

R F INDUSTRIES LTD

Form 10KSB

February 13, 2006

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

FORM 10-KSB

Annual Report Under Section 13 or 15(d) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005

Commission File Number 0-13301

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada (State of Incorporation)	88-0168936 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
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7610 Miramar Road, Bldg. 6000, San Diego, California 92126-4202

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(858) 549-6340 FAX (858) 549-6345

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.01 par value.

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes x No o

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

Yes No

The issuer's revenues for the year ended October 31, 2005 were \$13,151,000.

The approximate aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of October 31, 2005, based on the closing price of \$4.94 for the Common Stock of the Company, as reported on October 31, 2005, was \$12,923,000. As of October 31, 2005, the registrant had 3,082,521 outstanding shares of common stock, \$.01 par value.

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

Certain exhibits previously filed with the registrant's prior Forms 10-KSB and Forms 10-QSB are incorporated by reference into Item 13 of this Form 10-KSB.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format: Yes No

This Form 10-KSB consists of a total of 59 pages. The Index to Exhibits can be found on page 32.

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Forward-Looking Statements:

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB, and other oral and written statements made by the Company from time to time are “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including those that discuss strategies, goals, outlook or other non-historical matters, or projected revenues, income, returns or other financial measures. In some cases forward-looking statements can be identified by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “except,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “potential” or “continue,” the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in such statements. Among the most important of these risks and uncertainties are the ability of the Company to continue to source its raw materials and products from its suppliers and manufacturers, and the market demand for its products, which market demand is dependent to a large part on the state of the telecommunications industry.

Important factors which may cause actual results to differ materially from the forward looking statements are described in the Section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Form 10-KSB, and other risks identified from time to time in the Company’s filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and other communications. The Company assumes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in factors or assumptions affecting such forward-looking statements.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General:

RF Industries, Ltd. (hereinafter the “Company”) is a provider of interconnect products and systems for radio frequency (RF) communications products and wireless digital transmission systems. For internal operational purposes, and for marketing purposes, the Company currently classifies its operations into the following five related divisions: (i) The RF Connector and Cable Assembly Division designs, manufactures and distributes coaxial connectors and cable assemblies that are integrated with coaxial connectors; (ii) the Aviel Electronics Division designs, manufactures and distributes custom RF connectors primarily for aerospace and military customers, (iii) Worswick Division distributes and sells coaxial and other connectors and cable assemblies primarily for local multi-media and communications customers; (iv) the Bioconnect Division manufactures and distributes cabling and interconnect products to the medical monitoring market; and (v) the Neulink Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and sales of radio links for receiving and transmitting control signals for remote operation and monitoring of equipment, personnel and monitoring services.

The Company’s principal executive office is located at 7610 Miramar Road, Building #6000, San Diego, California. The Company was incorporated in the State of Nevada on November 1, 1979, completed its initial public offering in March 1984 under the name Celltronics, Inc. and changed its name to RF Industries, Ltd. in November 1990. Unless the context requires otherwise, references to the “Company” in this report include RF Industries, Ltd. and its divisions.

The Company maintains an Internet website at <http://www.rfindustries.com>. The Company’s annual reports on Form 10-KSB, quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and other information related to the Company, are available, free of charge, on our website as soon as we electronically file those documents with, or otherwise furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company’s Internet website and the information contained therein, or connected thereto, is not and is not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

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Operating Divisions

Connector and Cable Division The Connector and Cable Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and distribution of coaxial connector solutions for companies that design, build, operate, maintain and use wireless voice, data, messaging, and location tracking systems. Coaxial connector products consist primarily of connectors which, when attached to a coaxial cable, facilitate the transmission of analog and digital signals in various frequencies. Although most of the connectors are designed to fit standard products, the Company also sells custom connectors specifically designed and manufactured to suit its customers' requirements such as the Wi-Fi and broadband wireless markets. The Company's RF connectors are used in thousands of different devices, products and types of equipment. While the models and types of devices, products and equipment may change from year to year, the demand for the types of connectors used in such products and offered by the Company does not fluctuate with the changes in the end product incorporating the connectors. In addition, since the Company's standard connectors can be used in a number of different products and devices, the discontinuation of one product does not make the Company's connectors obsolete. Accordingly, most connectors carried by the Company can be marketed for a number of years and are only gradually phased out. Furthermore, because the Company's connector products are not dependent on any line of products or any market segment, the Company's overall sales of connectors do not fluctuate materially when there are changes to any product line or market segment. Sales of the Company's connector products are more dependent upon the overall economy and on the Company's ability to market its products. However, the Company's sales of connectors and cable assemblies have increased in the past three years as the overall market demand for wireless products that use the Company's connectors has increased. The Company believes that the continuing growth in new wireless products as well as its increased sales in the military/aerospace markets will result in an overall increase in the demand for the radio frequency connectors and cable assemblies that the Company distributes.

