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CIRTRAN CORP
Form 10-K/A
April 16, 2009

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment 1)

(Mark One)

Annual report under section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Transition report under section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 33-13674-LA

CIRTRAN CORPORATION
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada

68-0121636

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

4125 South 6000 West, West Valley City, Utah

84128

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

(801) 963-5112

(Issuer's telephone number)

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

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: Common Stock, Par Value \$0.001

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

The issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: \$13,675,545.

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold as of June 30, 2008, was \$6,825,959.

As of April 10, 2009, the issuer had outstanding 1,492,378,417 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one) Yes No

Documents incorporated by reference: None.

We are filing this Amendment No. 1 on Form 10-K/A-1 (the "Amendment") to correct inadvertent typographical mistakes in the Annual Report for the period ended December 31, 2008, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2009 (the "Original Annual Report"). Specifically, this Amendment is filed to correct typographical mistakes in the following sections of the Original Annual Report: i) "Risks Related to Our Operations" in Item 1, ii) "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in Item 6, the table in Item 6 "Sales and Cost of Sales", iii) "Note 1 - Summary of Organization and Significant Accounting Policies" iv) "Note 2 - Realization of Assets", v) the "Consolidated Balance Sheets" and the "Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows" within Item 7, vi) "Note 8 - Related Party Truncations", vii) the header of "Note 15 - Stockholders' Deficit", viii) the table "Note 17 - Segment Information".

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

This annual report on Form 10-K contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from the results anticipated by CirTran and discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences are discussed below in the section entitled "forward-looking statements" and elsewhere in this Annual Report. We disclaim any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. The following discussion should be read together with our financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Report.

CORPORATE BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

In 1987, CirTran Corporation (the "Company" or "we") was incorporated in Nevada under the name Vermillion Ventures, Inc., for the purpose of acquiring other operating corporate entities. We were largely inactive until July 1, 2000, when our wholly owned subsidiary, CirTran Corporation (Utah) acquired substantially all of the assets and certain liabilities of Circuit Technology, Inc. ("Circuit").

Our predecessor business in Circuit was commenced in 1993 by our president, Iehab Hawatmeh. In 2001, we effected a 15-for-1 shares forward split and stock distribution which increased the number of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock. We also increased our authorized capital from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 shares. In 2007, our shareholders approved a 1.2 -for-1 shares

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forward split and an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation that increased the authorized capital of the Company to 1,500,000,000 shares of common stock.

Corporate Overview - We conduct our business principally through seven wholly-owned subsidiaries or divisions:

- o CirTran Corporation ("CirTran USA");
- o CirTran - Asia, Inc. ("CirTran Asia");
- o CirTran Products Corp. ("CirTran Products");
- o CirTran Media Corp. ("CirTran Media");
- o CirTran Online Corp. ("CirTran Online");
- o CirTran Beverage Corp. ("CirTran Beverage"); and
- o Racore Technology Corporation ("Racore").

CirTran USA

We provide a mix of high and medium volume turnkey manufacturing services using surface mount technology ("SMT"), ball-grid array assembly, pin-through-hole, and custom injection molded cabling for leading electronics original equipment manufacturers ("OEMs") in the communications, networking, peripherals, gaming, law enforcement, consumer products, telecommunications, automotive, medical, and semiconductor industries. Our services include pre-manufacturing, manufacturing and post-manufacturing services. Our goal is to offer our customers the significant competitive advantages that can be obtained from manufacture outsourcing, such as access to advanced manufacturing technologies, shortened product time-to-market, reduced cost of production, more effective asset utilization, improved inventory management, and increased purchasing power.

As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, approximately 12 percent and 25 percent, respectively, of our revenues were generated by low-volume electronics assembly activities, which consist primarily of the placement and attachment of electronic and mechanical components on printed circuit boards and flexible (i.e., bendable) cables. We also assemble higher-level subsystems and systems incorporating printed circuit boards and complex electromechanical components that convert electrical energy to mechanical energy, in some cases manufacturing and packaging products for shipment directly to our customers' distributors. In addition, we provide other manufacturing services, including refurbishment and remanufacturing. We manufacture on a turnkey basis, directly procuring any of the components necessary for production where the OEM customer does not supply all of the components that are required for assembly. We also provide design and new product introduction services, just-in-time delivery on low-to medium-volume turnkey and consignment projects and projects that require more value-added services, and price-sensitive, high-volume production.

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CirTran Asia

Through CirTran Asia, we design, engineer, manufacture, and supply products in the international electronics, consumer products and general merchandise industries for various marketers, distributors, and retailers selling overseas. This subsidiary provides manufacturing services to the direct response and retail consumer markets. Our experience and expertise in manufacturing enables CirTran Asia to enter a project at various phases: engineering and design; product development and prototyping; tooling; and high-volume manufacturing. This presence with Asian suppliers helps us maintain an international contract manufacturer status for multiple products in a wide variety of industries, and has allowed us to target larger-scale contracts.

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CirTran Asia maintains an office in Shenzhen, China, and has retained dedicated Chinese personnel to oversee Asian operations. We intend to pursue manufacturing relationships beyond printed circuit board assemblies, cables, harnesses and injection molding systems by establishing complete "box-build" or "turn-key" relationships in the electronics, retail, and direct consumer markets.

During 2006, the Company developed several fitness and exercise products, and products in the household and kitchen appliance and health and beauty aids markets that are being manufactured in China. Sales of these products comprised approximately 13 percent and 34 percent of revenues reported in 2008 and 2007, respectively. We anticipate that offshore contract manufacturing will continue to be an emphasis of the Company.

CirTran Products

CirTran Products pursues contract manufacturing relationships in the U.S. consumer products markets, including products in areas such as: home/garden, kitchen, health/beauty, toys, licensed merchandise, and apparel for film, television, sports, and other entertainment properties. Licensed merchandise and apparel is defined as any item that bears the image, likeness, or logo of a product, or a person such as a well-known celebrity, that is sold or advertised to the public. Licensed merchandise and apparel are sold and marketed in the entertainment and sports franchise industries. Sales of these products comprised 1 percent of total revenues in each of the years 2008 and 2007. We have concentrated our product development efforts into three areas, home and kitchen appliances, beauty products and licensed merchandise. We anticipate that these products will be introduced into the market either under one uniform brand name or under separate trademarked names owned by CirTran Products. We are presently preparing to launch various programs where CirTran Media will operate as the marketer, campaign manager and distributor in various product categories including beauty products, entertainment products, software products, and fitness and consumer products.

CirTran Media

In 2006, we formed Diverse Media Group, now known as CirTran Media, to provide end-to-end services to the direct response and entertainment industries. We are developing marketing production services, and preparing programs in which CirTran Media will operate as the marketer, campaign manager and/or distributor for beauty, entertainment, software, and fitness consumer products. In 2006, we entered into an agreement with Diverse Talent Group, Inc., a California corporation ("DT"), whereby DT agreed to provide outsourced talent agency services in exchange for growth financing. In March 2007, we mutually agreed with DT to terminate the agreement, and assigned to DT the name "Diverse Media Group." Revenues earned by this subsidiary were 2 percent and 6 percent of total revenues during 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Despite the termination of the DT agreement, we anticipate continuing to produce infomercials for the direct marketing industry and for product marketing campaigns. We also plan to provide product marketing, production, media funding, and merchandising services to the direct response and entertainment industries in concert with the original objectives of this subsidiary.

In 2006, CirTran Media leased a sales office in Bentonville, Arkansas, in close proximity to Wal-Mart's world headquarters. The office is located there to help create and manage an ongoing relationship with Wal-Mart and Sam's Club stores in order to facilitate the distribution of products through those stores.

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CirTran Online

During the first quarter of 2007, we started CirTran Online to sell products via the internet; to offer training, software, marketing tools, web design and support, and other e-commerce related services to entrepreneurs; and to telemarket directly to customers. As part of CirTran Online's business plan, we entered into an agreement with Global Marketing Alliance ("GMA"), a Utah limited liability company specializing in providing services to eBay sellers, conducting internet marketing seminars, and developing and hosting web sites. Revenues derived from the arrangement with GMA comprised 24 percent and 20 percent of total revenue in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

CirTran Beverage

In May 2007, we incorporated CirTran Beverage to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of Playboy-licensed energy drinks, flavored water beverages, and related merchandise through various distribution channels. We also entered into an agreement with Play Beverages, LLC ("PlayBev"), a related Delaware limited liability company and the licensee under a product licensing agreement with Playboy Enterprises International, Inc. ("Playboy"). Under the terms of the PlayBev agreement, we are to provide the initial development and promotional services to PlayBev, who will collect from us a royalty based on product sales and manufacturing costs once licensed product distribution commences. As part of efforts to finance the initial development and marketing of the Playboy energy drink, the Company, along with other investors, formed After Bev Group LLC ("AfterBev"), a majority-owned subsidiary organized in California.

Two versions of the Playboy energy drink, regular and sugar-free, have been developed. During 2007, PlayBev and the Company conducted focus group taste tests to determine the best flavor and ingredients; publicized the new drink via promotional bus tours, celebrity-attended activities, and magazine ads; and negotiated with production facilities and distribution groups. During 2008, the Company secured distribution contracts and the drink began selling in New England, Florida, Atlanta, Oklahoma, and California. The company also developed the 16 oz cans for the same two versions based on demand. Another promotional bus tour began in Las Vegas at the end of February 2008, and the following month continued into Florida. Energy drink sales in 2008 and 2007 accounted for 11 percent and 2 percent of total sales, respectively, and billings to PlayBev for development and marketing services accounted for 37 percent and 12 percent of our total sales for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Racore Technology Corporation

Through our subsidiary, Racore Technology Corporation ("Racore"), we provide engineering design services to customers of some of our other subsidiaries, and continue to distribute a limited number of Ethernet cards.

PRIMARY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

The Company has five primary product and service areas: fitness and exercise products; household and kitchen appliances / health and beauty aids; electronics products and manufacturing; media/online marketing services; and beverages.

Fitness and Exercise Products (CirTran Asia)

The Company began manufacturing fitness products in 2004. To date, we have manufactured and sold over 12 different fitness products. We manufacture all of our fitness products through our CirTran Asia subsidiary, originally via an exclusive, three-year manufacturing agreement with certain developers and their affiliates that expired by its terms during mid-2007, but which continues on a month-to-month basis.

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In 2004, we began manufacturing the AbRoller, a type of an abdominal fitness machine, under an exclusive manufacturing agreement. From inception, we have shipped approximately \$3.4 million of this product through the end of 2008. We anticipate shipping additional units of this product throughout 2009 and possibly thereafter.

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In 2005, we entered into an exclusive manufacturing contract with Guthy-Renker Corporation ("GRC") for a new fitness machine. Later, a dispute arose concerning the terms of the contract, and we engaged in litigation against GRC. No product was produced under this contract during 2007. During the first quarter of 2008, we arrived at a settlement agreement in connection with the litigation, and were paid \$300,000 to resolve all claims.

In 2006, we entered into an exclusive, five-year manufacturing agreement for the CorEvolution(TM) product. The customer committed to minimum orders, amounting to \$1.2 million in revenues during the first year, \$1.8 million during the second year and \$2.4 million during the third year. This product is uniquely designed to strengthen and rehabilitate the lower back and adjacent areas of human body. Since inception through the end of 2008, shipments of this product have exceeded the agreed-upon minimum orders.

In June 2007, we entered into a five-year, exclusive agreement with Full Moon Enterprises of Nevada to license a new product for the sold-on-TV market. A patent application for The Ball Blaster (TM) was filed by the inventor, who granted the Company the worldwide marketing and distribution rights to this product. We will pay a royalty to the licensor for each unit sold. During 2007 and 2008, we continued our marketing efforts for this product by meeting with potential celebrity spokespersons intended to appear in related infomercials. However, as of the date of this Report, no products have been sold.

Household and Kitchen Appliances, and Health and Beauty Aids (CirTranMedia, CirTranProducts, CirTranAsia)

We began manufacturing household and kitchen appliance products in January 2005. To date, we have manufactured and sold various household and kitchen appliance products. These products are sold through CirTran Media and CirTran Products. We manufacture the majority of our household and kitchen appliance products through our CirTran Asia operation.

In 2005, we entered into an exclusive contract to manufacture the Hot Dog Express, intended to be marketed nationally, primarily through infomercials. The contract ran through 2007, and over the life of the contract we shipped approximately \$1.9 million of product. We are currently attempting to market the product through large retail channels.

In 2005, we signed an exclusive manufacturing agreement with Advanced Beauty Solutions L.L.C. ("ABS"), regarding the True Ceramic Pro(TM) ("TCP") flat iron hair product. Later in 2005, we were notified that ABS had defaulted on certain obligations to a financing company. We stopped shipping under credit, and exercised rights permitted by the agreement. Following efforts to resolve disputes, we filed a lawsuit against ABS, citing various claims, and sought damages. By then, we had shipped approximately \$4.7 million worth of TCP units, and were owed approximately \$4.0 million. We repossessed from ABS approximately \$2.3 million worth of TCP units, and have since been selling TCP units directly to ABS customers as permitted under the bankruptcy proceedings, which also required us to pay royalties to various ABS creditors (see "Legal Proceedings" for more information regarding ABS-related litigation).

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Subsequently, we entered into a contract with another direct marketing company to sell TCP units internationally, along with other ancillary hair products, and have generated an additional \$2.3 million in sales. During 2007, we also began a direct TV test marketing program. In 2008 we initiated TV marketing programs and we sold \$310,000 of TCP products during the first half of the year. We then decided to revamp the marketing programs during the balance of the year and anticipate devoting additional resources to the marketing programs during 2009.

In 2006, we signed a three-year, exclusive agreement with Arrowhead Industries, Inc. to manufacture the Hinge Helper, a unique, do-it-yourself home utility hand tool. We produced an initial batch of 1,500 units in conjunction with an anticipated infomercial, but were disappointed at the results of media testing. We signed another four-year licensing agreement in February 2007 to market the product over the internet, through direct marketing, and through retailers; however, significant sales of this product have not yet been achieved as of the date of this report.

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In November 2006, we entered into an exclusive agreement with Beautiful Eyes (R), Inc. for a new "hot lashes" product to be sold via infomercials and through retailers. Through the end of 2007, we worked with the customer, developing the product and submitting samples for approval. The infomercial for the product was completed during 2008. We anticipate initiating market tests in 2009.

In February 2007, we announced completion of an infomercial featuring former heavyweight boxing champion Evander Holyfield and The Real Deal Grill(TM), an indoor/outdoor cooking appliance. Media testing took place in the fall of 2007. Sales of approximately \$10,000 resulted, and certain changes were made to the infomercial. We have contracted with another media company for infomercial airings and distribution, and during early 2008 decided to make additional changes to the infomercial to determine if a roll-out was justified. During 2008 we also completed retail packaging design for this product and presented the product to major retailers. In November 2008 we announced that the Real Deal Grill (TM) would make its retail debut at Jewel-Osco and Roundy's during the 2008 Holiday season and that we are in negotiations with other leading retailers to order to bring the Real Deal Grill to their shelves in 2009. We shipped \$63,000 in 2008, and we are awaiting purchase decisions on 2009.

Also in February 2007, we signed an agreement to manufacture and market a patent-pending, hand-held luggage handle and scale, convenient for travelers to weigh suitcases or packages. During 2007, we worked to develop a final version of the product, and in 2008 we finished packaging design. We anticipate the product being on retailers' shelves in 2009.

In March 2007, we entered into a contract with Easy Life Products Corporation to manufacture and market a new beauty product involving a pencil compact with related accessories. We plan to continue working with the inventor in order to complete the final version of the product.

Electronics Products (CirTran USA, Racore)

Since 1993, we have devoted resources to our traditional electronics business and product lines. We manufacture all of our electronics products through CirTran USA, and provide some engineering services through Racore.

In 2004 we entered into a three-year agreement with Broadata Communications, Inc. ("Broadata"). Under this agreement we have been performing "turn-key" manufacturing services for Broadata, from material procurement to complete

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finished box-build. The agreement expired in 2007, but has continued on a month-to-month basis.

Media/Online Marketing Services (CirTran Media, CirTran Online)

In October 2005, we opened a satellite office in Los Angeles, with a two year lease, in accordance with a planned internal expansion program. In November 2007 a new office space was leased (3 year term) in Los Angeles to house personnel involving CirTran Asia-related product transportation, along with activities connected with our beverage business. In 2008 the Los Angeles office was used almost exclusively for our beverage business.

In early 2007, we signed a three-year, Assignment and Exclusive Services Agreement with GMA, founded by Mr. Sovatphone Ouk, and its affiliate companies, Online Profit Academy, LLC, and Online 2 Income, LLC, including Webprostore.com and Myitseasy.com. Based in the Salt Lake area, these companies offer a wide range of services for e-commerce, including eBay sellers. We plan to work closely with the GMA companies to sell products via the internet, and to offer training, software, marketing tools, web design and support, as well as other e-commerce related services to internet entrepreneurs. Through the GMA companies, we also intend to telemarket directly to buyers of our products and services. We also signed a three-year employment agreement with Mr. Ouk to serve as Senior Vice President of our new CirTran Online subsidiary. GMA and its affiliate companies offer a range of complementary capabilities and products for e-commerce, including seminars on how to buy and sell on the World Wide Web. GMA is experienced in building e-commerce websites, and currently hosts sites for internet entrepreneurs. Both agreements remained in effect during 2008.

Beverages (CirTran Beverage)

During 2007, we developed two versions of the Playboy-labeled energy drink: regular and sugar-free. Other products considered under the PlayBev agreement are flavored water beverages and related merchandise. During 2007, we also initiated a promotional marketing program, whereby contacts were made with several celebrities who helped publicize the new energy drinks. Additionally, we ran a college-town bus tour throughout the Southwest United States, and the geographic area of the Southeast Football Conference. Ads were placed in college-oriented editions of magazines, and we developed collateral materials used to support the product in the college marketplace. A focus group taste test was conducted by Alder-Weiner Research, and the results proved favorable with regards to flavor and ingredients.

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During the fourth quarter of 2007 and first part of 2008, the Company secured distribution contracts for the Playboy energy drink and began selling them throughout the United States. Approximately \$205,000 in preliminary beverage sales was collected during the fall of 2007.

Another promotional bus tour began in Las Vegas at the end of February 2008 and continued through November 2008 to various destinations throughout the United States. During 2008 additional promotional activities were also put in place. Beverage sales for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, surpassed \$1.5 million.

October 16, 2008, we announced that we have signed an international distribution agreement for the new line of Playboy-branded energy drinks it manufactures and distributes, giving rights in Mexico to Factor Tequila SA de CV. The agreement gives Factor Tequila exclusive rights to distribute Playboy Energy Drink in Mexico. Concurrent with the signing of the agreement, Factor Tequila placed an

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initial order with CirTran Beverage Corp. for which it made an advance payment of \$160,000. The agreement includes a sales quota schedule totaling \$480 million over the agreement's 10-year period. As of the date of the report, the company has shipped \$75,000 worth of product in January 2009 and is scheduled to ship additional product during the month of April.

On January 8, 2009 the Company signed an international distribution agreement giving rights in Albania to Tobacco Holding Group Sh.p.k. The agreement gives Tobacco Holding Group exclusive rights to distribute Playboy Energy Drink in Albania. The agreement includes a sales quota schedule totaling \$15.6 million over the 5-year period.

INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

Contract Manufacturing. The contract manufacturing industry specializes in providing the program management, technical and administrative support and manufacturing expertise required to take products from the early design and prototype stages through volume production and distribution. The goal is to provide the customer with a quality product, delivered on time and at the lowest cost. This full range of services gives the customer an opportunity to avoid large capital investments in plant, inventory, equipment and staffing, and to concentrate instead on innovation, design and marketing. By using our contract manufacturing services, customers have the ability to improve the return on their investment with greater flexibility in responding to market demands and exploiting new market opportunities.

