447	60,326
Intangible assets, net	22,020	31,337
Goodwill	80,900	-
	<u>567,437</u>	<u>574,997</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 9,751,648</u>	<u>\$ 9,774,666</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(Unaudited)	
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 872,888	\$ 1,026,162
Accrued expenses	224,278	490,236
Short-term debt	531,738	652,913
Current portion of long-term debt	839,808	407,227
Common stock to be issued	40,000	-
Other current liabilities	411,395	516,723
	<u>2,928,107</u>	<u>2,993,261</u>

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	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
Total Current Liabilities	2,920,107	3,093,261
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term portion of debt	923,897	731,442
Provision for the severance of employer-employee relations	283,059	336,101
Common stock to be issued	120,000	-
Minority interest	912,645	902,771
Total long-term Liabilities	2,239,601	1,970,314
TOTAL LIABILITIES	5,159,708	5,063,575
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.0001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 25,386,463 and 25,350,000 issued and outstanding, respectively	2,538	2,535
Additional paid-in capital	1,751,447	1,711,450
Deferred private placement costs	(130,000)	-
Retained earnings	3,381,759	3,148,950
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(413,804)	(151,844)
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,591,940	4,711,091
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 9,751,648	\$ 9,774,666

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(UNAUDITED)**

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
NET REVENUES	\$ 9,584,813	\$ 9,753,915
COST OF SALES	7,223,841	6,779,737
GROSS PROFIT	2,360,972	2,974,178

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005

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	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Selling	603,751	613,587
General and administrative	1,389,667	1,051,530
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	1,993,418	1,665,117
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	367,554	1,309,061
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Financial income (expense), net	(46,723)	(110,582)
Other income (expense), net	104,475	18,960
Total other income (expense)	57,752	(91,622)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	425,306	1,217,439
Income tax (expense) benefit	(153,460)	(496,284)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE MINORITY INTEREST	271,846	721,155
Minority interest (income) loss	(39,037)	(39,413)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 232,809	\$ 681,742
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)		
Foreign currency translation gain (loss), net of minority interest portion	(242,712)	(82,618)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before tax	(242,712)	(82,618)
Income tax (expense) benefit related to items of other comprehensive income (loss)	89,066	28,916
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX	(153,646)	(53,702)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 79,163	\$ 628,040
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted	25,370,970	25,350,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 232,809	\$ 681,742
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	261,571	211,125
Gain from sale of property, plant and equipment	(21,591)	(1,109)
Provision for doubtful accounts	26,273	13,470
Net realized and unrealized gain on marketable securities	(82,884)	(17,950)
Minority interest in income of subsidiary	39,037	39,413
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisition:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	301,559	(1,085,278)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	443,842	(208,707)
(Increase) decrease in deferred taxes	(862)	184,487
Decrease (increase) in other current assets	85,185	(42,393)
Decrease in deposits for employee severance	66,264	6,373
Decrease (increase) in accounts payable	(184,247)	24,241
Decrease (increase) in accrued liabilities	(265,958)	227,364
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	(265,374)	183,906
(Decrease) increase in provision for the severance of employer-employee relations	(53,042)	9,068
Net Cash Provided By Operating Activities	582,582	225,752
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(517,761)	(161,077)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	26,592	1,109
Cash acquired in acquisition of Owen Mills Company	20,415	-
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	599,268	201,948
Purchases of marketable securities	(537,558)	(194,086)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(409,044)	(152,106)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Short-term debt, net	(121,175)	(220,969)
Deferred private placement costs	(130,000)	-
Payments on long-term debt	(773,748)	(373,821)
Proceeds from long-term debt	1,067,558	401,598
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	42,635	(193,192)
EFFECT OF CHANGES IN EXCHANGE RATES ON CASH	(64,259)	(82,619)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	151,914	(202,165)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	505,013	784,026

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF PERIOD	\$ 656,927	\$ 581,861
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
INTEREST PAID	\$ 66,304	\$ 97,039
TAXES PAID	\$ 120,544	\$ 137,781

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated financial statements

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)**

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

On February 28, 2005, the Company acquired all the outstanding shares of Rizzo Inc. (doing business as Owen Mills Company) for an aggregate of \$372,401, consisting of a note payable of \$172,401 and \$200,000 in common stock of the Company, both of which are to be paid over five years. Also, see Note 2. On April 27, 2005 the Company issued 36,463 common shares having a fair value of \$40,000.