Third party foreign manufacturers located in Asia manufacture the Company's RF connectors for the Company. The Company has been designing, producing and selling coaxial connectors since 1987, and the Connector and Cable Division therefore represents the Company's oldest and most established division. The Connector and Cable Division has, during all of the recent fiscal years, generated the majority of the Company's revenues.

Cable assembly products consist of various types of coaxial cables that are attached to connectors (usually the Company's connectors) for use in a variety of communications applications. Cable assemblies are manufactured at the Company's California facilities and are sold through distributors or directly to major OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) accounts. Cable assemblies consist of both standard cable assemblies and assemblies that are custom manufactured for the Company's clients. The Company offers a line of cable assemblies with over 100,000 cable products. The Company launched its cable assembly operations in 2000, and cable assembly products constituted the second largest generator of revenues for the Company during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

Aviel Electronics Division The Company acquired the business and all of the assets of Aviel Electronics in August 2004. Aviel has a 48 year history of serving the microwave transmission industries, and is an approved vendor to leading aerospace, electronics, OEM's and government agencies in the United States and abroad. Aviel complements the Company's Connector and Cable Division's capabilities by providing additional custom design capabilities, expanding the Company's products in the military and commercial aerospace markets, and expanded the Company's client base.

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Worswick Division In September 2005, the Company acquired the assets of Worswick Industries, Inc., a privately held 20 year old California company based in San Diego, that sells coaxial connector solutions and also manufactures RF cable assemblies for individuals and companies that design, build, operate, and maintain personal and private multi-media, wireless voice, data and messaging systems. Another complimentary operation to Connector and Cable Division it contributed very nominal revenues during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

Bioconnect Division The Bioconnect Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and sale of cables and interconnects for medical monitoring applications, such as disposable ECG cables, infant apnea monitors in hospitals, patient leads, snap leads and connecting wires. The Company acquired the Bioconnect division in December 2000.

RF Neulink Division The RF Neulink Division designs and manufactures, through outside contractors, wireless data products commonly known as RF data links and wireless modems. These radio modems and receivers provide high-speed wireless connections over longer distances where wire connections may not be desirable or feasible. In addition to selling its own radio modem, RF Neulink also distributes antennas, transceivers and related products of other manufacturers. The RF Neulink Division also offers complete turnkey packages for numerous remote data transmission applications. The Company established the RF Neulink Division in 1984.

Product Description:

The Company produces a broad range of interconnect products and assemblies. The products that are offered and sold by the Company's various divisions consist of the following:

Connector and Cable Products:

The Company's Connector and Cable Division designs and distributes coaxial connectors for the numerous products, devices and instruments. Coaxial connectors have applications in commercial, industrial, automotive, scientific and military markets. The types of connectors offered by the RF Connector Division include 2.4mm and 3.5mm, 7-16 DIN, BNC, MCX, MHV, Mini-UHF, MMCX, N, SMA, SMB, TNC, QMA and UHF. These connectors are offered in several configurations for both plugs and jacks. There are hundreds of applications for these connectors, some of which include digital applications, cellular and PCS telephones, Wi-Fi and broadband wireless applications, cellular and PCS infrastructure, GPS (Global Positioning Systems), mobile radio products, aircraft, video surveillance systems, cable assemblies and test equipment. Users of the Company's connectors include telecommunications companies, circuit board manufacturers, OEM, consumer electronics manufacturers, audio and video product manufacturers and installers, and satellite companies. The Connector Division markets approximately 1,500 types of connectors, which range in price from \$0.40 to \$125.00 per unit.

The Connector and Cable Division also designs and sells a variety of connector tools and hand tools that are assembled into kits used by lab and field technicians, R&D technicians and engineers. The Company also designs and now offers some of its own tools, which differ from those offered elsewhere in the market. These tools are manufactured for the Company by outside contractors. Tool products are carried as an accommodation to the Company's customers and have not materially contributed to the Company's revenues.

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The Cable Assembly component of the Connector and Cable Division markets and manufactures cable assemblies in a variety of sizes and combinations of RF coaxial connectors and coax cabling. Cabling is purchased from a variety of major unaffiliated suppliers and is assembled with the Company's connectors as complete cable assemblies. Coaxial cable assemblies have thousands of applications including local area networks, wide area networks, Internet systems, PCS/cellular systems, TV/dish network systems, test equipment, military/aerospace (mil-standard and COTS (Commercial Off The Shelf)) and entertainment systems. Most cable assemblies are manufactured to the purchaser's specifications.