In previous years we identified an important trend in the manufacturing industry. We found that customers increasingly required contract manufacturers to provide complete turnkey manufacturing and material handling services, rather than working on a consignment basis where the customer supplies all materials and the contract manufacturer supplies only labor. Turnkey contracts involve design, manufacturing and engineering support, the procurement of all materials, and sophisticated in-circuit and functional testing and distribution. The manufacturing partnership between customers and contract manufacturers involves an increased use of "just-in-time" inventory management techniques that minimize the customer's investment in component inventories, personnel and related facilities, thereby reducing their costs.

New Age Beverages. The Playboy energy drink and other products we are developing are part of a growing market segment of the beverage industry known as the "new age" or alternative beverage industry. The alternative beverage category combines non-carbonated ready-to-drink iced teas, lemonades, juice cocktails, single serve juices and fruit beverages, ready-to-drink dairy and coffee drinks, energy drinks, sports drinks, and single-serve still water (flavored, unflavored and enhanced) with "new age" beverages, including sodas that are considered natural, sparkling juices and flavored sparkling beverages. The alternative beverage category is the fastest growing segment of the beverage marketplace, according to Beverage Marketing Corporation. According to Beverage Marketing Corporation, wholesale sales in 2007 for the alternative beverage category of the market are estimated at \$25.5 billion representing a growth rate of approximately 11.4% over the estimated wholesale sales in 2006 of approximately \$22.9 billion.

As we continue to launch our Playboy energy drink and other licensed products, we will compete with other beverage companies not only for consumer acceptance but also for shelf space in retail outlets and for marketing focus by our distributors, all of whom also distribute other beverage brands. Our energy drink products compete with all non-alcoholic beverages; most of the competing

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products are marketed by companies with substantially greater financial resources than ours. We also compete with regional beverage producers and "private label" soft drink suppliers. We believe that the leading energy drinks are Red Bull and Monster.

MARKET AND BUSINESS STRATEGY

We maintain capabilities domestically and internationally through multiple channels in product manufacturing, marketing, and distribution. More specifically, we can provide solutions in areas such as campaign management, direct-response media, retail and wholesale distribution, web-based marketing, along with print/catalog and live shopping marketing channels.

We have concentrated our focus on promoting our three operating business segments, i.e., Contract Manufacturing, Electronics Assembly, and Marketing and Media. We have currently classified operations relating to our beverage development, marketing, and distribution business within the Marketing and Media segment, but anticipate the beverage-related business becoming its own segment as it becomes more significant in relation to overall operations.

Contract Manufacturing

Based on the trends observed in the contract manufacturing industry, one of our goals is to benefit from the increased market acceptance of, and reliance upon, the use of manufacturing specialists by many OEMs, marketing firms, distributors, and national retailers. We believe the trend towards outsourcing manufacturing will continue. OEMs utilize manufacturing specialists for many reasons, including reducing the time it takes to bring new products to market, reducing the initial investment required and to access leading manufacturing technology, gaining the ability to better focus resources in other value-added areas, and improving inventory management and purchasing power. An important element of our strategy is to establish partnerships with major and emerging OEM leaders in diverse segments across the electronics industry. Due to the costs inherent in supporting customer relationships, we focus our efforts on customers with which the opportunity exists to develop long-term business partnerships. Our goal is to provide our customers with total manufacturing solutions for both new and more mature products, as well as across product generations - an idea we call "Concept to Consumer."

We have hired qualified personnel to support new ventures, and in 2006 we opened a dedicated office in Bentonville, Arkansas to directly service the Wal-Mart market. As additional product lines are added, we plan to increase our marketing staff.

Electronics Assembly

Our strategy is to provide a complete range of manufacturing management and value-added services, including materials management, board design, concurrent engineering, assembly of complex printed circuit boards and other electronic assemblies, test engineering, software manufacturing, accessory packaging and post-manufacturing services. In our high-volume electronics, we believe we add value by providing turn-key solutions in design, engineering, manufacturing and supply of products to our customers.

Marketing and Media

We currently provide product marketing services to the direct response and retail markets for both proprietary and non-proprietary products. This segment provides campaign management and marketing services for both the Direct Response and Retail markets. We provide media services to support our own product marketing efforts, and offer to customers marketing service in channels involving television, radio, print media, and the internet. We have engaged a

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qualified boutique media firm to subcontract this work in order to better focus resources, and to conserve on potential set up and staffing costs.

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We feel that our beverage business, currently classified in the Marketing and Media segment, could have a substantial impact on our business moving forward. The New Age Beverage industry is still on the move. According to Beverage Digest, caffeinated energy drinks have become the fastest-growing sector of the \$93 billion domestic beverage industry. Sales of energy drinks grew 700 percent over the past five years, and continue to grow at an annual rate of 72 percent, according to beverage industry consultants. This industry is growing due to current attention to new brands, non-coffee drinkers, and people interested in health and fitness. By directing products to specific groups such as extreme sports enthusiasts, energy drinks target consumer groups made up primarily of male teenagers and young people in the 20's age bracket.

SUPPLIERS, SUBCONTRACTORS, AND RAW MATERIALS

Our sources of components for our electronics assembly business are either manufacturers or distributors of electronic components. These components include passive components, such as resistors, capacitors and diodes, and active components, such as integrated circuits and semi-conductors. Distributors from whom we obtain materials include Avnet, Future Electronics, Digi-key and Force Electronics. Although from time to time we have experienced shortages of various components used in our assembly and manufacturing processes, we typically hedge against such shortages by using a variety of sources and, to the extent possible, by projecting our customer's needs.

We also utilize subcontractors, particularly in China, to manufacture products that we choose not to produce ourselves in the U.S. due to expertise or economic issues. This strategy has proved effective and allows us to earn better profit margins. In addition, we have arrangements with co-packing bottling companies, along with can manufacturers to provide us with products for energy drink beverage distribution.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Company has five primary product and service areas: fitness and exercise products; household and kitchen appliances and health and beauty aids; electronic products; media/online marketing services; and beverages. During 2008 and 2007, we spent approximately \$63,000 and \$179,000, respectively, on research and development of new products and services. The costs of that research and development were billed to specific customers. In addition, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Racore, spent approximately \$10,000 in 2008 as compared to \$60,000 in 2007, developing technologies intended to eventually be used in new products sold through other CirTran subsidiaries. We will continue to provide Racore's technical expertise to develop and enhance our product line when, and if future demand may arise.

We possess advanced design and engineering capabilities with experienced professional staff at both our Salt Lake City, Utah, and ShenZhen, China, offices for electrical, software, mechanical and industrial design. This provides our customers a total solution for original design, re-design and final design of products.

SALES AND MARKETING

The Company continues to pursue product development and business development professionals with concentrated efforts on the direct response, product and

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retail distribution businesses, as well as sales executives for the electronics manufacturing division. In 2006, we opened our office in Bentonville, Arkansas, in close proximity to Wal-Mart's world headquarters. The office is managed by an employee who is responsible for developing and managing an ongoing relationship with Wal-Mart and Sam's Club stores.

It is our intention to continue pursuing sales representative relationships as well as internal salaried sales executives. In 2006, the Company opened a dedicated satellite sales/engineering office in Los Angeles to headquarter all business development activities companywide. Among other things, we use that office to produce infomercials for the direct marketing industry, and for product marketing campaigns. From the Los Angeles office we also provide product marketing, production, media funding, and merchandising services to the direct response and entertainment industries.

We are working aggressively to market existing products through current sales channels. We will also seek to add new conduits to deliver products and services directly to end users, as well as motivate our distributors, partners, and other third party sales mechanisms. We continue to simplify and improve the sales, order, and delivery process. We are also pursuing strategic relationships with retail distribution firms to engage with us in a reciprocal relationship where they would act as our retail distribution arm and we would act as their manufacturing arm with both parties giving the other priority and first opportunity to work on the other's products.

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Historically, we have had substantial recurring sales from existing customers, though we continue to seek out new customers to generate increased sales. We treat sales and marketing as an integrated process involving direct salespersons and project managers, as well as senior executives. We also use independent sales representatives in certain geographic areas. We have also engaged strategic consulting groups to make strategic introductions to generate new business. This strategy has proven successful, and has already generated multiple manufacturing contracts.

During a typical contract manufacturing sales process, a customer provides us with specifications for the product it wants, and we develop a bid price for manufacturing a minimum quantity that includes manufacture engineering, parts, labor, testing, and shipping. If the bid is accepted, the customer is required to purchase the minimum quantity and additional product is sold through purchase orders issued under the original contract. Special engineering services are provided at either an hourly rate or at a fixed contract price for a specified task.

In 2008, 88 percent of our net sales were derived from pre-existing customers, whereas during 2007, 54 percent of our net sales were derived from customers that were also customers during the previous year. In 2008, 12 percent of our sales were derived from new business, whereas during 2007, 46 percent of our sales were derived from new business, with the majority of those sales stemming from sales to PlayBev, revenue derived via the GMA contract, and sales of the CorEvolution product. In 2008, our largest pre-existing customer, PlayBev, accounted for approximately 29 percent of our net sales, which sales consisted of beverage marketing and development services billed by CirTran Beverage. Our two largest non-beverage related customers were Dynojet and Evolve, which each accounted for approximately seven percent of net sales in 2008. During 2009, we anticipate beverage-related sales and services, together with sales from our contract manufacturing segment, to continue providing the majority of our net sales.

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Our expansion into China manufacturing has allowed us to increase our sales, manufacturing capacity and output with minimal capital investment required. By using various subcontractors among which are Zhejiang Cuiori Electrical Appliances Co., Ltd., which manufactures the Real Deal Grill, and Wuyi Leisure Products, which manufactures the CorEvolution and AbRoller, we leverage our upfront payments for inventories and tooling to control costs and receive benefits from economics of scale in Asian manufacturing facilities. These expenses can be upwards of \$100,000 per product. Typically, and depending on the contract, the Company will prepay some factories anywhere from 10 percent to 50 percent of the purchase orders for materials. In exchange for these financial commitments, the Company receives dedicated manufacturing responsiveness and eliminates the costly expense associated with capitalizing completely proprietary facilities.

Backlog consists of contracts or purchase orders with delivery dates scheduled within the next twelve months. As of April 10, 2009, our backlog was approximately \$2,269,000. The Company also has contracts that require minimum quantity purchase orders over periods terminating between 2009 and 2019; if the full minimum quantity orders are purchased under these current agreements, they would generate approximately \$750,000,000 in revenues to the Company. The majority of these international distribution contracts are based on minimum orders they are required to purchase during the term of the contract to maintain their rights of selling the Playboy Energy Drink. These contracts are with 6 international distributors located in Mexico, South Korea, Albania, and Western Africa, Lebanon, and Israel. However, revenue under these contracts is never recognized until ordered products have been shipped. There is no assurance, except for the upfront deposits, that the parties to these agreements will meet their obligations for the minimum quantity or any level of purchases required under their respective agreements.

Our efforts to enter high-volume manufacturing in the electronics, consumer products and general merchandise industries affected our sales and backlog. In March 2005, the Company received ISO9001:2000 certification from the International Organization for Standardization. Participation in this program is voluntary, although many countries and customers require adherence to the ISO standards. The ISO 9001:2000 designation indicates that the enterprise has established and applies a set standard of policies on quality and manufacturing.

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MATERIAL CONTRACTS AND RELATIONSHIPS

We generally use form agreements with standard industry terms as the basis for our contracts with our customers. The form agreements typically specify the general terms of our economic arrangement with the customer (number of units to be manufactured, price per unit and delivery schedule) and contain additional provisions that are generally accepted in the industry regarding payment terms, risk of loss and other matters. We also use a form agreement with our independent marketing representatives that features standard terms typically found in such agreements.

Broadata Agreement

In 2004, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with Broadata Communications, Inc., a California corporation ("Broadata"). Under which agreement we purchased 400,000 shares of Broadata Series B Preferred Stock (the "Broadata Preferred Shares") for an aggregate purchase price of \$300,000. The Broadata Preferred Shares are convertible, at our option, into an equivalent number of shares of Broadata common stock, subject to adjustment. The Broadata

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Preferred Shares are not redeemable by Broadata. As a holder of the Broadata Preferred Shares, we have the right to vote the number of shares of Broadata common stock into which the Broadata Preferred Shares are convertible at the time of the vote. Separate from the acquisition of the Broadata Preferred Shares, we also entered into a Preferred Manufacturing Agreement with Broadata. Under this agreement, we manufacture Broadata's product at an agreed-upon price per component, thus providing "turn-key" manufacturing services from material procurement to complete finished box-build of all of Broadata's products. The initial term of the agreement was for three years, and following the end of this initial term, both parties agreed to continue the relationship on a month-to-month basis.

Evolve Agreement

In 2006, we entered into an Exclusive Manufacturing and Supply Agreement (the "Evolve Agreement") with Evolve Projects, LLC ("Evolve"), an Ohio-based limited liability company.

The term of the Evolve Agreement (the "Term") is for five years from execution, and may be continued on a month-to-month basis thereafter. The Evolve Agreement relates to the manufacturing and production of the CorEvolution. Under the Evolve Agreement, Evolve committed to minimum orders of at least 20,000 units during the first year, 30,000 units during the second year and 40,000 units during the third year. During both the first and second year, Evolve ordered units in excess of their committed minimum amounts. There is no minimum order commitment during years four and five. During the Term, Evolve agreed to purchase all of its requirements for the Product on an exclusive basis from us.

The CorEvolution is designed to strengthen and rehabilitate the lower back and adjacent areas of the body. Under the terms of the Evolve Agreement, Evolve owns all right, title, and interest in and to the product, and markets the CorEvolution under its own trademarks, service marks, symbols or trade names.

PlayBev Agreement

In May 2007, the Company entered into an exclusive, three-year manufacturing, marketing, and distribution agreement (the "PlayBev Agreement") with PlayBev, a related party. In August 2007, the Company extended the agreement's term to ten years. PlayBev is the licensee under a product licensing agreement with Playboy. The PlayBev Agreement allows the Company to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of Playboy-licensed energy drinks, flavored water beverages, and related merchandise through various distribution channels. Under the terms of this agreement, the Company is to provide the initial development and promotional services to PlayBev and is required to pay a royalty to PlayBev on the Company's product sales and manufacturing costs once licensed product distribution commences.

PlayBev has no operations, so under the terms of the PlayBev Agreement, the Company was appointed the master manufacturer and distributor of the beverages and other products that PlayBev licensed from Playboy. As a result, we have assumed all the risk of collecting amounts owed from customers, and contracting with vendors for manufacturing and marketing activities. The royalty payable to PlayBev is an amount equal to the Company's gross profits from collected beverage sales, less 20 percent of the Company's related cost of goods sold, and 6 percent of the Company's collected gross sales.

The Company also agreed to provide services to PlayBev for initial development, marketing, and promotion of the new beverages. These services are billed to

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PlayBev and recorded as an account receivable from PlayBev. The Company agreed to carry up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 as a receivable due from PlayBev in connection with these billed services; PlayBev will repay the receivable out of the royalties payable to PlayBev by the Company under the PlayBev Agreement. On March 19, 2008, the Company and PlayBev agreed to increase the maximum amount of the receivable from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and to begin charging interest at a rate of seven percent per annum on the unpaid balance.

COMPETITION

The electronic manufacturing services industry is large and diverse and is serviced by many companies, including several that have achieved significant market share. Because of our market's size and diversity, we do not typically compete for contracts with a discreet group of competitors. We compete with different companies depending on the type of service or geographic area. Certain of our competitors have greater manufacturing, financial, research and development and marketing resources. We also face competition from current and prospective customers that evaluate our capabilities against the merits of manufacturing products internally.

We believe that the primary basis of competition in our targeted markets is manufacturing technology, quality, responsiveness, the provision of value-added services and price. To remain competitive, we must continue to provide technologically advanced manufacturing services, maintain quality levels, offer flexible delivery schedules, deliver finished products on a reliable basis and compete favorably on the basis of price.

Furthermore, the Asian manufacturing market is growing at a rapid pace, particularly in China. Therefore, management feels that the Company is strategically positioned to hedge against unforeseen obstacles and continues its efforts to increase establishing additional relationships with manufacturing partners, facilities and personnel.

Additionally, the beverage industry is highly competitive. Our energy drinks compete with others in the marketplace in terms of pricing, packaging, development of new products and flavors and marketing campaigns. These products compete with a wide range of drinks produced by a relatively large number of manufacturers, most of which have substantially greater financial, marketing and distribution resources than we do.

We believe that factors affecting our ability to compete successfully in the beverage industry include taste and flavor of products, strong recognition of the Playboy brand and related branded product advertising, industry and consumer promotions, attractive and different packaging, and pricing. We also compete for distributors; most of our distributors also sell products manufactured by our competitors and we will compete for the attention of these distributors to endeavor to sell our products ahead of those of our competitors, provide stable and reliable distribution and secure adequate shelf space in retail outlets. These and other competitive pressures in the energy beverage category could cause our products to be unable to gain or to lose market share or we could experience price erosion, which could have a material adverse affect on our business and results.

We compete not only for consumer acceptance, but also for maximum marketing efforts by multi-brand licensed bottlers, brokers and distributors, many of which have a principal affiliation with competing companies and brands. Our products compete with all liquid refreshments and with products of much larger and substantially better financed competitors, including the products of numerous nationally and internationally known producers and include products such as Hansen's energy, Diet Red, Monster Energy, Lost Energy, Joker Mad Energy, Ace Energy, Unbound Energy, Rumba energy juice, Red Bull, Rockstar, Full Throttle, No Fear, Amp, Adrenaline Rush, 180, Extreme Energy Shot, Red Devil,

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Rip It, NOS, Boo Koo, Vitaminenergy, and many other brands. We also compete with companies that are smaller or primarily local in operation. Our products also compete with private label brands such as those carried by grocery store chains, convenience store chains and club stores.

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REGULATION

We are subject to typical federal, state and local regulations and laws governing the operations of manufacturing concerns, including environmental disposal, storage and discharge regulations and laws, employee safety laws and regulations and labor practices laws and regulations. We are not required under current laws and regulations to obtain or maintain any specialized or agency-specific licenses, permits, or authorizations to conduct our manufacturing services. We believe we are in substantial compliance with all relevant regulations applicable to our business and operations.

EMPLOYEES

As of April 14, 2009, we employed a total staff of 88 persons in the United States and six in China. In our Salt Lake headquarters, we employed 80 persons: five in administrative positions, four in engineering and design, 67 in clerical and manufacturing, one in sales, and three in project management. In our Los Angeles sales office, we employed three persons: two in administration and sales, and one assistant. In our Bentonville sales office, we employed two persons: one in administration and sales, and one clerical assistant. In Texas, we employed one person in administration and sales. In Florida, we employed one person in sales. In Nevada, we employed one in administration and quality control. In our ShenZhen, China office, we employed two persons in administration and four in engineering. We believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 that reflect our current expectations about our future results, performance, prospects and opportunities. These forward-looking statements are subject to significant risks, uncertainties, and other factors, including those identified in "Risk Factors" below, which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements within this Form 10-K may be identified by words such as "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "may," "would," "will" and other similar expressions. However, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying these statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. Except as expressly required by the federal securities laws, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring subsequent to the filing of this Form 10-K with the SEC or for any other reason. You should carefully review and consider the various disclosures we make in this Report and our other reports filed with the SEC that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks, uncertainties and other factors that may affect our business.

RISK FACTORS

Our business, financial condition, and results of operations could be harmed by any of the following risks, or other risks that have not been identified or

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which we believe are immaterial or unlikely. Shareholders should carefully consider the risks described below in conjunction with the other information in this report on Form 10-K and the information incorporated by reference in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes.

Risks Related to Our Operations

We have a history of operating losses which could have a material adverse impact on our ability to continue operations.

Our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008, was \$3,911,212, compared to a net loss for the year ending December 31, 2007, totaling \$7,232,524, which included a gain on forgiveness of debt of \$67,637. Our ability to operate profitably depends on our ability to increase our sales and achieve sufficient gross profit margins for sustained growth. We can give no assurance that we will be able to increase our sales sufficiently to enable us to operate profitably, which would have a material adverse impact on our business. Our ability to obtain funding has had a material effect on our operations. Additionally, there is no guarantee that the fluctuations in the volume of our sales will stabilize or that we will be able to continue to increase our revenues to exceed our expenses.