At the end of August 2005, the Company evacuated and abandoned the building owned in the Erez Industrial Zone (see Note 6 (A) for details). The net book value of the building in the amount of \$127,865 was recorded as a receivable from the State of Israel and reclassified to Other Current Assets at September 30, 2005, as the Company expects to recover the fair market value of the building from the State of Israel.

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004
(UNAUDITED)**

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A) Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

(B) Principles of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Defense Industries International, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Export Erez, USA, Inc., Export Erez, Ltd., Mayotex, Ltd., Dragonwear Trading Ltd. and its 76% owned subsidiary Achidatex Nazareth Elite for all periods presented and Owen Mills (see Note 2) since its acquisition on February 28, 2005 (collectively,

the Company). The minority interest represents the minority shareholders' proportionate share of Achidatex.

All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

(C) Use of Estimates

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

(D) Per Share Data

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares and common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. There were no common stock equivalents outstanding during the periods presented. Accordingly, a reconciliation between basic and diluted earnings per share is not presented.

(E) Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The condensed consolidated financial statements as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are unaudited. In the opinion of management, such condensed consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for the fair presentation of the consolidated financial position and the consolidated results of operations. The consolidated results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The consolidated balance sheet information as of December 31, 2004 was derived from the audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report Form 10-KSB. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with that report.

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**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004
(UNAUDITED)**

(F) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (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 the 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 non-small business issuers and after December 15, 2005 for small business issuers. 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.

In May 2005, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 154, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a replacement of Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 which requires companies to apply voluntary changes in accounting principles retrospectively whenever it is practicable. The retrospective application requirement replaces APB 20's requirement to recognize most voluntary changes in accounting principle by including the cumulative effect of the change in net income during the period the change occurs. Retrospective application will be the required transition method for new accounting pronouncements in the event that a newly-issued pronouncement does not specify transition guidance. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004
(UNAUDITED)**

(G) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 141, the Company allocates the purchase price of its acquisitions to the tangible assets, liabilities and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess purchase price over those fair values is recorded as goodwill. The fair value assigned to intangible assets acquired is either based on valuations prepared by independent third party appraisal firms using estimates and assumptions provided by management or negotiated at arms-length between the Company and the seller of the acquired assets. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, goodwill and purchased intangibles with indefinite lives are not amortized, but will be reviewed periodically for impairment. Purchased intangibles with finite lives will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives.

NOTE 2 BUSINESS COMBINATION

Effective February 28, 2005, the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of Rizzo Inc. (doing business as Owen Mills Company), a Los Angeles-based manufacturing and service company specializing in military and industrial sewing of marine and ballistic fabric products. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company purchased all of the outstanding stock of Owen Mills Company in consideration for a \$200,000 note payable and shares of the Company's common stock having a value of \$200,000, based on the average closing price per share of the Company's common stock for the ten trading days preceding the issuance of such shares. The Company shall pay the \$400,000 of aggregate consideration as follows: (i) \$3,333.33 each month commencing on March 31, 2005 and thereafter on the last business day of each successive month until the Company has paid the former shareholder of Owen Mills Company a total of \$200,000; the present value of the cash payments is \$172,401 (ii) \$40,000 in the form of shares of common stock of the Company payable within fifteen (15) business days from the date of the agreement (on April 27, 2005 the Company issued 36,463 common shares having a fair value of \$40,000 to the former shareholder of Owen Mills Company); and (iii) \$40,000 in the form of the Company's common stock payable to the former shareholder of Owen Mills Company on each of the last business days of February 2006, February 2007, February 2008, and of February 2009. The Company acquired assets totaling \$576,190 (consisting of cash of \$20,415, accounts receivable, net of \$232,224, inventories of \$179,306, property, plant and equipment, net of \$140,380, and other current assets of \$3,865) and assumed liabilities of \$284,689 (consisting of accounts payable of \$30,973, other current liabilities of \$160,046, and long-term debt of \$93,670), which resulted in the recording of \$80,900 in goodwill.