Aviel Electronics Products:

The Aviel Electronics Division designs, manufactures and sells specialized connectors. Standard configuration and custom connectors include connectors ranging from subminiature to type "L" to Nan-Hex, SMA, SMB, SMC, TNC, BNC, SC and NL. Aviel also specializes in the design and manufacture of non-standard configurations required for specific applications, hard to locate and discontinued connectors for commercial, aerospace, military and other unique applications.

Worswick Products:

Worswick sells coaxial connectors and cable assemblies for numerous multi-media products, devices and instruments in the local San Diego area. Worswick also produces and markets cable assemblies in a variety of sizes and combinations of RF coaxial connectors and coax cabling. Cabling is purchased from a variety of major unaffiliated suppliers and is assembled with the Company's connectors or third party connectors as complete cable assemblies. Coaxial cable assemblies have thousands of applications including local area networks, wide area networks, Internet systems, PCS/cellular systems, TV/dish network systems, test equipment, military/aerospace (mil-standard and COTS (Commercial Off The Shelf)) and entertainment systems. Most cable assemblies are manufactured to the purchaser's specifications.

Bioconnect Products:

The Bioconnect group designs, manufactures and sells specialized electrical cabling and interconnect products used in the medical monitoring market. These products consist primarily of patient monitoring cables, ECG cables, snap leads, and molded safety leads for neonatal monitoring electrodes. The products, which are used in hospitals, clinics, doctor offices, ambulances and at home are replaced frequently in order to ensure maximum performance.

RF Neulink Products:

The wireless data products available from the RF Neulink Division come in a variety of configurations to satisfy the requirements of the various vertical markets. Transmitter and receiver modules come in a wide range of power output and frequency ranges and are used to convey data or voice from point to point. Additionally, dumb or smart programmable modems are available in a wide range of speeds and frequency/price ranges. Accessory modules have been developed for remotely controlling and monitoring electrical devices.

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The products sold by the RF Neulink Division include both its own products and products of other manufacturers that are distributed by the Neulink Division. The products offered by the Neulink Division include:

- . RF9600 UHF and VHF wireless modems.
- . DAC9600'S incorporating RF9600's with Digital, Analogue, and Relay I/O modules
- . NL6000 UHF and VHF wireless moderns
- . NL900 and NL2400 Spread Spectrum point to point wireless modems
- . Ornnex Control Systems 900mhz Spread-Spectrum wireless modems and I/O modules
- . Teledesign high-speed wireless modems in VHF, UHF and 900 MHz frequencies
- . BlueWave, Maxrad, and Antenex antennas
- . Custom Design and Engineering services

Current applications in use worldwide for Neulink products are various and include seismic and volcanic monitoring, industrial remote censoring/control in oil fields, pipelines and warehousing, lottery remote terminals, various military applications, remote camera control and tracking, perimeter and security system control/monitoring, water and waste management, inventory control, HVAC remote control and monitoring, biomedical hazardous material monitoring, fish farming automation of food dispensing, water aeration and monitoring, remote emergency generator startup and monitoring, police usage for mobile warrant database access

In 2004 fiscal year, the Neulink Division introduced a new radio modem that it developed. The new NL6000 radio modem was repositioned within the marketplace to compete against a more upscale market segment and was designed to meet the FCC's new mandatory requirement to provide narrow-band channels that became effective in January 2004. This product is a high-speed narrow band compliant radio modem that operates on a 12.5 KHz channel at a 12 Kbps data transfer rate. In 2005, Neulink was chosen to develop a different version of the NL6000 for the Stanford Research Institute and the U.S. Marine Corps and is currently completing the non-recurring engineering for this product and has an initial purchase order for 300 units for delivery in fiscal year 2006.

Foreign Sales:

Direct export sales by the Company to customers in South America, Canada, Mexico, Europe, Australia, the Middle East, and Asia accounted for approximately 10% of Company sales for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005. The majority of the export sales during these periods were to Canada and Mexico. The Company is attempting to expand its foreign distribution efforts under its "RFI" logo, and is attempting to obtain additional foreign private label customers.

The Company does not own, or directly operate any manufacturing operations or sales offices in foreign countries.

Distribution, Marketing and Customers:

Sales methods vary greatly between its divisions.

The Connector and Cable Assembly Divisions currently sell their products primarily through warehousing distributors and OEM customers who utilize coaxial connectors and cable assemblies in the manufacture of their products. Since there are many OEMs who are not served by any of the Company's distributors, the Company's goal is to increase the number of OEMs that purchase connectors directly from the Company.

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The Aviel Division will continue to sell products to its customer base with the addition of customers referred through the Connector and Cable Division. The Aviel and Connector divisions sell to similar customer market segments and combine marketing efforts where economically advantageous.