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Our current liabilities exceeded our current assets, which raises doubts that we may continue as a going concern.

At December 31, 2008, our current liabilities exceeded our current assets by \$4,244,213, compared to a deficit of \$5,986,817 at December 31, 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had negative cash flows from operations of \$5,282,822 and \$4,260,618, respectively. There can be no guarantee that our current assets will ever exceed our current liabilities. As such, and in light of our recent history, there remains a doubt we will be able to meet our obligations as they come due and will be able to execute our long-term business plans. If we are unable to meet our obligations as they come due or are unable to execute our long-term business plans, we may be forced to curtail our operations, sell part or all of our assets, or seek protection under bankruptcy laws.

The "going concern" paragraph in the report of our independent registered public accounting firm for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 raises doubts about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The independent registered public accounting firm's report for our financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 includes an explanatory paragraph regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. This may have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain financing for our operations and to further develop and market our products.

Our volume of sales has fluctuated significantly over the last four years, and there is no guarantee that we will be able to increase sales. These fluctuations in sales volume could have a material adverse impact on our ability to operate our business profitably.

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008, increased \$1,275,752 to \$13,675,545 from December 31, 2007. During the previous four years net sales levels have fluctuated, as illustrated by the following annual sales levels: 2007 - \$12,399,793; 2006 - \$8,739,208; 2005 - \$12,992,512; and 2004 - \$8,862,715. There is no guarantee that the fluctuations in the volume of our sales will stabilize or that we will be able to continue to increase our sales

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volume.

We are involved in legal proceedings that may give rise to liabilities, and which increase our costs of doing business and could impair our ability to continue as a going concern.

We are involved in legal proceedings which involve lawsuits filed against us. As discussed in "Legal Proceedings," we are currently attempting to negotiate with these claimants to settle claims against the Company, although in some cases, we have not yet reached final settlements. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in those negotiations or that, if successful, we will be able to service any payment obligations which may result from such settlements.

There is a risk, therefore, that the existence and extent of these liabilities could adversely affect our business, operations and financial condition. The liabilities and claims could also result in a reduction in our revenues to the extent that claims relate to specific products or licenses. As a result, we may be forced to curtail our operations, sell part or all of our assets, or seek protection under bankruptcy laws. Additionally, there is a risk that our vendors could expand their collection efforts against us. If they undertake significant collection efforts, and if we are unable to negotiate settlements or satisfy our obligations, we could be forced into bankruptcy.

Our assets are encumbered by security interests granted to certain holders of our convertible debt; if we fail to meet our obligations under the terms of the instruments creating those security interests, those debt holders may take control of our assets and our business.

In connection with the sale of our convertible debt, we granted a security interest in all of our assets to secure our payment obligations under those securities. If we are unable to meet these obligations, the holders of those securities could execute on the security interest and seize control of our assets.

We are dependent on the continued services of our president and other officers, and the untimely death or disability of Iehab Hawatmeh could have a serious adverse effect upon our Company.

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We view the continued services of our president, Iehab Hawatmeh, and our other officers as critical to our success. Though we have an employment agreement with Mr. Hawatmeh, and a key-man life insurance policy for Mr. Hawatmeh, the untimely death or disability of Mr. Hawatmeh could have a serious adverse affect on our operations.

Our international business activities generally subject us to risks that could adversely affect our business.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, sales of products manufactured in China accounted for 26 percent of our total net sales. As we continue to manufacture products outside the United States, and more particularly, at facilities in close proximity to our CirTran-Asia production facilities in ShenZhen, China, our business is subject to the risks inherent in doing business internationally. Our international business activities could be affected, limited, or disrupted by a variety of factors, including:

- o The imposition of or changes in governmental controls, taxes, tariffs, trade restrictions and regulatory requirements;

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- o The costs and risks of localizing products for foreign countries;
- o Longer accounts receivable payment cycles;
- o Changes in the value of local currencies relative to our functional currency;
- o Import and export restrictions;
- o Loss of tax benefits due to international production;
- o General economic and social conditions within foreign countries;
- o Differences in international telecommunications standards and regulatory agencies;
- o Product requirements different from those of our current customers;
- o Fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar;
- o Taxation in multiple jurisdictions; and/or;
- o Political instability, war or terrorism.

All of these factors could adversely affect future sales of our products to international customers or future production outside of the United States of our products, and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We may continue to expand our operations in international markets. Our failure to effectively manage our international operations could harm our business.

Entering new international markets may require significant management attention and expenditures and could adversely affect our operating margins and earnings. To date, we have only recently begun to penetrate international markets. To the extent that we are unable to expand our foreign business ventures in these and other markets, our growth in international markets would be limited, and our business could be harmed.

Risks Associated with Operations in the People's Republic of China ("China" or the "PRC")

The Company's business will be affected by PRC government regulation and the country's economic environment because a significant portion of our products will be produced in China.

It is anticipated that our products manufactured in China will continue to represent a significant portion of sales in the near future. As a result of our reliance on the China markets, our operating results and financial performance could be affected by any adverse changes in economic, political and social conditions in China.

Economic, political, social and other factors in China may adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives of increasing our manufacturing and

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sourcing activities in China.

Our ability to achieve our business objectives in China may be adversely affected by economic, political, social and religious factors, changes in Chinese law or regulations and the status of China's relations with other countries. In addition, the economy of China may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as the growth rate of its gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. The Chinese economy differs from the economies of most developed countries in many respects, including:

- o the amount of governmental involvement;
- o the level of development;
- o the growth rate;
- o the control of foreign exchange; and
- o the allocation of resources.

These differences may adversely affect our ability to manufacture and source products and materials at favorable costs and to otherwise conduct our subsidiary's business or contract with business and trading partners with operations primarily in China. Also, while the Chinese economy has experienced significant growth in the past 20 years, growth has been uneven, both geographically and among various sectors of the economy. The Chinese government has implemented various measures to encourage economic growth and guide the allocation of resources. Some of these measures benefit the overall Chinese economy, but may also have a negative effect on our business as a foreign entity operating a business or businesses in China. For example, our financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected by government control over capital investments or changes in tax regulations that are applicable to us or our Chinese subsidiary.

The Chinese government's control over the national economy and economic growth in China could adversely affect our business.

The Chinese economy has been transitioning from a planned economy to a more market-oriented economy. Although in recent years the Chinese government has implemented measures emphasizing the utilization of market forces for economic reform, the reduction of state ownership of productive assets and the establishment of sound corporate governance in business enterprises, a substantial portion of the productive assets in China is still owned by the Chinese government. The continued control of these assets and other aspects of the national economy by the Chinese government could materially and adversely affect our business. The Chinese government also exercises significant control over Chinese economic growth through the allocation of resources, controlling payment of foreign currency-denominated obligations, setting monetary policy and providing preferential treatment to particular industries or companies. Efforts by the Chinese government to slow the pace of growth of the Chinese economy could result in decreased capital expenditures by the public which in turn could reduce demand for goods and services.

Any adverse change in the economic conditions or government policies in China could have a material adverse effect on overall economic growth and the level of investments and expenditures in China, including in those related to healthcare, which in turn could lead to a reduction in demand for our products and consequently have a materially adverse effect on our business.

Because the Chinese judiciary, which is relatively inexperienced in enforcing corporate and commercial law, will determine the scope and enforcement under

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Chinese law of our agreements in China, we may be unable to enforce our rights under those agreements inside and outside of China.

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Chinese law will govern some or all of our agreements with Chinese trade or business partners, some of which may be with Chinese governmental agencies. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enforce any of our material agreements or that remedies will be available under those agreements outside of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese judiciary is relatively inexperienced in enforcing corporate and commercial law, leading to a higher than usual degree of uncertainty as to the outcome of any litigation. The inability to enforce or obtain a remedy under any of our existing or future agreements may have a material adverse impact on our operations.

Exchange controls that exist in the PRC may limit our ability to utilize our cash flow generated in China effectively.

Our subsidiary's business is subject to the PRC's rules and regulations on currency conversion. In the PRC, the State Administration for Foreign Exchange (SAFE) regulates the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currencies. Currently, foreign investment enterprises (FIEs) are required to apply to the SAFE for "Foreign Exchange Registration Certificates for FIEs." FIEs holding such registration certificates, which must be renewed annually, are allowed to open foreign currency accounts, including a "basic account" and "capital account." Currency translation within the scope of the "basic account," such as remittance of foreign currencies for payment of dividends, can be effected without requiring the approval of the SAFE. However, conversion of currency in the "capital account" including capital items such as direct investment, loans and securities, still require approval of the SAFE. We cannot assure you that the PRC regulatory authorities will not impose further restrictions on the convertibility of Chinese currency. Any future restrictions on currency exchanges may limit our ability to use our cash flow for the distribution of dividends to our shareholders or to fund operations we may have outside of the PRC.

Foreign investment policy changes may affect the profitability of our Chinese operations.

On March 16, 2007, China's parliament, the National People's Congress, adopted the Enterprise Income Tax Law, which took effect on January 1, 2008. The new income tax law sets a unified income tax rate for domestic and foreign companies at 25 percent and abolishes the favorable policy for foreign invested enterprises. Under this new law, newly established foreign invested enterprises will not enjoy favorable tax treatment as previously in effect. Our China subsidiary will be subject to the new tax rate, which may adversely affect our results of operations.

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

Since we are a domestic corporation required to file reports under the Exchange Act, we are subject to the US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), which generally prohibits US companies from engaging in bribery or other prohibited payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Non-US companies, including some that may compete with our company, are not subject to these prohibitions. Corruption, extortion, bribery, pay-offs, theft and other fraudulent practices may occur in the PRC. We can make no assurance, however, that our employees or other agents will not engage in such conduct for which we might be held responsible. We are also required to maintain

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financial controls that will adequately disclose any payments that might violate the FCPA. If our employees or other agents are found to have engaged in such practices, we could suffer severe penalties and other consequences that may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The variability of customer requirements in the electronics industry could adversely affect our results of operations.

Electronic manufacturing service providers must provide increasingly rapid turnaround time for their OEM customers. We do not obtain firm, long-term purchase commitments from our customers and have experienced a demand for reduced lead-times in customer orders. Our customers may cancel their orders, change production quantities or delay design and production for several factors. Cancellations, reductions or delays by a customer or group of customers could adversely affect our results of operations. Additional factors that affect the electronics industry and that could have a material adverse effect on our business include the inability of our customers to adapt to rapidly changing technology and evolving industry standards and the inability of our customers to develop and market their products. If our customers' products become obsolete or fail to gain commercial acceptance, our results of operations may be materially and adversely affected, which could make it difficult for us to continue as a going concern.

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Our customer mix and base fluctuates significantly, and responding to these fluctuations could cause us to lose business or have delayed revenues, which could have a material adverse impact on our business.

A percentage of our revenue is generated from our electronics assembly and manufacturing services. Three customers generated approximately 75 percent and 41 percent of the revenue generated from our electronics and manufacturing services in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Our customers include electronics, telecommunications, networking, automotive, gaming, exercise equipment, and medical device OEMs that contract with us for the manufacture of specified quantities of products at a particular price and during a relatively short period of time. As a result, the mix and number of our customers varies significantly from time to time. Responding to the fluctuations and variations in the mix and number of our customers can cause significant time delays in the operation of our business and the realization of revenues from our customers. These delays could have a material adverse impact on our business, resulting from, among other things, the costs associated from shifting operations to respond to different orders.

Our industry is subject to rapid technological change. If we are not able to adequately respond to changes, our services may become obsolete or less competitive and our operating results may suffer.

We may not be able to effectively respond to the technological requirements of a changing market, including the need for substantial additional capital expenditures that may be required as a result of these changes. The electronics manufacturing services industry is characterized by rapidly changing technology and continuing process development. The future success of our business will depend in large part upon our ability to maintain and enhance our technological capabilities and successfully anticipate or respond to technological changes on a cost-effective and timely basis. In addition, our industry could in the future encounter competition from new or revised technologies that render existing

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technology less competitive or obsolete. If we are unable to respond adequately to such changes, our business operations could be adversely impacted, which could make it difficult for us to continue as a going concern.

There may be shortages of required components which could cause us to curtail our manufacturing or incur higher than expected costs.

Component shortages or price fluctuations in such components could have an adverse effect on our results of operations by delaying or making it more difficult or expensive for us to fill customer orders. We purchase the components we use in producing circuit board assemblies and other electronic manufacturing services and we may be required to bear the risk of component price fluctuations. In addition, shortages of electronic components have occurred in the past and may occur in the future. These shortages and price fluctuations could potentially have an adverse effect on our results of operations, again by delaying or making it more difficult or expensive for us to fill orders or to seek new orders.

The energy or New Age Beverage industry is brand-conscious, so brand name recognition and acceptance of our products are critical to our success.

Our new beverage business is substantially dependent upon developing awareness and market acceptance of our products and brands by our target market. In addition, our business depends on acceptance by our distributors and retailers of our brands as beverage brands that have the potential to provide incremental sales growth. Although our affiliate has a license agreement until 2012 for use of the Playboy brand in the beverage market, it may be too early in the product life cycle of our brand to determine whether our products and brand will achieve and maintain satisfactory levels of acceptance by independent distributors and retail consumers.

Competition from traditional non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers may adversely affect our distribution relationships and may hinder development of our intended markets, as well as prevent us from expanding into other markets.

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The beverage industry is highly competitive. We compete with other beverage companies not only for consumer acceptance but also for shelf space in retail outlets and for marketing focus by our distributors, all of whom also distribute other beverage brands. Our products compete with a wide range of drinks produced by a relatively large number of manufacturers, most of which have substantially greater financial, marketing and distribution resources than ours. Some of these competitors may exert pressure on independent distributors not to carry competitive New Age Beverage brands such as ours. We also compete with regional beverage producers and "private label" soft drink suppliers. These national and international competitors have advantages such as lower production costs, larger marketing budgets, greater financial and other resources and more developed and extensive distribution networks than ours. There can be no assurance that we will be able to grow our volumes or be able to maintain our selling prices in existing markets or as we enter new markets.

The New Age Beverage industry is characterized by rapid changes in consumer preferences and public perception. Our ability to continue developing new products to satisfy our consumers' changing preferences will determine our long-term success.

Our current market distribution and penetration is limited with respect to the population as a whole. As of the date of this Report, it was too early for us to determine whether our brand will achieve initial consumer acceptance, and there

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can be no assurance that this acceptance will ultimately be achieved. Based on industry information, we believe that, in general, New Age Beverage brands and products may be successfully marketed for five to nine years after the product is introduced in a geographic distribution area before consumers' taste preferences change. In light of the limited life of New Age Beverage brands and products, a failure to introduce new brands, products or product extensions into the marketplace as current ones mature could prevent us from achieving long-term profitability. In addition, customer preferences also are affected by factors other than taste, such as health and nutrition considerations and obesity concerns, shifting consumer needs, changes in consumer lifestyles, increased consumer information and competitive product and pricing pressures. Sales of our products may be adversely affected by the negative publicity associated with these issues. If we do not adjust to respond to these and other changes in customer preferences, our sales may be adversely affected.

We could be exposed to product liability claims for personal injury or possibly death.

Although we have product liability insurance in amounts we believe are adequate, there can be no assurance that the coverage will be sufficient to cover any or all product liability claims. To the extent our product liability coverage is not sufficient a product liability claim would likely have a material adverse effect upon our financial condition. In addition, any product liability claim successfully brought against us may materially damage the reputation of our products, thus adversely affecting our ability to continue to market and sell that or other products. Additionally, we may be required from time to time to recall products entirely or from specific co-packers, markets or batches. Product recalls could adversely affect our profitability and our brand image. We do not maintain recall insurance.

Our beverage business is subject to many regulations and noncompliance is costly.

The production, marketing and sale of our beverages, including the contents, labels, caps and containers, are subject to the rules and regulations of various federal, provincial, state and local health agencies. If a regulatory authority finds that a current or future product or production run is not in compliance with any of these regulations, we may be fined, or production may be stopped, thus adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations. Similarly, any adverse publicity associated with any noncompliance may damage our reputation and our ability to successfully market our products. Furthermore, the rules and regulations are subject to change from time to time; we have no way of anticipating whether changes in these rules and regulations will impact our business adversely. Additional or revised regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Significant additional labeling or warning requirements may inhibit sales of affected products.

Various jurisdictions may seek to adopt significant additional product labeling or warning requirements relating to the chemical content or perceived adverse health consequences of certain of our products. These types of requirements, if they become applicable to one or more of our major products under current or future environmental or health laws or regulations, may inhibit sales of such products. In California, a law requires that a specific warning appear on any product that contains a component listed by the state as having been found to cause cancer or birth defects. This law recognizes no generally applicable quantitative thresholds below which a warning is not required. If a component

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found in one of our products is added to the list, or if the increasing sensitivity of detection methodology that may become available under this law and related regulations as they currently exist, or as they may be amended, results in the detection of an infinitesimal quantity of a listed substance in one of our beverages produced for sale in California, the resulting warning requirements or adverse publicity could affect our sales.

Risks Related to our Securities

Holders of CirTran common stock are subject to the risk of additional and substantial dilution to their interests as a result of the issuances of common stock in connection with our outstanding convertible debt securities.

The following table summarizes the number of shares of our common stock that would be issuable upon conversion of our outstanding convertible debt securities at December 31, 2008, assuming that the full principal amount of those securities (excluding any interest accrued) was converted into shares of our common stock, irrespective of the availability of registered shares and any conversion limitations contained in the underlying debt instruments, and further assuming that the applicable conversion or exercise prices at the time of such conversion or exercise were the following amounts:

Hypothetical conversion price	Shares issuable upon conversion of principal amount of Convertible Highgate House Funds, Ltd.	Shares issuable upon conversion of principal amount of Convertible Debentures by YA Global Investment, L.P.	Total shares issuable in connection with conversion of aggregate principal amount of Convertible Debentures
\$0.01	62,013,600	265,884,000	327,897,600
\$0.02	31,006,800	132,942,000	163,948,800
\$0.03	20,671,200	88,628,000	109,299,200
\$0.04	15,503,400	66,471,000	81,974,400
\$0.05	12,402,720	53,176,800	65,579,520
\$0.10	6,201,360	26,588,400	32,789,760

Because the formula for calculating the shares to be issued in connection with conversions of these securities varies based on the market price of our common stock, there effectively is no limitation on the number of shares of common stock which may be issued in connection with their conversion. As such, holders of our common stock will experience substantial dilution of their interests to the extent that the debentures are converted.

Our issuances of shares in connection with conversions of the Convertible Debentures likely will result in overall dilution to market value and relative voting power of previously issued common stock, which could result in substantial dilution to the value of shares held by shareholders prior to sales under this prospectus.

The issuance of common stock in connection with conversions of our debt securities by the holders thereof may result in substantial dilution to the equity interests of our shareholders. Specifically, the issuance of a

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significant amount of additional common stock will result in a decrease of the relative voting control of our common stock issued and outstanding prior to the issuance of common stock in connection with conversions of the convertible debt securities. Furthermore, public resale of our common stock by the debt holders following the issuance of common stock in connection with conversions of those securities likely will depress the prevailing market price of our common stock. Even prior to the time of actual conversions and public resale, the market "overhang" resulting from the mere existence of our obligation to honor such conversions or exercises could depress the market price of our common stock, which could make it more difficult for existing investors to sell their shares of our common stock, and could reduce the amount they would receive on such sales.

Existing shareholders likely will experience increased dilution with decreases in market value of common stock in relation to our issuances of shares in connection with the convertible debt instruments, which could have a material adverse impact on the value of their shares.

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The formulas for determining the number of shares of common stock to be issued in connection with conversions of the Convertible Debentures are based, in part, on the market price of the common stock. With respect to the Highgate Convertible Debentures, the conversion price is equal to the lower of \$0.10 per share or the lowest closing bid price of our common stock over the twenty trading days after the conversion notice is tendered by us to Highgate. With respect to the YA Global Convertible Debentures, the conversion price is equal to the lowest closing bid price of our common stock over the twenty trading days after the conversion notice is tendered by us to YA Global. As a result, the lower the market price of our common stock at and around the time we issue shares upon conversion of the Convertible Debentures, the more shares of our common stock Highgate or YA Global, as the case may be, will receive. Any increase in the number of shares of our common stock issued upon conversion of principal or interest on the Convertible Debentures as a result of decreases in the prevailing market price would compound the risks of dilution described in the preceding paragraphs.