**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004**

The acquisition of Owen Mills Company was accounted for as a purchase under SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. Accordingly, the operating results of Owen Mills Company have been included in the consolidated statements of operations after the acquisition date of February 28, 2005.

The following table reflects the unaudited pro forma combined results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2005 and 2004, assuming the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 2004.

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2004	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
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Revenue	\$ 3,474,416	\$ 9,754,393	\$ 10,596,168
Net income	\$ 238,134	\$ 231,052	\$ 685,598
Net income per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03

NOTE 3 INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following:

	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
Raw materials	\$ 1,609,222	\$ 1,639,456
Work in process	525,533	837,836
Finished goods	409,728	331,727
	\$ 2,544,483	\$ 2,809,019

NOTE 4 NOTES PAYABLE

On July 29, 2005, the Company borrowed \$563,456 at an interest rate of 6.25%. The loan is 24 monthly payments commencing August 29, 2005 with each payment consisting of principal along with accrued interest. As of September 30, 2005, the balance of the loan was \$501,103, of which \$266,368 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

On July 31, 2005, the Company borrowed \$450,765 at an interest rate of 6.25%. The loan is repayable in 24 monthly payments commencing August 31, 2005 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of September 30, 2005, the balance of the loan was \$400,817, of which \$208,786 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

**DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004**

On April 18, 2005, the Company borrowed \$22,729 at an interest rate of 6%. The loan is repayable 48 monthly payments commencing May 18, 2005 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of September 30, 2005, the balance of the loan was \$19,847, of which \$5,187 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

On April 18, 2005, the Company borrowed \$30,608 at an interest rate of 6%. The loan is repayable 48 monthly payments commencing May 18, 2005 with each payment consisting of a fixed amount of principal along with accrued interest. As of September 30, 2005, the balance of the loan was \$26,725, of which \$6,984 is included in current portion of long-term debt.

NOTE 5 SEGMENT INFORMATION AND CONCENTRATIONS

The Company has two strategic business units: the civilian market and the military market. The military market is further broken down between local and export sales in order to better analyze trends in sales and profit margins. The Company does not allocate assets between segments because several assets are used in more than one segment and any allocation would be impractical.

(A) Sales and Income from Operations:

	Civilian Local	Military Local	Military Export	Consolidated
September 30, 2005				
Net sales	\$ 2,065,330	\$ 2,297,837	\$ 5,221,646	\$ 9,584,813
Income from operations	69,941	124,264	173,349	367,554
September 30, 2004				
Net sales	\$ 1,194,140	\$ 1,489,255	\$ 7,070,520	\$ 9,753,915
Income from operations	176,851	277,123	855,087	1,309,061

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004

(B) Single Customers Exceeding 10% of Sales:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2004
Customers		
Customer A (Military Local)	\$ 1,718,7	\$ -
Customer B (Military Export)	-	3,973,159
Customer C (Military Export)	1,172,166	-
Customer D (Military Export)	1,080,958	-

NOTE 6 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**(A) Israeli Gaza Strip Operations:**

During 2004, the Israeli Government decided to evacuate the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip where part of the Company's operations were located. The Company had owned facilities, leased other facilities and maintained equipment and inventory within this area. In 2005, the Company moved its light cut and sew operation from the Erez Industrial Zone to Sderot as well as some of its webbing equipment to Nazareth. In August 2005, the Company evacuated its remaining operations and abandoned the buildings owned and leased in the Erez Industrial Zone. 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.

The Company incurred \$217,477 in costs related to the evacuation of its facilities located in the Erez Industrial Zone in the Gaza Strip, which includes \$89,612 in moving expenses and \$127,865, of net book value for the building that was abandoned. The Company believes that it will be reimbursed in full for all costs related to the evacuation as well as the fair market value of the facilities abandoned in the Erez Industrial Zone. As a result, the Company has reclassified the net book value of the assets abandoned as well as the evacuation costs to a receivable from the State of Israel in the amount of \$217,447 which is included in Other Current Assets in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet at September, 30, 2005.