There is an increased potential for short sales of our common stock due to the sale of shares issued in connection with the conversion of the Convertible Debentures, which could materially affect the market price of our stock.

Downward pressure on the market price of our common stock that likely will result from sales by the debenture holders of shares of our common stock issued in connection with conversions of the Convertible Debentures could encourage short sales of common stock by the debenture holders or others. A "short sale" is defined as the sale of stock by an investor that the investor does not own. Typically, investors who sell short believe that the price of the stock will fall, and anticipate selling at a price higher than the price at which they will buy the stock. Significant amounts of such short selling could place further downward pressure on the market price of our common stock, which could make it more difficult for existing shareholders to sell their shares.

The restrictions on the number of shares issued upon conversion of our debt securities may have little if any effect on the adverse impact of our issuance of shares in connection with the conversion of such debt securities, and as such, the debenture holders may sell a large number of shares, resulting in substantial dilution to the value of shares held by our existing shareholders.

The debenture holders are prohibited, except in certain circumstances, from converting amounts of the Convertible Debentures to the extent that the issuance

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of shares would cause either of them to beneficially own more than 4.99 percent of our then outstanding common stock. These restrictions, however, do not prevent the debenture holders from selling shares of common stock received in connection with a conversion, and then receiving additional shares of common stock in connection with a subsequent conversion. In this way, either of these investors could sell more than 4.99 percent of the outstanding common stock in a relatively short time frame while never holding more than 4.99 percent at one time. As a result, other shareholders could experience substantial dilution in the value of their shares of our common stock.

The trading market for our common stock is limited, and investors who purchase our shares in the market may have difficulty selling their shares.

The public trading market for our common stock is limited. Beginning July 2002, our common stock was listed on the OTC Bulletin Board. Nevertheless, an established public trading market for our common stock may never develop or, if developed, it may not be able to be sustained. The OTCBB is an unorganized, inter-dealer, over-the-counter market that provides significantly less liquidity than other markets. Purchasers of our common stock therefore may have difficulty selling their shares should they desire to do so.

It may be more difficult for us to raise funds in subsequent stock offerings as a result of the potential for sales of our common stock issued to the debenture holders in connection with a conversion of the Convertible Debentures.

The potential for substantial dilution to the holdings and interest of current and new shareholders and the adverse effect of sales of the shares issued upon conversion of the debentures on the market price of our stock could make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital through subsequent offerings of our debt or equity securities, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

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The price of our common stock is volatile.

In recent months and years, the stock market in general, and the OTC Bulletin Board in particular, has experienced extreme price and trading volume fluctuations. These fluctuations have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of individual companies. These broad market fluctuations may materially adversely affect our stock price, regardless of operating results. Investors in our common stock should be aware that they may not be able to resell our shares at or above the price paid for them due to the fluctuations in the market.

There may be additional unknown risks which could have a negative effect on us and our business.

The risks and uncertainties described in this section are not the only ones facing our business. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of the foregoing risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Where You Can Obtain Additional Information

Federal securities laws require us to file information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") concerning our business and operations. Accordingly,

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we file annual, quarterly, and interim reports, and other information with the SEC. You can inspect and copy this information at the public reference facility maintained by the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549. You can get additional information about the operation of the SEC's public reference facilities by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) at which you can read or download our reports and other information.

Our internet addresses are www.cirtran.com and www.racore.com. Information on our websites is not incorporated by reference herein. We make available free of charge through our corporate website, www.cirtran.com, our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

On May 4, 2007, we entered into a ten-year lease agreement for our existing 40,000 square-foot headquarters and manufacturing facility, located at 4125 South 6000 West in West Valley City, Utah. Monthly payments are \$17,083, adjusted annually in accordance with the Consumer Price Index. The workspace includes 10,000 square feet of office space to support administration, sales, and engineering staff. The 30,000 square feet of manufacturing space includes a secured inventory area, shipping and receiving areas, and manufacturing and assembly space.

Our facilities in Shenzhen, China, constitute a sales and business office. We have no manufacturing facilities in China. Our office in Shenzhen is approximately 1,060 square feet. The term of the lease is for two years, beginning May 28, 2007. Under the terms of our lease on the space, the monthly payment is 12,783 China Yuan Renminbi, which was the equivalent of \$1,871 on March 27, 2009.

In November 2007, we began occupying approximately 1,260 square feet of commercial space in the Century City district of Los Angeles. The three-year lease calls for payments of \$3,525 per month.

In November 2006, we signed a two-year lease on a 1,150 square-foot facility in Bentonville, Arkansas, in close proximity to Wal-Mart's world headquarters. Lease payments during the two-year lease term have been \$1,470 per month. We entered into a new lease agreement, beginning in November 2008 for a 600 square-foot facility at a new location in Bentonville. Lease payments for the near two year lease are \$715 per month.

We believe that the facilities and equipment described above are generally in good condition, are well maintained, and are generally suitable and adequate for our current and projected operating needs.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

CirTran Asia, et al. v. International Edge, et al., Civil No. 2:05 CV 413BSJ, U.S. District Court, District of Utah. On May 11, 2005, CirTran Asia, UKing System Industry Co., Ltd. ("UKing") and Charles Ho ("Ho") filed suit against International Edge, Inc. ("IE"), Michael Casey Enterprises, Inc. ("MCE"), Michael Casey ("Casey"), David Hayek ("Hayek"), and HIPMG, Inc. ("HIPMG"), for breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, interference with economic relationships, fraud, and breach of provisions of Utah and New Jersey statutes in relation to certain licensing

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issues relating to the Ab King Pro. IE, MCE and Casey counterclaimed, alleging breach of contract, fraud, defamation and related claims. The status of the parties' various claims is as follows:

CirTran Asia's Claims:

On May 30, 2008, the Court granted summary judgment on the issue of liability on all of CirTran Asia's claims against MCE. On June 5, 2008, the Court entered summary judgment for CirTran Asia on some of its claims against MCE and Casey, and entered judgment against MCE and Casey in the amount of \$788,875. CirTran Asia subsequently dismissed its claims against Casey and MCE for interference with economic relationships, the Utah statutory claims, and the New Jersey statutory claims. The only issue remaining for trial with respect to CirTran Asia's claims is whether CirTran Asia is entitled to additional compensatory damages not previously awarded, punitive damages, and/or attorneys' fees and costs, related to Casey's and MCE's breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and faith dealing, and fraud.

Ho's and UKing's Claims:

On September 12, 2008, pursuant to a stipulation of the parties, the Court dismissed the claims of Ho and UKing against Hayek and HIPMG. On September 12, 2008, pursuant to a stipulation of the parties, the Court dismissed the claims of Ho and UKing against Casey. However, the claims of Ho and UKing against MCE remain. On July 11, 2008, the Court granted summary judgment for IE on Ho's and UKing's claims against IE. As a result of the foregoing, none of Ho's or UKing's claims remain.

IE's Counterclaims:

On October 21, 2008, pursuant to a stipulation of the parties, the Court dismissed IE's counterclaims against CirTran Asia. International Edge's counterclaims have been dismissed. Thus, none of International Edge's counterclaims remain.

Casey's Counterclaims:

On March 31, 2009, Casey dismissed all of his counterclaims against Ho and UKing, including: (a) the claim against Ho for "interference with contract;" (b) the claim against Ho for "interference with prospective economic advantage;" (c) the claim against Ho for "trade libel;" (d) the claim against Ho for "constructive trust;" (e) the claim against Ho for "intentional interference with contract;" (f) the claim against Ho for "intentional fraud regarding the abdominal wheel project;" and (g) the claim against Ho for "breach of oral non-disclosure agreement against Ho." On January 4, 2008, the Court granted summary judgment for CirTran Asia on the claim for Breach of the exclusive manufacturing agreement (the "EMA"). On September 18, 2007, the Court granted summary judgment for CirTran Asia on the counterclaims for defamation. Casey's counterclaims remaining for trial include: (a) the claim against CirTran Asia for "intentional fraud" in connection with the EMA; and (b) the claim against CirTran Asia for "trade libel."

MCE's Counterclaims:

On February 7, 2008, the Court dismissed all of MCE's counterclaims against plaintiffs. Thus, none of MCE's counterclaims remain for trial.

A final pretrial conference is scheduled for May 1, 2009, at which the remaining claims and counterclaims of CirTran Asia and Casey will be considered. We intend to vigorously pursue our remaining claims, and to defend counterclaims against us, however at this time we cannot determine the eventual outcome of our claims or the potential success or effect any counterclaims may have on us when

resolved.

CirTran Corporation vs. Advanced Beauty Solutions, LLC, and Jason Dodo, Civil No. 060900332, Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. On January 9, 2006, we brought suit against Advanced Beauty Solutions ("ABS") and Jason Dodo, asserting claims related to exclusive manufacturing agreements with ABS, including breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, interference with economic relations, fraud, unjust enrichment.

On January 24, 2006, ABS filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, San Fernando Valley Division (the "ABS Bankruptcy Court"), Case No. SV 06-10076 GM. On January 30, 2006, a hearing ("Hearing") was held to consider the Emergency Motion for Order Approving the Settlement and Compromise of the Disputed Secured Claims of Inventory Capital Group, Inc. ("ICG"), and Media Funding Corporation ("MFC") (the "Settlement Motion") filed by ABS. The continued Hearing on the Settlement Motion was held on February 16, 2006, at which time the settlement was modified. Prior to a separate hearing held on March 24, 2006, on ABS's Motion for Order: (1) Approving Sale and Assignment of Substantially All Assets of the Estate Free and Clear of Liens; (2) Approving Assumption and Assignment of Leases and Executory Contracts Included in the Sale and Rejection of Leases and Executory Contracts Not Included in the Sale; and (3) Granting Related Relief (the "Sale Motion"), the settlement was further modified. The modifications to the proposed settlement were read into the ABS Bankruptcy Court's record at the Hearing on the Settlement Motion and the March 24, 2006 hearing on the Sale Motion ("Proposed Modifications"). Written notice of the Proposed Modifications was provided to creditors and parties in interests on March 27, 2006, and the Declaration of James C. Bastian, Jr., attesting that no objections to the Proposed Modifications have been received by ABS, was filed with the ABS Bankruptcy Court.

On June 6, 2006, the Company and ABS signed an agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement"), subject to the ABS Bankruptcy Court's approval. On June 7, 2006, the ABS Bankruptcy Court entered orders approving the Asset Purchase Agreement and granting the Sale Motion, and approving the settlement and compromise of certain disputed claims against ABS.

Pursuant to the settlement of ABS's bankruptcy proceedings and the Asset Purchase Agreement, we have an allowed claim against the ABS's estate in the amount of \$2,350,000, of which \$750,000 is to be credited to the purchase of substantially all of ABS's assets. Under the settlement, we may participate as a general unsecured creditor of ABS's estate in the amount of \$1,600,000 on a pari passu basis with the \$2,100,000 general unsecured claim of certain insiders of ABS and subject to the prior payment of certain secured, priority, and non-insider claims in the amount of approximately \$1,507,011.

Under the Asset Purchase Agreement, we agreed to purchase substantially all of ABS's assets in exchange for:

- i) a cash payment in the amount of \$1,125,000;
- ii) a reduction of CirTran's allowed claim in the Bankruptcy Case by \$750,000;
- iii) the assumption of any assumed liabilities; and

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- iv) the obligation to pay ABS a royalty equal to \$3.00 per True Ceramic Pro flat iron unit sold by ABS (the "Royalty Obligation").

The assets include personal property; intellectual property; certain executory contracts and unexpired leases; inventory; ABS's rights under certain insurance policies; deposits and prepaid expenses; books and records; goodwill; certain causes of action; permits; customer and supplier lists; and telephone numbers and listings.

Under the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Royalty Obligation is capped at \$4,135,000. To the extent the amounts paid to ABS on account of the Royalty Obligation equal less than \$435,000 on the two-year anniversary of the closing of the purchase, then, within 30 days of such anniversary, the Company has agreed to pay ABS an amount equal to \$435,000 less the royalty payments made to date. As part of the settlement, the Company also agreed to exchange general releases with, among others, ABS, Jason Dodo (the manager of ABS), ICG, and MFC. The settlement also resolved a related dispute with ICG in which ICG assigned to the Company \$65,000 of its secured claim against ABS.

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Pursuant to the court-approved settlement, payments under the Royalty Obligation will be made in the following order:

- a) The Royalty Obligation payments will be made exclusively to ICG and MFC (collectively, the "Secured Parties") until (i) the Secured Parties have been paid in full on account of their \$1,243,208.44 secured claim, or (ii) the Secured Parties have been paid \$100,000 in payments under the Royalty Obligation, whichever comes first.
- b) The next \$70,000 Royalty Obligation payments will be made to a service provider to ABS (in the amount of \$50,000) and to an individual with an allowed claim (in the amount of \$20,000).
- c) Following the payments to the Secured Parties and others as set forth immediately above, the remaining Royalty Obligation payments will be used for distribution to allowed general unsecured claims not including those of the Company and certain insiders with unpaid notes (the "Insider Noteholders").
- d) Following payments as set forth in (a), (b), and (c) above, the Royalty Obligation payments will be shared pro rata among the Insider Noteholders (with a total allowed aggregate claim of \$2,100,000), and us (with a general unsecured claim in the amount of \$1,600,000), until paid in full.

The total claims against ABS's estate that must be recognized before we begin to share in the Royalty Obligation payments is \$435,000.

In a subsequent pleading, Mr. Dodo and ABS alleged that we had breached the settlement agreement. That claim has been settled. As of the date of this report, \$124,000 remains unpaid to ABS as part of the payment which the Company has agreed to pay ABS equal to \$435,000 less the royalty payments made to date.

West Direct, Inc., v. CirTran Corporation, Doc. 1080 No. 826, In the District Court of Douglas County, Nebraska. On or about March 11, 2008, plaintiff West Direct, Inc. instituted this action, alleging the existence, and our violation,

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of a Services Agreement under which plaintiff was to supply certain services for compensation. We deny the plaintiff's claim of approximately \$22,000. This matter was settled on June 6, 2008 for \$13,000.

A&A Smart Shopping v. CirTran Beverage Corp., California Superior Court, Los Angeles County, KC054487. Plaintiff A&A Smart Shopping ("A&A") filed a complaint against CirTran Beverage Corporation ("CirTran Beverage") and John Does 1-100, claiming breach of contract and intentional interference with economic relations, based on a distribution agreement between A&A and CirTran Beverage. On February 9, 2009, CirTran Beverage filed its answer, claiming that A&A had materially breached the Distribution Agreement, and that CirTran Beverage had terminated the Distribution Agreement. The case is proceeding through discovery. CirTran Beverage intends to defend vigorously against all allegations in this matter.

Apex Maritime Co. (LAX), Inc. v. CirTran Corporation, CirTran Asia, Inc., et al., California Superior Court, Los Angeles County, SC098148. Plaintiff Apex Maritime Co. (LAX), Inc. ("Apex") filed a complaint on May 8, 2008, against the Company and CirTran Asia, the Company's subsidiary, claiming breach of contract, nonpayment on open book account, non-payment of an account stated, and non-payment for services, seeking approximately \$62,000 against the Company and \$121,000 against CirTran Asia. The Company and CirTran Asia answered on June 9, 2008. The parties subsequently entered into a Release and Settlement Agreement pursuant to which the Company and CirTran Asia agreed to pay an aggregate of \$195,000 in monthly payments. In the event of default under the Release and Settlement Agreement, the Plaintiffs could file a Stipulation for Entry of Judgment in the amount of \$195,000, minus any amounts paid under the Release and Settlement Agreement. On February 26, 2009, the Stipulation of Judgment was filed, granting the California court jurisdiction to enforce the Release and Settlement Agreement. On March 3, 2009, the court entered its judgment pursuant to the Release and Settlement Agreement.

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Jimmy Esebag v. CirTran Beverage Corp., Fadi Nora, et al., California Superior Court, Los Angeles County, BC396162. On August 12, 2008, the plaintiff filed a complaint against CirTran Beverage and Mr. Nora bringing claims of breach of contract, fraud, and defamation (solely against Mr. Nora) alleging non-payment of a fee of \$1,000,000. The defendants filed their answer on October 2, 2008. The case is currently in the discovery phase. The defendants intend to defend vigorously against the allegations in this case.

Fortune Resources LLC v. CirTran Beverage Corp, Civil No. 090401259, Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. On February 5, 2009, the plaintiff filed a complaint against CirTran Beverage, claiming non-payment for goods in the amount of \$121,135. CirTran Beverage filed its answer on March 10, 2009, denying the allegations in the Complaint. The case is presently in the discovery phase. CirTran Beverage intends to defend vigorously against the allegations in the Complaint.

Global Freight Forwarders v. CirTran Asia, Civil No. 080925731, Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. On December 18, 2008, the plaintiff filed a complaint against CirTran Asia, claiming breach of contract, breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, and unjust enrichment, seeking approximately \$260,000. The Complaint was served on CirTran Asia on January 5, 2009. On February 12, 2009, CirTran Asia filed its answer. The case is presently in the discovery phase. CirTran Asia intends to defend vigorously against the allegations in the Complaint.

Dr. Najib Bouz v. CirTran Beverage Corp, Iehab Hawatmeh and Does 1-20, Superior

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Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Civil No. KC053818. On September 12, 2008, the plaintiff filed a complaint, seeking a judgment for \$52,500 plus attorneys' fees and certain costs, against CirTran Beverage, Iehab Hawatmeh and unnamed others, claiming breach of contract and fraud in connection with a certain promissory note. CirTran Beverage and Mr. Hawatmeh answered, denying liability. The case is presently in the discovery phase. While CirTran Beverage and Mr. Hawatmeh intend to defend against the allegations in the Complaint, the parties have been engaged in settlement negotiations.

Dr. Paul Bouz v. CirTran Beverage Corp, Iehab Hawatmeh and Does 1-20, Superior Court for the State of California, County of Los Angeles, Civil No. KC053819. On September 12, 2008, the plaintiff filed a complaint, seeking a judgment for \$52,500 plus attorneys' fees and certain costs, against CirTran Beverage, Iehab Hawatmeh and unnamed others, claiming breach of contract and fraud in connection with a certain promissory note. CirTran Beverage and Mr. Hawatmeh answered, denying liability. The case is presently in the discovery phase. While CirTran Beverage and Mr. Hawatmeh intend to defend against the allegations in the Complaint, the parties have been engaged in settlement negotiations.

Pac Tech a Division of LaFrance Corporation v. CirTran Corporation, Civil No. 080422470, Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah. On December 3, 2008, the plaintiff served a complaint against CirTran Corporation, claiming non-payment for goods or services. Judgment was entered on March 4, 2009, in the amount of \$6,383, with accruing interest and costs. The parties are engaged in settlement discussions.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the shareholders during the fourth quarter of 2008.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded in the over-the-counter market. The following table sets forth for the respective periods indicated the prices of the common stock in the over-the-counter market, as reported and summarized by the OTC Bulletin Board. Such prices are based on inter-dealer bid and asked prices, without markup, markdown, commissions, or adjustments and may not represent actual transactions. In May 2007, we effected a 1.2-for-1 forward split in the issued and outstanding common stock. Prices below reflect retroactively the forward split.

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Calendar Quarter Ended	High Bid	Low Bid
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December 31, 2008	\$ 0.003	\$ 0.001
September 30, 2008	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.004
June 30, 2008	\$ 0.007	\$ 0.006
March 31, 2008	\$ 0.013	\$ 0.011
December 31, 2007	\$ 0.026	\$ 0.006
September 30, 2007	\$ 0.012	\$ 0.006
June 30, 2007	\$ 0.019	\$ 0.009
March 31, 2007	\$ 0.017	\$ 0.011

As of April 10, 2009, we had approximately 3,000 shareholders.

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We have not declared any dividends on our common stock since our inception, and do not intend to declare any such dividends in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends is subject to limitations imposed by Nevada law. Under Nevada law, dividends may be paid to the extent the corporation's assets exceed its liabilities and it is able to pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of business.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information regarding our equity compensation plans, including the number of securities to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights; the weighted average exercise price of the outstanding options, warrants, and rights; and the number of securities remaining available for issuance under the Company's Stock Plans at April 10, 2009.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	N rem fu equ
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	56,160,000	\$0.014	
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	None	None	
Total	56,160,000	\$0.014	

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The following sales of unregistered securities occurred during 2008:

During 2008 we issued 175,222,320 restricted shares of common stock to Highgate and YA Global upon conversion of \$691,160 of convertible debt and accrued interest. On each conversion date, the conversion rate was the lower of \$0.10 per share, or 100 percent of the lowest closing bid price of our common stock over the 20 trading days preceding the conversion. The average conversion rate was \$.004 during 2008.

During the first six months of 2008 we issued a total of 56,142,857 restricted shares in six separate private placements for a total of \$404,000.

In August 2008, we issued 3,000,000 restricted shares of common stock to a former employee as part of a final payment of an accrued settlement obligation in the amount of \$21,000, which was the fair market value of the shares required to be issued when the settlement was made.

In September 2008 a total of 80,635,960 restricted shares were issued in four

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private placement transactions involving the conversion of \$367,900 in advances, which investors had previously loaned to the Company. Also included in these transactions was the conversion of accrued liabilities totaling \$39,890. All dollar amounts were based on the fair market value on the day the shares were sold as determined by the closing price bid price.

The following sales of securities occurred during 2007:

During 2007, we issued 264,518,952 unregistered shares of common stock to Highgate upon conversion of \$1,979,864 of convertible debt and accrued interest at an aggregate conversion rate of \$0.007 per share. On each conversion date, the conversion rate was the lower of \$0.10 per share, or 100 percent of the lowest closing bid price of our common stock over the 20 trading days preceding the conversion.

In October and November 2007, we sold an aggregate of 29,000,000 shares of common stock to Haya Enterprises, LLC in a private placement for total proceeds of \$230,000.

We used the proceeds from these private placements for general corporate purposes and working capital.

In each of the above transactions, the securities were issued to accredited investors pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act; the certificates for such securities contain the appropriate legends restricting their transferability absent registration or applicable exemption. The accredited investors received information concerning the Company and had the ability to ask questions about the Company.

Penny Stock Rules

Our shares of common stock are subject to the "penny stock" rules of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and various rules under this Act. In general terms, "penny stock" is defined as any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The rules provide that any equity security is considered to be a penny stock unless that security is registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the SEC, authorized for quotation from the NASDAQ stock market, issued by a registered investment Company, and excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least \$5.00 per share), or based on the issuer's net tangible assets or revenues. In the last case, the issuer's net tangible assets must exceed \$3,000,000 if in continuous operation for at least three years, \$5,000,000 if in operation for less than three years, or the issuer's average revenues for each of the past three years must exceed \$6,000,000.

Trading in shares of penny stock is subject to additional sales practice requirements for broker-dealers who sell penny stocks to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Accredited investors, in general, include individuals with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 (or \$300,000 together with their spouse), and certain institutional investors. For transactions covered by these rules, broker-dealers must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of the security and must have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Additionally, for any transaction involving a penny stock, the rules require the delivery, prior to the first transaction, of a risk disclosure document relating to the penny stock. A broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, and current quotations for the security. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stocks. These rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to trade or maintain a market in our common stock, to the extent it is penny stock, and may affect the ability of shareholders to sell their shares.

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ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

OVERVIEW

In our U.S. operations, we provide a mix of high and medium size volume turnkey manufacturing services and products using various high-tech applications for leading electronics OEMs in the communications, networking, peripherals, gaming, law enforcement, consumer products, telecommunications, automotive, medical, and semiconductor industries. Our services include pre-manufacturing, manufacturing

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and post-manufacturing services. Our goal is to offer customers the significant competitive advantages that can be obtained from manufacture outsourcing. We also market an energy drink under the Playboy brand pursuant to a license agreement with Playboy Enterprises, Inc. ("Playboy").

We conduct business through multiple subsidiaries and divisions: CirTran USA, Racore Technology CirTran Asia, CirTran Products, CirTran Media Group, CirTran Online, and CirTran Beverage.

CirTran USA accounted for 12 percent and 25 percent of our total revenues during 2008 and 2007, respectively, generated by low-volume electronics assembly activities consisting primarily of the placement and attachment of electronic and mechanical components on printed circuit boards and flexible (i.e., bendable) cables.

CirTran Asia manufactures and distributes electronics, consumer products and general merchandise to companies with international markets. Such sales were 13 percent and 34 percent of our total revenues during 2008 and 2007, respectively.

CirTran Products pursues contract manufacturing relationships in the U.S. consumer products markets, including licensed merchandise sold in the sports and entertainment markets. These sales comprised 1 percent of total sales for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

CirTran Media provides end-to-end services to the direct response and entertainment industries. During 2008 and 2007, this subsidiary's revenues were 2 percent and 6 percent of total sales, respectively.

CirTran Online sells products via the internet, and provides services and support to internet retailers. In conjunction with partner GMA, revenues from this division were 24 percent and 20 percent of total revenues in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

CirTran Beverage was organized, in May 2007, to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of Playboy-licensed energy drinks, flavored water beverages, and related merchandise. The Company also entered into an agreement with PlayBev, a related party, which holds the Playboy license. The Company provides development and promotional services to PlayBev, and pay a royalty based on the Company's product sales and manufacturing costs. Services billed to PlayBev in 2008 and 2007 under this arrangement accounted for 37 percent and 12 percent of total sales, respectively. The Company also sold energy drink beverages during 2008 and 2007, which amounted to 11 percent and 2 percent of total sales.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - COMPARISON OF YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

Sales and Cost of Sales

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Net sales increased 10 percent to \$13,675,545 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to \$12,399,793 for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase is primarily attributable to revenue provided by the new CirTran Online and CirTran Beverage subsidiaries, which were created in 2007. Revenues from services billed within those two divisions increased to a combined \$9,780,043 for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to an aggregated \$4,175,208 of sales during 2007. With resources focused in 2008 on the CirTran Online and CirTran Beverage operations, net revenues for the CirTran USA, CirTran Asia, CirTran Products and CirTran Media Group fell a combined 53%, or \$4,329,083 for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Cost of sales, as a percentage of sales, increased to 88 percent of sales for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to 74 percent for the prior year ended December 31, 2007. Consequently, the gross profit margin decreased to 12 percent from 25 percent, respectively, for the same time period. The decrease in gross profit margin is attributable to the continued sales mix shift into the CirTran Online and CirTran Beverage products and services. The primary CirTran Online products and services are governed by the arrangement we have with GMA. Pursuant to our Assignment and Exclusive Services Agreement, we recognize the revenue collected under the GMA contracts, and remit back to GMA a management fee approximating their actual costs. This management fee is included in our cost of revenue. Another important factor driving the decrease in gross margin percentage is the nature of our manufacturing and distribution agreement with PlayBev. Presently, CirTran Beverage invoices PlayBev for beverage development and marketing services, on what amounts to five percent markup basis. In addition, CirTran Beverage records products sales and costs on sales made directly to distributors and end customer, which sales provide a more favorable gross profit margin. We anticipate that gross profit margins for CirTran Beverage will increase in the future as we increase our distribution of the Playboy energy drink beverages to both domestic and international markets.

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The following charts present (i) comparisons of sales, cost of sales and gross profits generated by our three operating segments, i.e., Contract Manufacturing, Electronics Assembly, and Marketing and Media during 2008 and 2007; and (ii) comparisons during these two years for each segment between sales generated by pre-existing customers and sales generated by new customers.

Segment	Year	Sales	Cost of Sales	Gross Loss / Margin
Contract Manufacturing	2008	\$ 1,945,867	\$ 1,306,063	\$ 639,804
	2007	4,334,868	2,996,062	1,338,806
Electronics Assembly	2008	1,664,796	1,458,872	205,924
	2007	3,089,303	2,435,183	654,120
Marketing / Media	2008	8,564,169	7,990,657	573,512
	2007	4,975,622	3,834,374	1,141,248
Beverage Distribution	2008	1,500,713	1,312,675	188,038
	2007	-	-	-
		Total	Sales to Pre-existing	Sales to new

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Segment	Year	Sales	Customers	Customers
Contract Manufacturing	2008	\$ 1,945,867	\$ 1,872,176	\$ 73,691
	2007	4,334,868	2,784,267	1,550,601
Electronics Assembly	2008	1,664,796	1,647,480	17,316
	2007	3,089,303	3,053,662	35,641
Marketing / Media	2008	8,564,169	7,655,279	908,890
	2007	4,975,622	800,414	4,175,208
Beverage Distribution	2008	1,500,713	806,275	694,438
	2007	-	-	-

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2008, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by nearly 23 percent as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. The reduction of \$1,754,568 in selling, general and administrative expenses was driven primarily by lower commission and product media expenses, resulting from the shift in our product sales mix during the year, together with a reduction in product testing expenses of CirTran Beverage products, which was performed substantially in 2007.

Non-cash compensation expense

Non-cash compensation expense, resulting from the granting of options to employees and outside attorneys to purchase common stock, decreased by \$368,312, or 80 percent for the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to the prior year. The decrease was the direct result of fewer stock options being granted to employees during 2008 as compared to 2007. During 2008, employees were granted options to purchase 12,960,000 shares of common stock, compared to 59,200,000 options to purchase shares of common stock shares granted during 2007.

Other income and expense

Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2008, was \$1,903,590 as compared to \$2,650,047 for the year ended December 31, 2007, a decrease of 28 percent. The interest expense recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations combines both accretion expense and interest expense. The decrease in interest expense was driven by a \$1,000,000 reduction in accretion expense recorded for the year ending December 31, 2008, as compared to the year ending

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December 31, 2007. Derivative accounting treatment of convertible debentures requires accretion of the carrying value of the convertible debenture until the carrying value equals the face value of the instrument. During the year ending December 31, 2008, the carrying value of two of the convertible debenture equaled the face value of the instrument, and as a result, the accretion treatment ceased prior to 2008 (see note 12 of the consolidated financial statements). The reduction in accretion expense was partially offset by a \$254,914 increase in interest expense to \$787,797 for the year ending December 31, 2008, as compared to \$532,883 for the year ending December 31, 2007.

We began accruing interest income during 2008 as a result of a modification of our agreement with PlayBev that took effect on March 19, 2008. Interest income for the year ending December 31, 2008 totaled \$217,431.

During the year ending December 31, 2008, we received a total of \$550,000 in

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connection with two settlement agreements. As part of the settlement of an agreement with an overseas distributor, with whom contract Negotiations eventually terminated, we received \$250,000. We also arrived at a settlement agreement in connection with litigation, and received \$300,000 to resolve all related claims.

During the year ending December 31, 2007, we recorded a gain of \$1,168,623 as the result of terminating our contract with Diverse Media Group (DTG). As of December 31, 2008 the carrying value of the investment in DTG stock was impaired, resulting in a loss on investment of \$1,068,000.

We recorded a \$2,417,283 gain on our derivative valuation for the year ending December 31, 2008, as compared to a loss of \$1,076,629 recorded for the year ending December 31, 2007. The favorable swing in the derivative valuation is primarily the result of factors relating to the differing debt levels of the underlying convertible securities, together with the varying market values of our common stock.

As a result of these factors, our overall net loss from operations was reduced to \$3,911,212 for the year ending December 31, 2008, as compared to a net loss of \$7,232,524 for the year ended December 31, 2007.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have had a history of losses from operations, as our expenses have been greater than our revenues. Our accumulated deficit was \$33,325,415 at December 31, 2008, and \$29,414,203 at December 31, 2007. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008, was \$3,911,212 as compared to \$7,232,524 for the year ended December 31, 2007. Our current liabilities exceeded our current assets by \$4,244,213 as of December 31, 2008, and by \$5,986,817 as of December 31, 2007. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we experienced negative cash flows from operating activities of \$5,282,822 and \$4,260,618, respectively.

Cash

The amount of cash used in operating activities during the year ended December 31, 2008, increased by \$1,022,204 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2007, driven primarily by the reduction in operating losses from the previous year, an increase in prepaid deposits during 2008 and increases in Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, increased \$179,542 during the year ended December 31, 2008. We continue to monitor individual customer accounts and are working to improve collections on trade accounts receivable

During 2007, we agreed to provide services to PlayBev for initial development, marketing, and promotion of the Playboy-labeled energy beverages. We bill these services to PlayBev and record the amount as an account receivable. The receivable, recorded as a receivable due from related party, increased during 2008 to \$4,718,843 as of December 31, 2008, as compared to a \$1,438,967 balance as of December 31, 2007. As per our arrangement with PlayBev, we anticipate that PlayBev will repay the receivable by netting out royalties PlayBev earns from beverage distribution sales, and which royalties we have agreed to pay PlayBev out of anticipated beverage distribution sales. In March 2008 we began accruing interest on the amount due from PlayBev.

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Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and short-term debt.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, accounts payable, distributions payable and other accrued liabilities increased by \$1,325,553 to a combined balance of \$5,170,080 as of December 31, 2008, as compared to the corresponding combined balance of \$3,844,527 as of December 31, 2007. Accounts payable activity increased due to extensive PlayBev-related services performed during the entire 2008 year for beverage development, distribution and marketing services. The increase in accounts payable was partially offset by a reduction in distributions payable owed to a member of our Board of Directors (by assignment to him of a portion of our membership interest in Afterbev) and which was subsequently relinquished in 2008. At December 31, 2008, we owed various investors \$747,329 from whom we had borrowed funds in the form of either unsecured or short-term advances. Some investors have already converted their advances into shares of common stock and others intend to convert their advances into formal promissory note agreements. In addition, at December 31, 2008, we owed other investors \$230,447 in short-term debt relating to promissory note agreements.

Liquidity and financing arrangements

We have a history of substantial losses from operations, as well of history of using rather than providing cash in operations. We had an accumulated deficit of \$33,325,415 along with a total stockholders' deficit of \$2,945,823 at December 31, 2008. In addition, we have used, rather than provided, cash in our operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. As of December 31, 2008, our monthly operating costs and interest expense averaged approximately \$707,000 per month.

In conjunction with our efforts to improve our results of operations we are also actively seeking infusions of capital from investors, and are seeking sources to repay our existing convertible debentures. In our current financial condition, it is unlikely that we will be able to obtain additional debt financing. Even if we did acquire additional debt, we would be required to devote additional cash flow to servicing the debt and securing the debt with assets. Accordingly, we are looking to obtain equity financing to meet our anticipated capital needs. There can be no assurances that we will be successful in obtaining such capital. If we issue additional shares for debt and/or equity, this will dilute the value of our common stock and existing shareholders' positions.

There can be no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining more debt and/or equity financing in the future or that our results of operations will materially improve in either the short or the long term. If we fail to obtain such financing and improve our results of operations, we will be unable to meet our obligations as they become due. That would raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Convertible Debentures

Highgate House Funds, Ltd. - In May 2005, we entered into an agreement with Highgate to issue a \$3,750,000, five percent Secured Convertible Debenture (the "Debenture"). The Debenture was originally due December 2007, and is secured by all of our assets. Highgate agreed to extend the maturity date of the Debenture to December 31, 2008 along with an interest rate increase from 5 percent to 12 percent. No further extension has been granted.

Accrued interest is payable at the time of maturity or conversion. We may, at our option, elect to pay accrued interest in cash or shares of our common stock. If paid in stock, the conversion price shall be the closing bid price of the common stock on either the date the interest payment is due or the date on which the interest payment is made. The balance of accrued interest owed at December

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31, 2008, was \$250,923.

At any time, Highgate may elect to convert principal amounts owing on the Debenture into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to the lesser of \$0.10 per share or an amount equal to the lowest closing bid price of our common stock for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. We have the right to redeem a portion of the entire Debenture outstanding by paying 105 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest thereon.

Highgate's right to convert principal amounts of the Debenture into shares of our common stock is limited as follows:

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- (i) Highgate may convert up to \$250,000 worth of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the market price of our stock is \$0.10 per share or less at the time of conversion;
- (ii) Highgate may convert up to \$500,000 worth of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the price of our stock is greater than \$0.10 per share at the time of conversion; provided, however, that Highgate may convert in excess of the foregoing amounts if we and Highgate mutually agree; and
- (iii) Upon the occurrence of an event of default, Highgate may, in its sole discretion, accelerate full repayment of all debentures outstanding and accrued interest thereon, or may convert the Debentures and accrued interest thereon into shares of our common stock.

Except in the event of default, Highgate may not convert the Debenture for a number of shares that would result in Highgate owning more than 4.99 percent of our outstanding common stock.

We also granted Highgate registration rights related to the shares of our common stock issuable upon the conversion of the Debenture.

We determined that certain conversion features of the Debenture fell under derivative accounting treatment. Since May 2005, the carrying value has been accreted over the life of the debenture until December 31, 2007, the original maturity date. As of that date, the carrying value of the Debenture was \$970,136, which was the remaining face value of the debenture. The carrying value of the Debenture as of December 31, 2008, was \$620,136. The fair value of the derivative liability stemming from the debenture's conversion feature as of December 31, 2008 was \$0.

In connection with the issuance of the Debenture, \$2,265,000 of the proceeds was used to repay earlier promissory notes. Fees of \$256,433, withheld from the proceeds, were capitalized and are being amortized over the life of the note.

During 2006, Highgate converted \$1,000,000 of Debenture principal and accrued interest into a total of 37,373,283 shares of common stock. During 2007, Highgate converted \$1,979,864 of Debenture principal and accrued interest into a total of 264,518,952 shares of common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2008, Highgate converted \$350,000 of debenture principle into a total of 36,085,960 shares of common stock.

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YA Global December Debenture - In December 2005, we entered into an agreement with YA Global to issue a \$1,500,000, 5 percent Secured Convertible Debenture (the "December Debenture"). The December Debenture was originally due July 30, 2008, and has a security interest in all our assets, subordinate to the Highgate security interest. YA Global also agreed to extend the maturity date of the December Debenture to December 31, 2008 along with an interest rate increase from 5 percent to 12 percent. No further extension has been granted.

Accrued interest is payable at the time of maturity or conversion. We may, at our option, elect to pay accrued interest in cash or shares of our common stock. If paid in stock, the conversion price shall be the closing bid price of the common stock on either the date the interest payment is due or the date on which the interest payment is made.

At any time, YA Global may elect to convert principal amounts owing on the December Debenture into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal to an amount equal to the lowest closing bid price of our common stock for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. We have the right to redeem a portion or the entire December Debenture then outstanding by paying 105 percent of the principal amount redeemed plus accrued interest thereon. The balance of accrued interest owed at December 31, 2008, was \$330,904.

YA Global's right to convert principal amounts of the December Debenture into shares of our common stock is limited as follows:

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- (i) YA Global may convert up to \$250,000 worth of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the December Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the market price our stock is \$0.10 per share or less at the time of conversion;
- (ii) YA Global may convert up to \$500,000 worth of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the December Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the price of our stock is greater than \$0.10 per share at the time of conversion; provided, however, that YA Global may convert in excess of the foregoing amounts if we and YA Global mutually agree; and
- (iii) Upon the occurrence of an event of default, YA Global may, in its sole discretion, accelerate full repayment of the debenture outstanding and accrued interest thereon or may convert the December Debenture and accrued interest thereon into shares of our common stock.

Except in the event of default, YA Global may not convert the December Debenture for a number of shares that would result in YA Global owning more than 4.99 percent of our outstanding common stock.

The YA Global Debenture was issued with 10,000,000 warrants, with an exercise price of \$0.09 per share. The warrants vest immediately and have a three-year life. As a result of the May 2007 1.2-for-1 forward stock split, the effective number of vested warrants increased to 12,000,000. As of December 31, 2008, all 12,000,000 warrants have expired.

We also granted YA Global registration rights related to the shares of our common stock issuable upon the conversion of the December Debenture and the exercise of the warrants. As of the date of this Report, no registration statement had been filed.