Since the Company believes that it will be reimbursed for the fair market value of the building that was abandoned, there is a potential gain contingency that will be recorded when and if realized.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004

(B) Securities Purchase Agreement:

On June 15, 2005, the Company executed a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with a group of investors for a \$1.1 million private placement of its common stock. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company agreed to issue 1,833,334 shares of its common stock to the investors at a price of \$0.60 per share. The Company also agreed to issue the investors 365,000 warrants to purchase its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.94 share, exercisable until June 30, 2007, and 182,500 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.40 per share, exercisable until June 30, 2010. The Agreement also provided for the issuance by the Company to the investors of up to an additional 1,368,191 shares of its common stock if, one year after the closing, there has been a decrease in the Company's share price of \$0.60 per share.

In addition, the Company agreed to issue 82,133 shares of its common stock, as well as 60,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$0.94 (exercisable until June 30, 2007) and 20,000 warrants at an exercise price of \$2.40 per share (exercisable until June 30, 2010) as a finder's fee for services provided in connection with the transaction.

As part of the Agreement, the Company agreed to file a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to register for resale the shares issued in the private placement as well as the shares underlying the warrants, no later than 180 days after the closing. If the registration statement is not declared effective by this date, the Agreement provides for the return of all funds to the investors along with annual interest of 5% on the \$1.1 million.

On August 10, 2005 the Company filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to register for resale the shares issued in the private placement. On November 2, 2005 the Company filed Amendment No. 1 to the above mentioned registration statement. Due to the contingency relating to the Agreement, the Company has not recorded the receipt of the cash or the issuance of common stock or warrants in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

As of September 30, 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 Company had incurred approximately \$130,000 in professional fees related to the transaction, which are non-refundable and are shown as deferred private placement costs in the condensed consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2005.

(C) Operating Lease Agreements:

The Company's executive offices, are located in 8 Brisel Street, Industrial Zone, Sderot. The Company's manufacturing, production and distribution facilities are scattered over several locations in Israel as follows:

Nazareth Industrial Area: the production activities of the Company's subsidiary, Achidatex are located in a 6,000 square meter building in Nazareth Industrial Area which is owned by affiliated party. The annual rental expense for this facility is \$180,000. The lease expires in December 2008. The rent for 2005 will be allocated equally between those two subsidiaries.

DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004

Petah-Tikva: Achidatex leases approximately 300 square meters for its executive offices in Petah-Tikva at annual rental expense of \$21,600. The lease expires in December 2005.

Erez Industrial Area: The Company leased 2,000 square meter space in Erez Industrial Area, for its sewing operations and for its storage, in a building that was owned by Mr. Joseph Postbinder, its Chief Executive Officer and Chairmen of its board of directors. This lease was extended in 2005, and the annual rental expense for this building in 2005 were \$68,400. The lease expired on August 31, 2005. Export

Erez leased an additional 400 square meters, in the same building, from a non affiliated party, at an annual rental expense of \$19,200. That lease also expired on August 31, 2005, from the same reason.

Industrial Area of Ashdod: Mayotex leases a 230 square meter space in the Industrial Area of Ashdod for its car armor installations. The annual rental expense for this space is \$12,000. The lease expires on December 31, 2005.

Industrial Area of Sderot: as of January 2, 2005, Mayotex leases an approximately 1,250 square meter space in the Industrial Area of Sderot primarily for its cut and sew operations. The lease expires on December 31, 2005 and is renewable for an additional one year term. The annual rental expense for this space will be \$43,884 in 2005.

Van Nuys, California: as of September 1, 2003, Owen Mills leases an approximately 9,000 square feet space in Van Nuys, California for its operations. The lease expires on August 31, 2008. The annual rental expense for this space is \$54,000.

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DEFENSE INDUSTRIES INTERNATIONAL, INC.

3,911,158 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

PROSPECTUS

You should rely only on the information incorporated by reference or provided in this prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making any offer to sell or buy any of the securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date that appears below.

December 9, 2005