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We determined that the conversion features on the December Debenture and the associated warrants fell under derivative accounting treatment. The carrying value was accreted over the life of the December Debenture until August 31, 2008, a former maturity date, at which time the value of the December Debenture reached \$1,500,000. The fair value of the derivative liability stemming from the December Debenture's conversion feature as of December 30, 2008, was \$0.

In connection with the issuance of the December Debenture, fees of \$130,000, withheld from the proceeds, were capitalized and are being amortized over the life of the December Debenture.

As of December 31, 2008, YA Global had not converted any of the December Debenture into shares of our common stock.

YA Global August Debenture - In August 2006, we entered into another agreement with YA Global relating to the issuance by the Company of another 5 percent Secured Convertible Debenture, due in April 2009, in the principal amount of \$1,500,000 (the "August Debenture").

Accrued interest is payable at the time of maturity or conversion. We may, at our option, elect to pay accrued interest in cash or shares of our common stock. If paid in stock, the conversion price shall be the closing bid price of the common stock on either the date the interest payment is due or the date on which the interest payment is made. The balance of accrued interest owed at December 31, 2008, was \$274,694.

YA Global is entitled to convert, at its option, all or part of the principal amount owing under the August Debenture into shares of our common stock at a conversion price equal 100 percent of the lowest closing bid price of our common stock for the twenty trading days immediately preceding the conversion date.

YA Global's right to convert principal amounts owing under the August Debenture into shares of our common stock is limited as follows:

- (i) YA Global may convert up to \$500,000 worth of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the August Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the price of our stock is \$0.03 per share or less at the time of conversion;
- (ii) YA Global may convert any amount of the principal amount plus accrued interest of the August Debenture in any consecutive 30-day period when the price of our stock is greater than \$0.03 per share at the time of conversion; and
- (iii) Upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the August Debenture), YA Global may, in its sole discretion, accelerate full repayment of all debentures outstanding and accrued interest thereon or may, notwithstanding any limitations contained in the August Debenture and/or the Purchase Agreement, convert all debentures outstanding and accrued interest thereon in to shares of our common stock pursuant to the August Debenture.

Except in the event of default, YA Global may not convert the August Debenture for a number of shares of common stock that would cause the aggregate number of shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Cornell and its affiliates to exceed 4.99 percent of the outstanding shares of the common stock following such conversion.

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In connection with the August Purchase Agreement, we also agreed to grant to YA Global warrants (the "Warrants") to purchase up to an additional 15,000,000 shares of our common stock. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$0.06 per share, and expire three years from the date of issuance. The Warrants also provide for cashless exercise if at the time of exercise there is not an effective registration statement or if an event of default has occurred. As a result of the May 2007 1.2-for-1 forward stock split, the effective number of outstanding warrants increased to 18,000,000.

In connection with the issuance of the August Debenture, we also granted YA Global registration rights related to the common stock issuable upon conversion of the August Debenture and the exercise of the Warrants. As of the date of this Report, no registration statement had been filed.

We determined that the conversion features on the August Debenture and the associated warrants fell under derivative accounting treatment. The carrying value will be accreted each quarter over the life of the August Debenture until the carrying value equals the face value of \$1,500,000. During the year ended December 31, 2008 YA Global chose to convert \$341,160 of the convertible debenture into 139,136,360 shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2008 the carrying value of the August Debenture was \$1,042,514. The fair value of the derivative liability stemming from the August Debenture's conversion feature as of December 31, 2008, was \$648,653.

In connection with the issuance of the August Debenture, fees of \$135,000, withheld from the proceeds, were capitalized and are being amortized over the life of the August Debenture.

We currently have issued and outstanding options, warrants, convertible notes and other instruments for the acquisition of our common stock in excess of the available authorized but unissued shares of common stock provided for under our Articles of Incorporation, as amended. As a consequence, in the event that the holders of such instruments requiring the issuance, in the aggregate, of a number of shares of common stock that would, when combined with the previously issued and outstanding common stock of the Company exceed the authorized capital of the Company, seek to exercise their rights to acquire shares under those instruments, we will be required to increase the number of authorized shares or effect a reverse split of the outstanding shares in order to provide sufficient shares for issuance under those instruments.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Play Beverages, LLC

During 2006, Playboy entered into a licensing agreement with PlayBev, then an unrelated Delaware limited liability company, whereby PlayBev agreed to internationally market and distribute a new energy drink carrying the Playboy name and related "Rabbit Head" logo symbol. In May 2007, PlayBev entered into an exclusive agreement with the Company to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of the energy drinks, other Playboy-licensed beverages, and related merchandise through various distribution channels throughout the world.

In an effort to finance the initial development and marketing of the new drink, the Company and other investors formed AfterBev, a California limited liability company and partially-owned, consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The Company contributed expertise in exchange for an initial 84 percent membership interest in AfterBev. The other initial AfterBev members contributed \$500,000 in exchange

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for the remaining 16 percent. The Company borrowed an additional \$250,000 from an individual, and AfterBev contributed the total \$750,000 to PlayBev in exchange for a 51 percent interest in PlayBev's cash distributions. The Company recorded this \$750,000 amount as an investment in PlayBev, accounted for under the cost method. PlayBev then remitted these funds to Playboy as part of a guaranteed royalty prepayment. Along with the membership interest granted to the Company, PlayBev agreed to appoint our president and one of our directors to two of PlayBev's three executive management positions. In addition, during 2007, these two affiliates personally purchased membership interests from other PlayBev members which aggregated 11.1 percent. Despite the combined 78.5 percent interest owned by these affiliates and the Company, and the resultant ability to partially influence PlayBev, the operating agreement for PlayBev requires that various major operating and organizational decisions be agreed to by members owning at least 75 percent of the membership interests. The other members of PlayBev are not affiliated with the Company. Accordingly, while PlayBev is a related party, the Company cannot unilaterally control significant operating decisions of PlayBev, and has not accounted for PlayBev's operations as if it was a consolidated subsidiary.

PlayBev has no operations. Therefore, under the terms of the exclusive manufacturing and distribution agreement between PlayBev and CirTran Corporation, the Company was appointed the master manufacturer and distributor of the beverages and other products that PlayBev licensed from Playboy. In so doing, the Company assumed all the risk of collecting amounts owed from customers, and contracting with vendors for manufacturing and marketing activities. In addition, PlayBev is owed a royalty from the Company equal to the Company's gross profits from collected beverage sales, less 20 percent of the Company's related cost of goods sold, and 6 percent of the Company's collected gross sales. The Company incurred \$782,296 and \$93,104 in royalty expenses due to PlayBev during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company also agreed to provide services to PlayBev for initial development, marketing, and promotion of the new beverage. These services are to be billed to PlayBev and recorded as an account receivable from PlayBev. The Company initially agreed to carry up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 as a receivable due from PlayBev in connection with these billed services. On March 19, 2008, the Company agreed to increase the maximum amount it would carry as a receivable due from PlayBev, in connection with these billed services, from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. As of March 19, 2008, the Company also began charging interest on the outstanding amounts owing at a rate of 7 percent per annum. PlayBev has agreed to repay the receivable and accrued interest out of the royalties due PlayBev. The Company has billed PlayBev for marketing and development services totaling \$5,044,741 and \$1,532,071 for the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which have been included in revenues for our marketing and media segment. As of December 31, 2008, the interest accrued on the balance owing from PlayBev totaled \$217,431. The net amount due the Company from PlayBev for marketing and development services, after netting the royalty owed to PlayBev, totaled \$4,718,843 at December 31, 2008.

On August 23, 2008, PlayBev's members agreed to amend its operating agreement to change the required membership vote on major managerial and organizational decisions from 75 percent to 95 percent. Additionally, an unrelated executive manager of PlayBev resigned, leaving the remaining two executive management positions occupied by the Company president and one of the Company's directors. In addition, during 2008, the two affiliates personally purchased membership interests from PlayBev directly and from other PlayBev members an additional 11.22 percent which aggregated 22.35 percent. Despite the combined 73.35 percent interest owned by these affiliates and the Company, and the resultant ability to partially influence PlayBev, the operating agreement for PlayBev was amended on August 23, 2008, which requires that various major operating and organizational decisions be agreed to by members owning at least 95 percent of the membership interests. The other members of PlayBev are not affiliated with the Company.

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Accordingly, while PlayBev is a related party, the Company cannot unilaterally control significant operating decisions of PlayBev, and has not accounted for PlayBev's operations as if it was a consolidated subsidiary.

AfterBev Group, LLC

In an effort to finance the initial development and marketing of the new drink, in 2007 the Company with other investors formed AfterBev, a partially-owned, consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The Company contributed its expertise in exchange for a membership interest in AfterBev. Following AfterBev's organization the Company entered into consulting agreements with two individuals, one of whom was a Company director. The agreements provided that

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the Company assign to each individual approximately one-third of the Company's share in future AfterBev cash distributions, in exchange for their assistance in the initial AfterBev organization and planning, along with their continued assistance in subsequent beverage development and distribution activities. The agreements also provided that as the Company sold a portion of its membership interest in AfterBev, the individuals would each be owed their proportional assigned share distributions in the proceeds of such a sale. The actual payment of the distributions depended on what the Company did with the sale proceeds. If the Company used the proceeds to help finance beverage development and marketing activities, the payment of distributions would be deferred, pending collections from customers once beverage product sales eventually commenced. Otherwise, the proportional assigned share distributions would be due to the two individuals.

Throughout the balance of 2007, as energy drink development and marketing activities progressed, the Company raised additional funds by selling portions of its membership interest in AfterBev to other investors, some of whom were Company stockholders. In some cases, the Company sold a portion of its membership interest, including voting rights. In other cases, the Company sold merely a portion of its share of future AfterBev profits and losses. By the end of 2007, after taking into account the two interests it had assigned, the Company had retained a net 14 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses, but had retained 52 percent of all voting rights in AfterBev. The Company recorded the receipt of these net funds as increases to its existing minority interest in AfterBev, and the rest as amounts owing as distributable proceeds payable to the two individuals with assigned interests of the Company's original share of AfterBev. At the end of 2007, the Company agreed to convert the amount owing to one of the individuals into a promissory note. In exchange, the individual agreed to relinquish his approximately one-third portion of the Company's remaining share of AfterBev's profits and losses. Instead, the individual received a membership interest in AfterBev. In January 2008, the other assignee, who is one of the Company's directors, similarly agreed to relinquish the distributable proceeds owed to him, in exchange for an interest in AfterBev's profits and losses. Accordingly, he purchased a 24 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses in exchange for foregoing \$863,973 in amounts due to him. Of this 24 percent, through the end of December 31, 2008, the director had sold or transferred 23 percent to unrelated investors and retained the remaining 1 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses. In turn, the director loaned \$834,393 to the Company in the form of unsecured advances. \$600,000 of that loan was used to purchase interest in Playbev directly which resulted in a reduction of \$600,000 of amounts owed by Playbev to the Company. As of December 31, the Company still owes the director \$201,229 in the form of unsecured advance.

Global Marketing Alliance

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We entered into an agreement with Global Market Alliance, LLC ("GMA") and certain of its affiliates, and hired GMA's owner as the Vice President of our subsidiary CirTran Online. Under the terms of the agreement, we outsource to GMA the online marketing and sales activities associated with our CirTran Online products. In return, we provide bookkeeping and management consulting services to GMA, and pay GMA a fee equal to five percent of CirTran Online's net sales. In addition, GMA assigned to us all of its web-hosting and training contracts effective as of January 1, 2007, along with the revenue earned thereon, and we also assumed the related contractual performance obligations. We recognize the revenue collected under the GMA contracts, and remit back to GMA a management fee approximating their actual costs.

Transactions involving Officers, Directors, and Stockholders

Don L. Buehner was appointed to our Board of Directors as of October 1, 2007. For services to be rendered in 2008, we granted Mr. Buehner an option during 2007 to purchase 2,400,000 shares of our common stock. Prior to his appointment as a director, Mr. Buehner bought the building housing our principal executive offices in Salt Lake City in a sale/leaseback transaction. The term of the lease is for 10 years, with an option to extend the lease for up to three additional five-year terms. We pay Mr. Buehner a monthly lease payment of \$17,083, which is subject to annual adjustments in relation to the Consumer Price Index. We believe that the amount charged and payable to Mr. Buehner under the lease is reasonable and in line with local market conditions. Mr. Buehner retired from our Board of Directors in June 2008.

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In February 2007, we appointed Fadi Nora to our Board of Directors. For services rendered in 2007 and to be rendered in 2008, we granted Mr. Nora options during 2007 to purchase a total of 4,800,000 shares of common stock. In addition, Mr. Nora is entitled to a quarterly bonus equal to 0.5 percent of any gross sales earned by us directly through his efforts. Mr. Nora also is entitled to a bonus equal to five percent of the amount of any investment proceeds received by us that are directly generated and arranged by him if the following conditions are satisfied: (i) his sole involvement in the process of obtaining the investment proceeds is our introduction to the potential investor, but that he does not participate in the recommendation, structuring, negotiation, documentation, or selling of the investment, (ii) neither we nor the investor are otherwise obligated to pay any commissions, finders fees, or similar compensation to any agent, broker, dealer, underwriter, or finder in connection with the investment, and (iii) the Board in its sole discretion determines that the investment qualifies for this bonus, and that the bonus may be paid with respect to the investment. During 2007, Mr. Nora received \$345,750 in compensation associated with sales of portions of our interest in AfterBev. During 2008, Mr. Nora has received no compensation under this arrangement, and at December 31, 2008, the Company owed him \$49,850 stemming from investment proceeds received under various financing arrangements during the 2008.

In 2007, the Company also entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Nora, whereby the Company assigned to him approximately one-third of the Company's share in future AfterBev cash distributions. In return, Mr. Nora assisted in the initial AfterBev organization and planning, and continued to assist in subsequent beverage development and distribution activities. The agreement also provided that as the Company sold a portion of its membership interest in AfterBev, Mr. Nora would be owed his proportional assigned share distribution in the proceeds of such a sale. Distributable proceeds due to Mr. Nora at the end of 2007 were \$747,290. In January 2008, the relinquish the distributable proceeds owed to him, in exchange for an interest in AfterBev's profits and losses. Accordingly, he purchased a 24 percent interest in AfterBev's profits

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and losses in exchange for foregoing \$863,973 in amounts due to him. Of this 24 percent, through the end of December 31, 2008, the director had sold or transferred 23 percent to unrelated investors and retained the remaining 1 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses. In turn, the director loaned \$834,393 to the Company in the form of unsecured advances. \$600,000 of that loan was used to purchase interest in Playbev directly which resulted in a reduction of \$600,000 of amounts owed by Playbev to the Company. As of December 31, the Company still owes the director \$201,229 in the form of unsecured advances.

Prior to his appointment with the Company, Mr. Nora was also involved in the ANAHOP private placement of common stock. On April 11, 2008, Mr. Nora disassociated himself from the other principals of ANAHOP, and as part of the asset settlement relinquished ownership to the other principals of 12,857,144 shares of CirTran Corporation common stock, along with all of the warrants previously assigned to him.

In May 2007, we issued a 10 percent promissory note to a family member of our president in exchange for \$300,000. The note is due on demand after one year. In May 2008 the interest on the promissory note increased to 12 percent per the note agreement. In addition to interest we repaid principal of \$8,444 and \$146,100 during twelve months ending December 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively.

In March 2008, we issued a 12 percent promissory note in the amount of \$105,000 to a family member of our president in exchange for \$100,000 in cash. The note is due on 12/31/09. During 2008, in addition to interest we repaid principal of \$58,196.

During 2007, our president advanced us \$30,000; this obligation was repaid prior to December 31, 2007. During the year ended December 31, 2008, our president advanced the Company \$778,600. Of that amount, \$600,000 was used to purchase interest in Playbev directly which resulted in a reduction of \$600,000 of amounts owed by Playbev to the Company. As of December 31, 2008 the Company still owed our president \$146,100 in the form of unsecured advances.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Revenue Recognition - Revenue is recognized when products are shipped. Title passes to the customer or independent sales representative at the time of shipment. Returns for defective items are repaired and sent back to the customer. Historically, expenses associated with returns have not been significant and have been recognized as incurred.

Shipping and handling fees are included as part of net sales. The related freight costs and supplies directly associated with shipping products to customers are included as a component of cost of goods sold.

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We have also recorded revenue using a "Bill and Hold" method of revenue recognition. The SEC in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, imposes several requirements to be met in order to recognize revenue prior to shipment of product.

The SEC's criteria are the following:

- i. The risks of ownership must have passed to the buyer;
- ii. The customer must have made a fixed commitment to purchase the goods, preferably in written documentation;

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- iii. The buyer, not the seller, must request that the transaction be on a bill and hold basis. The buyer must have a substantial business purpose for ordering the goods on a bill and hold basis;
- iv. There must be a fixed schedule for delivery of the goods. The date for delivery must be reasonable and must be consistent with the buyer's business purpose (e.g., storage periods are customary in the industry);
- v. The seller must not have retained any specific performance obligations such that the earning process is not complete;
- vi. The ordered goods must have been segregated from the seller's inventory and not be subject to being used to fill other orders; and
- vii. The equipment (product) must be complete and ready for shipment.

In effect, we secure a contractual agreement from the customer to purchase a specific quantity of goods, and the goods are produced and segregated from our inventory. Shipment of the product is scheduled for release over a specified period of time. The result is that we maintain the customer's inventory, on site, until all releases have been issued.

Agency fees were recognized when they were earned. This occurred only after the talent, represented by us, received payment for the services from the buyer. The buyer remitted funds to a trust checking account after all payroll tax liabilities had been deducted from the gross amount due the talent. The talent was paid the net amount, less our commission (which is approximately 10 percent of the gross amount due the talent), from the trust account. The remainder of funds in the trust account, typically 10 percent, was then distributed us and recognized as revenue.

We signed an Assignment and Exclusive Services Agreement with GMA, a related party, whereby revenues and all associated performance obligations under GMA's web-hosting and training contracts were assigned to us. Accordingly, this revenue is recognized in our financial statements when it is collected, along with our revenue of CirTran Online Corporation.

We sold our Salt Lake City, Utah building in a sale/leaseback transaction, and reported the gain on the sale as deferred revenue to be recognized over the term of lease pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 13, Accounting for Leases.

We have entered into a Manufacturing, Marketing and Distribution Agreement with PlayBev, a related party, whereby we are the vendor of record in providing initial development, promotional, marketing, and distribution services marketing and distribution services. Accordingly, all amounts billed to PlayBev in connection with the development and marketing of its new energy drink have been included in revenue.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets - We review our long-lived assets, including intangibles, for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. At each balance sheet date, we evaluate whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. We use an estimate of future undiscounted net cash flows from the related asset or group of assets over their remaining life in measuring whether the assets are recoverable. As of December 31, 2008, it was determined that the Company's investment in Diverse Talent Group was impaired, and the company recorded a loss on investment in the amount of \$1,068,000.

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Long-lived asset costs are amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset, which is typically 5 to 7 years. Amortization expense was \$423,026 and \$422,376 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

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Financial Instruments with Derivative Features - We do not hold or issue derivative instruments for trading purposes. However, we have financial instruments that are considered derivatives, or contain embedded features subject to derivative accounting. Embedded derivatives are valued separate from the host instrument and are recognized as derivative liabilities in our balance sheet. We measure these instruments at their estimated fair value, and recognize changes in their estimated fair value in results of operations during the period of change. We have estimated the fair value of these embedded derivatives using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value of the derivative instruments are measured each quarter.

Registration Payment Arrangements - On January 1, 2007, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 00-19-2, Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements ("EITF 00-19-2"). Under EITF 00-19-2, and SFAS No. 5, Accounting for Contingencies, a registration payment arrangement is an arrangement where (a) we have agreed to file a registration statement for certain securities with the SEC and have the registration statement declared effective within a certain time period; and/or (b) we will endeavor to keep a registration statement effective for a specified period of time; and (c) transfer of consideration is required if we fail to meet those requirements. When we issue an instrument coupled with these registration payment requirements, we estimate the amount of consideration likely to be paid under the agreement, and offset such amount against the proceeds of the instrument issued. The estimate is then reevaluated at the end of each reporting period, and any changes recognized as a registration penalty in the results of operations. We have instruments that contain registration payment arrangements. The effect of implementing this EITF has not had a material effect on the financial statements because we consider the probability of payment under the terms of the agreements to be remote.

Stock-Based Compensation - The Company has outstanding stock options to directors and employees, which are described more fully in Note 16 to the financial statements. The Company accounts for its stock options in accordance with Statements of Financial Standards 123R, Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123R). SFAS 13R requires the recognition of the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments in the financial statements and is measured based on the grant date fair value of the award. SFAS 123R also requires the stock option compensation expense to be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award (the vesting period). Stock-based employee compensation incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was 93,351 and 462,648, respectively.

ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our financial statements appear at the end of this report, beginning with the Index to Financial Statements on page F-1.

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

None.

ITEM 9A(T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding disclosure.

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As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, we conducted an evaluation under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2008. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer / Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective of December 31, 2008 with regards to the accounting and valuation of derivative liabilities and the impairment of long lived assets.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 there were changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. The major change was the loss of our Chief Financial Officer just prior to the year end.

Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

A system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the system will meet its objectives. The design of a control system is based, in part, upon the benefits of the control system relative to its costs. Control systems can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the control. In addition, over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon assumptions about the likelihood of future events.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control of over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We have assessed the effectiveness of those internal controls as of December 31, 2008, using the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") Internal Control - Integrated Framework as a basis for our assessment.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs.

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A material weakness in internal controls is a deficiency in internal control, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Company's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process or report external financial data reliably in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

Based on our evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2008 because of the matters discussed above.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

The Company has previously reported all information required to be disclosed under this Item 9B during the fourth quarter of 2008 in a report on Form 8-K.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS CONTROL PERSONS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the executive officers and directors of CirTran as of April 10, 2009:

Name	Age	Position
Iehab J. Hawatmeh	42	President, Chief Executive Officer, Director, Chairman of the Board, Chief Financial Officer
Fadi Nora	48	Director
Shaher Hawatmeh	43	Chief Operating Officer since June 2004

Iehab J. Hawatmeh founded our predecessor company in 1993 and has been our Chairman, President and CEO since July 2000. Mr. Hawatmeh oversees all daily operation including technical, operational and sales functions for the Company. Mr. Hawatmeh is currently functioning in a dual role as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to his involvement with the Company, Mr. Hawatmeh was the Processing Engineering Manager for Tandy Corporation overseeing that company's contract manufacturing printed circuit board assembly division. In addition, he was responsible for developing and implementing Tandy's facility Quality Control and Processing Plan model. Mr. Hawatmeh received a Master's of Business Administration from University of Phoenix and a Bachelor's of Science in Electrical and Computer Engineering from Brigham Young University.

Fadi Nora is a self-employed investment consultant. He was formerly a director

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of ANAHOP, Inc., a private financing company, and was a consultant for several projects and investment opportunities, including CirTran Corporation, NFE records, Focus Media Group, and other projects. He has been a member of our Board since February 2007. Prior to his affiliation with ANAHOP, Mr. Nora worked with Prudential Insurance services and its affiliated securities brokerage firm Pru-Bach, as District Sales Manager. Mr. Nora received a B.S. in Business Administration from St. Joseph University, Beirut, Lebanon, in 1982, and an MBA - Masters of Management from the Azusa Pacific University School of Business in 1997. He also received a degree in financial planning from the University of California at Los Angeles.

Shaher Hawatmeh, Chief Operating Officer, joined our predecessor company in 1993 as its Controller shortly after its founding. He has served in his present capacity since June 2004. Mr. Hawatmeh directly oversees all daily manufacturing production, customer service, budgeting and forecasting for the Company. Following the Company's acquisition of Pro Cable Manufacturing in 1996, Mr. Hawatmeh directly managed the entire Company, supervising all operations for approximately two years and overseeing the integration of this new division into the Company. Prior to joining CirTran, Mr. Hawatmeh worked for the Utah State Tax Commission. Mr. Hawatmeh earned a Master's of Business Administration with an emphasis in Finance from the University of Phoenix and a Bachelor's of Science in Business Administration and a Minor in Accounting. Shaher Hawatmeh is the brother of our President, CEO and Chairman, Iehab Hawatmeh.

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Donald L. Buehner has been an entrepreneur and a leader of several businesses since the 1960s, particularly in the lighting industry. He started Traco Ltd., a manufacturer of masonry materials, and until recently served as chairman of LiteTouch, Inc., a manufacturer and distributor of residential and commercial lighting control systems. He is also currently the owner of DB Finance, a finance company that discounts commercial paper, provides factoring services, and acquires and leases commercial properties. Mr. Buehner served as a member of our Board of Directors until he retired from the Board of Directors following the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on June 18, 2008.

Board of Directors

The Board is elected by and is accountable to the shareholders of the Company. The Board establishes policy and provides strategic direction, oversight, and control of the Company. The Board met five times during 2007 and met three times during 2008. All directors attended at least 75% of the meetings.

Committees of the Board of Directors

As of the date of this Report, the Company did not have separately-designated Audit, Compensation, Governance or Nominating Committees. The Company's full Board acts in these capacities. The Board has determined that the Company does not have at present an audit committee financial expert as defined under Securities and Exchange Commission rules.

As of the date of this Report, there have been no changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires CirTran's officers, directors, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of the Company's common stock to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership

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with the SEC. Officers, directors, and greater-than-ten-percent shareholders are also required by the SEC to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file.

Based solely upon a review of these forms that were furnished to the Company, and based on representations made by certain persons who were subject to this obligation that such filings were not required to be made, the Company believes that all reports that were required to be filed by these individuals and persons under Section 16(a) were filed on time in fiscal year 2008.

Code of Ethics

The Company expects that all of its directors, officers and employees will maintain a high level of integrity in their dealings with and on behalf of the Company and will act in the best interests of the Company. The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics ("Code of Ethics") which provides principles of conduct and ethics for the Company's directors, officers and employees. This Code of Ethics complies with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. This Code of Ethics is available on the Company's website at www.cirtran.com under "Investor Relations--Corporate Governance" and is also available in print to any stockholder who requests a copy by writing to our corporate secretary at 4125 South 6000 West, West Valley City, Utah 84128.

Director Independence

As of the date of this Report, the Company's common stock was traded on the OTC Bulletin Board (the "Bulletin Board"). The Bulletin Board does not impose standards relating to director independence, or provide definitions of independence. The Company presently has no fully independent directors.

Shareholder Communications with Directors

If the Company receives correspondence from a shareholder that is addressed to the Board, we forward it to every director or to the individual director to whom it is addressed. Shareholders who wish to communicate with the directors may do so by sending their correspondence to the director or directors at the Company's headquarters at 4125 South 6000 West, West Valley City, Utah 84128.

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

We are required to provide information regarding the compensation program in place for our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and the three other most highly-compensated executive officers. We have also voluntarily elected to include information concerning additional executive officers. In this Annual Report, we refer to our CEO, CFO, and the other highly-compensated executive officers named herein as our "Named Executive Officers." This section includes information regarding, among other things, the overall objectives of our compensation program and each element of compensation that we provide to these and other executives of the Company. This section should be read in conjunction with the detailed tables and narrative descriptions contained in this Report.

As of the date of this Report, the Company did not have a compensation committee; the Company's Board was responsible for determining the Company's compensation policies.

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Compensation Objectives

The Company's compensation program encompasses several factors to determine the compensation of the Named Executive Officers. The following are the main objectives of the compensation program for the Named Executive Officers:

- o Retain qualified officers
- o Provide overall corporate direction for the officers and also to provide direction that is specific to the officers' respective areas of authority. The level of compensation amongst the officer group, in relation to one another, is also considered in order to maintain a high level of satisfaction within the leadership group. We consider the relationship that the officers maintain to be one of the most important elements of the leadership group.
- o Provide a performance incentive
- o Reward the officers in the following areas:
 - o Achievement of specific goals, budgets, and objectives;
 - o Professional education and development;
 - o Creativity, innovative ideas, and analysis of new programs and projects;
 - o New program implementation;
 - o Results-oriented determination and organization;
 - o Positive and supportive direction for company personnel; and
 - o Community involvement.

As of the date of this Report, there were four principal elements of Named Executive Officer compensation. The Board determines the portion of compensation allocated to each element for each individual Named Executive Officer. The discussions of compensation practices and policies are of historical practices and policies. Our Board is expected to continue these policies and practices, but will reevaluate the practices and policies as it considers advisable.

The primary elements of the compensation program include:

- o Base salary;
- o Performance bonus and commissions;
- o Stock options and stock awards
- o Employee benefits in the form of:
 - o Health and dental insurance;
 - o Life insurance;
 - o Paid parking and auto reimbursement; and
- o Other de minimis benefits.

Base salary

Base salary is intended to provide competitive compensation for job performance and to attract and retain qualified individuals. The base salary level is determined by considering several factors inherent in the market place such as: the size of the company; the prevailing salary levels for the particular office or position; prevailing salary levels in a given geographic locale; and the qualifications and experience of the officer.

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Performance bonus and commissions

Bonuses are in large part based on company performance. An earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization ("EBITDA") formula and sales

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growth are the determining factors used to calculate the performance bonus for the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer. These two officers are also paid a commission based on a percentage that sales revenue increases as compared to the prior year. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer are eligible to receive a bonus equal to a certain percentage of, respectively, the value of an acquisition, and the amount of investment proceeds, that the Company achieves during the preceding year attributable solely to their specific efforts. The Chief Financial Officer receives a performance bonus based on performance, as determined by the Board, in addition to any bonus required under an employment contract. Policy decisions to waive or modify performance goals have not been a significant factor to date.

Stock options and stock awards

Stock ownership is provided to enable Named Executive Officers and directors to participate in the success of the Company. The direct or potential ownership of stock will also provide the incentive to expand the involvement of the Named Executive Officer to include, and therefore be mindful of, the perspective of stockholders of the Company.

Employee benefits

Several of the employee benefits for the Named Executive Officers are selected to provide security for the Named Executive Officers. Most notably, insurance coverage for health, life, and liability are intended to provide a level of protection to that will enable the Named Executive Officers to function without having the distraction of having to manage undue risk. The health insurance also provides access to preventative medical care which will help the officers function at a high energy level, manage job related stress, and contribute to the overall well being, all of which contribute to an enhanced job performance.

Other de minimis benefits

Other de minimis employee benefits such as cell phones, parking, and auto usage reimbursements are directly related to job functions but contain a personal use element which is considered to be a goodwill gesture that contributes to enhanced job performance.

As discussed above, the Board determines the portion of compensation allocated to each element for each individual Named Executive Officer. As a general rule, salary is competitively based, while giving consideration to employee retention, qualifications, performance, and general market conditions. Typically, stock options are based on the current market value of the option and how that will contribute to the overall compensation of the Named Executive Officer. Consideration is also given to the fact that the option has the potential for an appreciated future value. As such, the future value may be the most significant factor of the option, but it is also more difficult to quantify as a benefit to the Named Executive Officer.

Accordingly, in determining the compensation program for the Company, as well as setting the compensation for each Named Executive Officer, the Board attempts to attract the interest of the Named Executive Officer within in the constraints of a compensation package that is fair and equitable to all parties involved.

The following table summarizes all compensation paid to the Named Executive Officers in each of the last two fiscal years.

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Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position (a)	Year (b)	Salary \$ (c)	Bonus \$ (d)	Stock Awards \$ (e)	Option Awards \$ (2) (f)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation \$ (g)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings \$ (h)
Iehab J. Hawatmeh, President and Chief Executive Officer	2007 2008	295,000 295,000	11,338 -	- -	103,531 -	- -	- -
Shaher Hawatmeh, Chief Operating Officer	2007 2008	210,000 210,000	2,268 -	- -	82,825 -	- -	- -
David L. Harmon, Chief Financial Officer (1)	2007 2008	13,462 171,634	2,083 25,000	- -	- -	- -	- -
Trevor Saliba Chief Marketing Officer (1)	2007 2008	87,358 -	5,057 -	- 21,000	40,285 -	- -	- -
Charles Ho, President, CirTran-Asia (1)	2007 2008	- -	289,346 54,757	- -	- -	- -	- -

(1) Mr. Harmon's employment commenced on November 26, 2007, and he resigned December 11, 2008. Mr. Ho's employment commenced on June 15, 2004, and terminated at the three-year conclusion of his employment contract on June 15, 2007. Mr. Ho has continued working with the Company as an independent consultant. Mr. Saliba left the Company in 2007.

(2) The amounts in this column reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 16 to the Company's audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2009. Amounts for Iehab J. Hawatmeh and Shaher Hawatmeh each include amounts related to two separate grants of options, one at the beginning and one at the end of 2007. The former grant was intended to relate to services to be rendered during 2007, and the latter was intended to relate to services to be rendered during 2008.

(3) Amounts for Mr. Iehab Hawatmeh and Shaher Hawatmeh include \$9,000 each for car allowance, and \$11,237 each for payments of medical insurance premiums. The amount for Mr. Saliba includes \$101,462 in commissions, and \$228,000 in severance payments. Amounts paid to other officers for 2008, and all amounts for 2007, were less than \$10,000.

Employment Agreements

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On July 1, 2004, we entered into an employment agreement with our President and CEO, Iehab Hawatmeh, with an effective date of June 26, 2004 for a term of five years, automatic renewal on a year-to-year basis, base salary of \$225,000, bonus of 5% of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, payable quarterly, as well as any other bonus approved by the Board, and health insurance coverage, cell phone, car allowance, life insurance, and director and officer liability insurance. Mr. Hawatmeh's employment could be terminated for

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cause, or upon death or disability; a severance penalty applied in the event of termination without cause, in an amount equal to five full years of the then-current annual base compensation, half upon termination and half one year later, together with a continuation of insurance benefits for a period of five years. On January 1, 2007, an amendment to the employment agreement became effective. The amended agreement is for a term of five years and renews automatically on a year-to-year basis, provides for base salary of \$295,000, plus a quarterly bonus of 5% of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, as well as an annual bonus payable as soon as practicable after completion of the audit of the Company's annual financial statements equal to 0.5% of gross sales for the most recent fiscal prior year which exceed 120% of gross sales for the previous fiscal year, plus an additional bonus of 1% of the net purchase price of any acquisitions that are generated by the executive, and any other bonus approved by the Board. The amended agreement also provides for a grant of options to purchase 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock in accordance with the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan, with terms and an exercise price at the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The amended agreement provides for benefits including health insurance coverage, car allowance, and life insurance.

On July 1, 2004, we also entered into an employment agreement, dated effective June 26, 2004, with Shaher Hawatmeh, to act as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Hawatmeh is the brother of our President and CEO, Iehab Hawatmeh. The original agreement was for a term of three years, renewing automatically on a year-to-year basis, base salary of \$150,000, plus a bonus of 1% of our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, payable quarterly, as well as any other bonus approved by the Board, and provided for health insurance coverage, cell phone, life insurance, and D&O insurance. Employment could be terminated for cause, or upon death or disability. In the event of termination without cause, a severance payment in an amount equal to one years' salary was to be paid. The agreement also contained prohibitions against competition for a period of one year from the date of termination and prohibitions against solicitation of our employees or customers, or inducing anyone to cease doing business with us for a period of two years after termination. On January 1, 2007, an amendment to the employment agreement became effective, providing for a term of five years, automatic renewal on a year-to-year basis, base salary of \$210,000, a quarterly bonus of 2.5% of earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, an annual bonus of 0.1% of gross sales which exceed 120% of gross sales for the previous year, and a bonus of 5% of all gross investments made into the Company that are directly generated and arranged by Mr. Hawatmeh. The amended agreement also provides for a grant of options to purchase 4,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock in accordance with the terms of the Company's Stock Option Plan, with terms and an exercise price at the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. The amended agreement also provides for health insurance coverage, car allowance and life insurance.

On November 26, 2007, we entered into an agreement with David L. Harmon pursuant to which we agreed to pay him a base salary of \$175,000. Mr. Harmon is also entitled to receive a bonus of \$25,000 per year, payable in four equal installments. Under the agreement, Mr. Harmon also was granted options to

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purchase 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock each year, and was given benefits including health insurance coverage and life insurance. In the event of termination without cause, a severance payment equal to one years' salary was payable. Amounts in the table reflect compensation paid to Mr. Harmon since the date his employment commenced. Mr. Harmon resigned on December 11, 2008.

On June 14, 2007, we entered into a severance agreement with Mr. Trevor Saliba, our former Chief Marketing Officer, whereby he was to receive 4,000,000 shares of common stock in the Company, twelve month's salary and health insurance benefits, and an assigned five percent portion of our residual interest in the profits and losses of our partially-owned subsidiary, After Bev Group Inc. In addition, we agreed to settle other various amounts, including those relating to de minimis employee benefits, previously owing to and from Mr. Saliba. See Summary Compensation Table, above.

On June 15, 2004, our subsidiary, CirTran-Asia, entered into an employment agreement with Charles Ho to act as President of CirTran-Asia for a term of three years, which term ended on June 15, 2007. The parties did not renew the agreement, and Mr. Ho continues working for us as an independent consultant on a project-by-project basis. The agreement also included options to purchase common stock of the Company for each additional product that Mr. Ho procured pursuant to the agreement between CirTran - Asia, Inc. and Michael Casey Enterprises, LTD., as provided for in the acquisition agreement. Under the employment agreement, CirTran - Asia, Inc. did not provide benefits to Mr. Ho, and his employment could be terminated for cause, or upon death or disability. When the agreement expired, Mr. Ho was obligated not compete with us for a period of one year from the date of termination. Mr. Ho also agreed not to solicit our employees or customers, or attempt to induce anyone to cease doing business with us for a period of two years after the termination.

Equity Compensation Plans

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

The following table sets forth information about securities that may be issued under the Company's equity compensation plans as of the date of this Proxy Statement.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights (b)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	56,160,000	\$0.014
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	None	None

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Total 56,160,000 \$0.014

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Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes information regarding options and other equity awards exercised and the awards owned by the Named Executive Officers that have vested as of December 31, 2008.

Name (a)	Option Awards				Stock Awards		
	Number of Securities Under Lying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number Of Securities Under Lying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable (c)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (d)	Option Exercise Price (\$) (e)	Option Expiration Date (f)	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#) (h)
Iehab J. Hawatmeh, President and Chief Executive Officer	6,000,000 6,000,000	- -	- -	\$0.013 \$0.012	01-18-12 11-21-12	- -	- -
Shaher Hawatmeh, Chief Operating Officer	4,800,000 4,800,000	- -	- -	\$0.013 \$0.012	01-18-12 11-21-12	- -	- -
David L. Harmon, Chief Financial Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richard Ferrone, Chief Financial Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trevor Saliba, Chief Marketing Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charles Ho, President, CirTran-Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The table below summarizes the compensation paid by the Company to Directors for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

Name (a)	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) (b)	Stock Awards (\$) (c)	Option Awards (\$) (3) (d)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) (e)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$) (f)	All Other Compensation (\$) (4) (g)
Iehab Hawatmeh (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fadi Nora (2)	20,000	-	-	-	-	49,850
Donald L. Buehner (2)	-	-	-	-	-	204,996

(1) Iehab Hawatmeh also served as an executive officer of the Company during 2008. He received compensation for his services as an executive officer, set forth above in the Summary Compensation Table. He did not receive any additional compensation for his services as director of the Company.

(2) Mr. Nora was appointed to the Board on February 1, 2007. Mr. Buehner was appointed to the Board on October 1, 2007. Mr. Buehner retired from the Company's Board of Directors following the Company's Meeting of Shareholders on June 18, 2008.

(3) The amounts in this column reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes, excluding the effect of estimated forfeitures, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). Assumptions used in the calculation of these amounts are included in Note 16 to the Company's audited financial statements included as part of this Annual Report.

(4) Mr. Buehner - Prior to becoming a Director later in 2007, Mr. Buehner purchased our Salt Lake City facility in a sale/leaseback transaction. The amount in column (g) comprises monthly rent on the building paid during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Mr. Nora - Amounts in column (g) paid to Mr. Nora comprise finders fees earned in connection with the sale to other investors of portions of the Company's membership interest in After Bev Group, LLC.

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

The following table sets forth information regarding the ownership of the Company's common stock by each person who, to the knowledge of the Company, is the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock, or who is (i) each person who is currently a director, (ii) each Named Executive Officer, (iii) all current directors and Named Executive Officers as a group as of April 10, 2009.

(1) Title of class	(2) Name of beneficial owner	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership	Percent of class
Common Stock	Iehab J. Hawatmeh (1)	145,060,960	9.7%
	Shaher Hawatmeh (2)	9,600,000	0.6%
	David L. Harmon (3)	3,000,000	0.2%
	Fadi Nora (4)	87,719,360	5.9%
	Donald L. Buehner (5)	3,325,000	0.2%
	All Officers and Directors as a Group (5 persons)	248,705,320	16.7%

(1) Includes options to purchase up to 12,000,000 shares that can be exercised anytime at exercise prices ranging between \$0.012 to \$0.013 per share.

(2) Options to purchase up to 9,600,000 shares that can be exercised anytime at exercise prices ranging between \$0.012 to \$0.013 per share.

(3) An option to purchase up to 3,000,000 shares that can be exercised anytime at an exercise price of \$0.014 per share. Mr. Harmon resigned from the Company on December 11, 2008.

(4) Includes 25,999,500 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Nora's spouse. Also includes options to purchase up to 4,800,000 shares that can be exercised anytime at exercise prices ranging between \$0.012 to \$0.013 per share.

(5) Mr. Buehner retired from the Company in June 2008.

The persons named in the table have sole or shared voting and dispositive power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Beneficial ownership is determined according to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and generally means that person has beneficial ownership of a security if he or she possesses sole or shared voting or investment power over that security. Each director, officer, or 5% or more shareholder, as the case may be, has furnished us information with respect to beneficial ownership. Except as otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owners of the common stock listed above, based on the information

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each of them has given to us, have sole or shared investment and voting power with respect to their shares, except where community property laws may apply.

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ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Play Beverages, LLC

During 2006, Playboy entered into a licensing agreement with PlayBev, then an unrelated Delaware limited liability company, whereby PlayBev agreed to internationally market and distribute a new energy drink carrying the Playboy name and related "Rabbit Head" logo symbol. In May 2007, PlayBev entered into an exclusive agreement with the Company to arrange for the manufacture, marketing and distribution of the energy drinks, other Playboy-licensed beverages, and related merchandise through various distribution channels throughout the world.

In an effort to finance the initial development and marketing of the new drink, the Company and other investors formed AfterBev, a California limited liability company and partially-owned, consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The Company contributed expertise in exchange for an initial 84 percent membership interest in AfterBev. The other initial AfterBev members contributed \$500,000 in exchange for the remaining 16 percent. The Company borrowed an additional \$250,000 from an individual, and AfterBev contributed the total \$750,000 to PlayBev in exchange for a 51 percent interest in PlayBev's cash distributions. The Company recorded this \$750,000 amount as an investment in PlayBev, accounted for under the cost method. PlayBev then remitted these funds to Playboy as part of a guaranteed royalty prepayment. Along with the membership interest granted to the Company, PlayBev agreed to appoint our president and one of our directors to two of PlayBev's three executive management positions. In addition, during 2007, these two affiliates personally purchased membership interests from other PlayBev members which aggregated 11.1 percent. Despite the combined 78.5 percent interest owned by these affiliates and the Company, and the resultant ability to partially influence PlayBev, the operating agreement for PlayBev requires that various major operating and organizational decisions be agreed to by members owning at least 75 percent of the membership interests. The other members of PlayBev are not affiliated with the Company. Accordingly, while PlayBev is a related party, the Company cannot unilaterally control significant operating decisions of PlayBev, and has not accounted for PlayBev's operations as if it was a consolidated subsidiary.

PlayBev has no operations. Therefore, under the terms of the exclusive manufacturing and distribution agreement between PlayBev and CirTran Corporation, the Company was appointed the master manufacturer and distributor of the beverages and other products that PlayBev licensed from Playboy. In so doing, the Company assumed all the risk of collecting amounts owed from customers, and contracting with vendors for manufacturing and marketing activities. In addition, PlayBev is owed a royalty from the Company equal to the Company's gross profits from collected beverage sales, less 20 percent of the Company's related cost of goods sold, and 6 percent of the Company's collected gross sales. The Company incurred \$782,296 and \$93,104 in royalty expenses due to PlayBev during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company also agreed to provide services to PlayBev for initial development, marketing, and promotion of the new beverage. These services are to be billed to PlayBev and recorded as an account receivable from PlayBev. The Company initially agreed to carry up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 as a receivable due from PlayBev in connection with these billed services. On March 19, 2008 the Company

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agreed to increase the maximum amount it would carry as a receivable due from PlayBev, in connection with these billed services, from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. As of March 19, 2008 the Company also began charging interest on the outstanding amounts owing at a rate of 7 percent per annum. PlayBev has agreed to repay the receivable and accrued interest out of the royalties due PlayBev. The Company has billed PlayBev for marketing and development services totaling \$5,044,741 and \$1,532,071 for the years ending December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, which have been included in revenues for our marketing and media segment. As of December 31, 2008, the interest accrued on the balance owing from PlayBev totaled \$217,431. The net amount due the Company from PlayBev for marketing and development services, after netting the royalty owed to PlayBev, totaled \$4,718,843 at December 31, 2008.

On August 23, 2008, PlayBev's members agreed to amend its operating agreement to change the required membership vote on major managerial and organizational decisions from 75 percent to 95 percent. Additionally, an unrelated executive manager of PlayBev resigned, leaving the remaining two executive management positions occupied by the Company president and one of the Company's directors. In addition, during 2008, the two affiliates personally purchased membership interests from PlayBev directly and from other Playbev members an additional 11.22 percent which aggregated 22.35 percent. Despite the combined 73.35 percent interest owned by these affiliates and the Company, and the resultant ability to partially influence PlayBev, the operating agreement for PlayBev was amended on August 23, 2008 which requires that various major operating and organizational decisions be agreed to by members owning at least 95 percent of the membership interests. The other members of PlayBev are not affiliated with the Company. Accordingly, while PlayBev is a related party, the Company cannot unilaterally control significant operating decisions of PlayBev, and has not accounted for PlayBev's operations as if it was a consolidated subsidiary.

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AfterBev Group, LLC

In an effort to finance the initial development and marketing of the new drink, in 2007 the Company with other investors formed AfterBev, a partially-owned, consolidated subsidiary of the Company. The Company contributed its expertise in exchange for a membership interest in AfterBev. Following AfterBev's organization the Company entered into consulting agreements with two individuals, one of whom was a Company director. The agreements provided that the Company assign to each individual approximately one-third of the Company's share in future AfterBev cash distributions, in exchange for their assistance in the initial AfterBev organization and planning, along with their continued assistance in subsequent beverage development and distribution activities. The agreements also provided that as the Company sold a portion of its membership interest in AfterBev, the individuals would each be owed their proportional assigned share distributions in the proceeds of such a sale. The actual payment of the distributions depended on what the Company did with the sale proceeds. If the Company used the proceeds to help finance beverage development and marketing activities, the payment of distributions would be deferred, pending collections from customers once beverage product sales eventually commenced. Otherwise, the proportional assigned share distributions would be due to the two individuals.

Throughout the balance of 2007, as energy drink development and marketing activities progressed, the Company raised additional funds by selling portions of its membership interest in AfterBev to other investors, some of whom were Company stockholders. In some cases, the Company sold a portion of its membership interest, including voting rights. In other cases, the Company sold merely a portion of its share of future AfterBev profits and losses. By the end of 2007, after taking into account the two interests it had assigned, the

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Company had retained a net 14 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses, but had retained 52 percent of all voting rights in AfterBev. The Company recorded the receipt of these net funds as increases to its existing minority interest in AfterBev, and the rest as amounts owing as distributable proceeds payable to the two individuals with assigned interests of the Company's original share of AfterBev. At the end of 2007, the Company agreed to convert the amount owing to one of the individuals into a promissory note. In exchange, the individual agreed to relinquish his approximately one-third portion of the Company's remaining share of AfterBev's profits and losses. Instead, the individual received a membership interest in AfterBev. In January 2008, the other assignee, who is one of the Company's directors, similarly agreed to relinquish the distributable proceeds owed to him, in exchange for an interest in AfterBev's profits and losses. Accordingly, he was granted a 24 percent interest in AfterBev's profits and losses in exchange for foregoing \$863,973 in amounts due to him. Of this 24 percent, through the end of December 31, 2008, the director had sold or transferred 23 percent to unrelated investors and had retained the remaining 1 percent interest in AfterBev's profit and losses. In turn, the director loaned \$834,393 to the Company in the form of unsecured advances. Of these proceeds, \$600,000 was used to purchase interest in Playbev directly which resulted in a reduction of \$600,000 of amounts owed by Playbev to the Company. As of December 31, 2008 the Company still owed the director \$201,229 in the form of unsecured advance.

Global Marketing Alliance

We entered into an agreement with Global Marketing Alliance ("GMA"), a Utah limited liability company and certain of its affiliates, and hired GMA's owner as the Vice President of our subsidiary, CirTran Online Corp. ("CTO"). Under the terms of the agreement, we outsource to GMA the online marketing and sales activities associated with our CTO products. In return, we provide bookkeeping and management consulting services to GMA, and pay GMA a fee equal to five percent of CTO's net sales. In addition, GMA assigned to us all of its web-hosting and training contracts effective as of January 1, 2007, along with the revenue earned thereon, and we also assumed the related contractual performance obligations.

Other transactions involving Officers, Directors, and Stockholders

Don L. Buehner was appointed to our Board of Directors as of October 1, 2007. For services to be rendered in 2008, we granted Mr. Buehner an option during 2007 to purchase 2,400,000 shares of our common stock. Prior to his appointment as a director, Mr. Buehner bought the building housing our principal executive offices in Salt Lake City in a sale/leaseback transaction. The term of the lease is for 10 years, with an option to extend the lease for up to three additional five-year terms. We pay Mr. Buehner a monthly lease payment of \$17,083, which is subject to annual adjustments in relation to the Consumer Price Index. Lease payments during 2008 and 2007 to Mr. Buehner totaled \$205,000 and \$136,664, respectively.. We believe that the amount charged and payable to Mr. Buehner under the lease is reasonable and in line with local market conditions. As discussed above, Mr. Buehner retired from the Board on June 18, 2008.

In February 2007, we appointed Fadi Nora to our Board of Directors. Prior to his appointment with us, Mr. Nora was also an investor in the Company (see the discussion below related to ANAHOP). For services rendered in 2007 and to be rendered in 2008, we granted Mr. Nora options during 2007 to purchase a total of 4,800,000 shares of common stock. In addition, Mr. Nora is entitled to a quarterly bonus equal to 0.5 percent of any gross sales earned by us directly through his efforts. Mr. Nora also is entitled to a bonus equal to five percent

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of the amount of any investment proceeds received by us that are directly generated and arranged by him if the following conditions are satisfied: (i) his sole involvement in the process of obtaining the investment proceeds is our introduction to the potential investor, but that he does not participate in the recommendation, structuring, negotiation, documentation, or selling of the investment, (ii) neither we nor the investor are otherwise obligated to pay any commissions, finders fees, or similar compensation to any agent, broker, dealer, underwriter, or finder in connection with the investment, and (iii) the Board in its sole discretion determines that the investment qualifies for this bonus, and that the bonus may be paid with respect to the investment. During 2007, Mr. Nora received \$345,750 in compensation associated with sales of portions of our interest in AfterBev.

In May 2007, we also entered into a consulting agreement with Mr. Nora, whereby we assigned to him approximately one-third of our share in future AfterBev cash distributions. In return, Mr. Nora assisted in the initial AfterBev organization and planning, and continued to assist in subsequent beverage development and distribution activities. The agreement also provided that as we sold a portion of our membership interest in AfterBev, Mr. Nora would be owed his proportional assigned share distribution in the proceeds of such a sale. Distributable proceeds due to Mr. Nora totaled \$1,192,290 during 2007, of which \$445,000 was paid leaving \$747,290 owing at December 31, 2007. Prior to his appointment with us, Mr. Nora was also an investor in the Company.

In May 2007, we issued a 10 percent promissory note to a family member of our president in exchange for \$300,000. The note is due on demand after one year. In May 2008 the interest on the promissory note increased to 12 percent per the note agreement. In addition to interest we repaid principal of \$8,444 and \$61,109 during the twelve months ending December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

In March 2008, we issued a 12 percent promissory note in the amount of \$105,000 to a family member of our president in exchange for \$100,000 in cash. The note is due on 12/31/09. During 2008, in addition to interest we repaid principal of \$58,196.

During 2007, our president advanced us \$30,000; this obligation was repaid prior to December 31, 2007. During the year ended December 31 2008 our president advanced the Company \$778,600. Of that amount, \$600,000 of that loan was used to purchase interest in Playbev directly which resulted in a reduction of \$600,000 of amounts owed by Playbev to the Company. As of December 31, 2008 the Company still owed our president \$146,100 in the form of unsecured advance

Transactions involving ANAHOP, Inc.

In May 2006, we closed a private placement of shares of the Company's common stock and warrants (the "May Private Offering"). Pursuant to a securities purchase agreement we issued 14,285,715 shares of common stock (the "May Shares") to ANAHOP, Inc. ("ANAHOP"), a California company partially owned by Fadi Nora. The consideration paid for the May Shares was \$1,000,000. In addition to the Shares, the Company issued warrants (the "Warrants") to designees of ANAHOP to purchase up to an additional 36,000,000 shares of common stock. Of this amount, Mr. Nora was designated to receive Warrants to purchase 10,000,000 shares of common stock.

In June 2006, the Company closed a second private placement of shares of its common stock and warrants (the "June Private Offering"). Pursuant to a securities purchase agreement (the "Agreement"), the Company agreed to issue up to 28,571,428 shares of common stock (the "June Shares") to ANAHOP. The total consideration to be paid for the June Shares will be \$2,000,000 if all tranches of the sale close.

Pursuant to the Agreement, ANAHOP agreed to pay \$500,000 (the "First Tranche Payment"). Upon the receipt of the First Tranche Payment, the Company agreed to issue a certificate or certificates to the Purchaser representing 7,142,857 of the June Shares.

The remaining \$1,500,000 is to be paid by ANAHOP as follows:

- (i) No later than thirty calendar days following the date on which any class of the Company's capital stock is first listed for trading on either the Nasdaq Small Cap Market, the Nasdaq Capital Market, the American Stock Exchange, or the New York Stock Exchange, ANAHOP agreed to pay an additional \$500,000 to the Company; and
- (ii) No later than sixty calendar days following the date on which any class of the Company's capital stock is first listed for trading on either the Nasdaq Small Cap Market, the Nasdaq Capital Market, the American Stock Exchange, or the New York Stock Exchange, ANAHOP agreed to pay an additional \$1,000,000 to the Company. (The payments of \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 are referred to collectively as the "Second Tranche Payment.")

Upon receipt by the Company of the Second Tranche Payment, the Company agreed to issue a certificate or certificates to ANAHOP representing the remaining 21,428,571 June Shares.

Additionally, once the Company has received the Second Tranche Payment, the Company agreed to issue warrants to designees of ANAHOP to purchase up to an additional 63,000,000 shares.

On April 11, 2008, Mr. Nora disassociated himself from the other principals of ANAHOP, and as part of the asset settlement, relinquished ownership of 12,857,144 shares of CirTran Corporation common stock and all of the warrants previously assigned to him.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Audit Fees for Fiscal 2008 and 2007

The aggregate fees billed to the Company by Hansen Barnett & Maxwell, P.C., the Company's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Auditor, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2008, are as follows:

	2008	2007
	-----	-----
Audit Fees (1)	\$112,988	\$105,123
Audit-Related Fees	-	-
Tax Fees (2)	\$17,228	\$10,322
All Other Fees	-	-

- (1) Audit Fees consist of the audit of our annual financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for its 2007 and 2008 fiscal years and Annual Report to Shareholders, review of interim financial statements and services that are normally provided by the independent auditors in connection with statutory

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and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

- (2) Tax Fees consist of fees for tax consultation and tax compliance services.

The Board of Directors, acting in the absence of a designated Audit Committee, has considered whether the provision of non-audit services is compatible with maintaining the independence of Hansen Barnett & Maxwell, P.C., and has concluded that the provision of such services is compatible with maintaining the independence of the Company's auditors.

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ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Copies of the following documents are included as exhibits to this report pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit No.	Document
3.1	Articles of Incorporation (previously filed as Exhibit No. 2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on July 17, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Bylaws (previously filed as Exhibit No. 3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on July 17, 2000, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1	Securities Purchase Agreement between CirTran Corporation and Highgate House Funds, Ltd., dated as of May 26, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 3, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2	Form of 5 percent Convertible Debenture, due December 31, 2007, issued by CirTran Corporation (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 3, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3	Investor Registration Rights Agreement between CirTran Corporation and Highgate House Funds, Ltd., dated as of May 26, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 3, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4	Security Agreement between CirTran Corporation and Highgate House Funds, Ltd., dated as of May 26, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 3, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5	Escrow Agreement between CirTran Corporation, Highgate House Funds, Ltd., and David Gonzalez dated as of May 26, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the Commission on June 3, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6	Settlement Agreement and Mutual Release between CirTran Corporation and Howard Salamon d/b/a/ Salamon Brothers, dated as of February 10, 2006

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- 10.7 Settlement Agreement by and among Sunborne XII, LLC, CirTran Corporation, and others named therein, dated as of January 26, 2006
- 10.8 Employment Agreement with Richard Ferrone (previously filed as an exhibit to a Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 15, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.9 Marketing and Distribution Agree between CirTran Corporation and Harrington Business Development, Inc., dated as of October 24, 2005 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on May 19, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.10 Amendment to Marketing and Distribution Agree between CirTran Corporation and Harrington Business Development, Inc., dated as of March 31, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB filed with the Commission on May 19, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.11 Amendment No. 1 to Investor Registration Rights Agreement, between CirTran Corporation and Highgate House Funds, Ltd., dated as of June 15, 2006.
- 10.12 Amendment No. 1 to Investor Registration Rights Agreement, between CirTran Corporation and Cornell Capital Partners, LP, dated as of June 15, 2006.
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- 10.13 Assignment and Exclusive Services Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2006, by and among Diverse Talent Group, Inc., Christopher Nassif, and Diverse Media Group Corp. (a wholly owned subsidiary of CirTran Corporation).
- 10.14 Employment Agreement between Christopher Nassif and Diverse Media Group Corp., dated as of April 1, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 2, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.15 Loan Agreement dated as of May 24, 2006, by and among Diverse Talent Group, Inc., Christopher Nassif, and Diverse Media Group Corp (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 2, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.16 Promissory Note, dated May 24, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 2, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.17 Security Agreement, dated as of May 24, 2006, by and between Diverse Talent Group, Inc., and Diverse Media Group Corp. (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 2, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).

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- 10.18 Fraudulent Transaction Guarantee, dated as of May 24, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 2, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.19 Securities Purchase Agreement between CirTran Corporation and ANAHOP, Inc., dated as of May 24, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.20 Warrant for 10,000,000 shares of CirTran Common Stock, exercisable at \$0.15, issued to Albert Hagar (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.21 Warrant for 5,000,000 shares of CirTran Common Stock, exercisable at \$0.15, issued to Fadi Nora (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.22 Warrant for 5,000,000 shares of CirTran Common Stock, exercisable at \$0.25, issued to Fadi Nora (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.23 Warrant for 10,000,000 shares of CirTran Common Stock, exercisable at \$0.50, issued to Albert Hagar (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on May 30, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.24 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 6, 2006, by and between Advanced Beauty Solutions, LLC, and CirTran Corporation (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on June 13, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.25 Securities Purchase Agreement between CirTran Corporation and ANAHOP, Inc., dated as of June 30, 2006 (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 6, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.26 Warrant for 20,000,000 shares of CirTran Common Stock, exercisable at \$0.15, issued to Albert Hagar (previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 6, 2006, and incorporated here in by reference).
- 10.27 Warrant for 10,000,000 shares of CirTran Com