The Worswick Division operates from a single location in San Diego and sells primarily to walk-in or local multi-media (video, voice, gaming, etc.) and communications systems customers. A proactive marketing plan is currently in development to enhance and expand the current customer base.

The Bioconnect group markets its products to the medical market through hospital dealers and distributors. The Bioconnect Division also sells its products to OEMs who incorporate the leads and cables into their product offerings.

The Neulink Division sells its products directly or through manufacturers representatives, system integrators and OEM's. System integrators and OEMs integrate and/or mate Company's products with their hardware and software to produce turnkey wireless systems. These systems are then either sold or leased to other companies, including utility companies, financial institutions, petrochemical companies, government agencies, and irrigation/water management companies.

Manufacturing:

The Company contracts with outside third parties for the manufacture of all its coaxial connectors, and Neulink products. However, virtually all of RF cable assemblies sold by the Company during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 were manufactured by the Company at its facilities in California. The Connector and Cable Division has its manufacturing performed at numerous International Standards Organization (ISO) approved factories with plants in Japan, Korea, the United States and Taiwan. The Company is not dependent on any one or only a few manufacturers for its coaxial connectors and cable assemblies. The Company does have purchase agreements with manufacturers for its connectors, cable and Neulink products. RF Industries has in-house design engineers who create the engineering drawings for fabrication and assembly of connectors and cable assemblies. Accordingly, the manufacturers are not primarily responsible for design work related to the manufacture of the connectors and cable assemblies. However, the third party manufacturers of the Neulink products are solely responsible for design work related to the manufacture of the Neulink Division's products. Neulink's products are manufactured by numerous manufacturers in the United States, and the Company is not dependent on one or a few manufacturers for its Neulink products.

The Bioconnect Division has designed and manufactured its own products for over 20 years (including as an unaffiliated company before being acquired by the Company in 2000). The manufacturing process for the Bioconnect medical cables includes all aspects of the product, from the design to mold design, mold fabrication, assembly and testing. The Bioconnect product line produces its medical interconnect products in both high volume manufacturing and for custom or low volume uses.

The Aviel Electronics Division manufactures all its connectors at its Las Vegas, Nevada manufacturing facility. The Aviel Electronics Division has designed and manufactured its own products for 47 years (including as an unaffiliated company before being acquired by the Company in August 2005). The manufacturing process for the Aviel connectors includes all aspects of the product from design, tooling, fabrication, assembly and testing. The Aviel Electronics product line produces its connector products for low volume custom manufacturing uses, for the military, aerospace and other unique applications.

The Worswick Division designs and produces low to medium volume connector and cable assemblies for local and niche customers, as well as a few medium and large market customers.

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There are certain risks associated with the Company's dependence on third party manufacturers for some of its products, including reduced control over delivery schedules, quality assurance, manufacturing costs, and the potential lack of adequate capacity during periods of excess demand and increases in prices. See "Risk Factors."

Raw Materials:

Connector materials are typically made of commodity metals and include small applications of precious materials, including silver and gold. The RF Connector and Cable Division purchases most of its connector products from contract manufacturers located in Asia and the United States. The Company believes that the raw materials used in its products are readily available and that the Company is not currently dependent on any supplier for its raw materials. The Company does not currently have any long-term purchase or supply agreements with its connector or Neulink product suppliers. The RF Connector and Cable assembly division obtains coaxial connectors from RF Connector. The Company believes there are numerous domestic and international suppliers of coaxial connectors. Nevertheless, should the Company experience a material delay in obtaining raw materials and component parts from its existing suppliers, until alternate arrangements are made, the Company's ability to meet its customer's needs may be adversely affected.

Neulink purchases its electronic products from various U.S. suppliers, and all Neulink wireless modem transceivers are built in the United States. The Company believes electronic components used in these products are readily available from a number of domestic suppliers and from other foreign suppliers.

Aviel connector materials are typically made of commodity metals and include some application of precious materials, including silver and gold. The Aviel Electronic Division purchases almost all of its connector products from vendors in Asia and the United States. The Company believes the connector materials used in the manufacturing of its connector products are readily available from a number of foreign and domestic suppliers.

Worswick connectors and cable are typically acquired from the Connector and Cable Division or purchased from other high quality manufacturers and distributors.

Bioconnect cable assembly materials are typically made of commodity materials such as plastics, rubber, resins and wire. The Company believes materials and components used in these products are readily available from a number of domestic suppliers and from other foreign suppliers.

Personnel:

As of December 31, 2005, the Company employed 88 full-time employees, of whom 17 were in administration, sales and management, 68 were in manufacturing and assembly, and 3 were engineers engaged in design, research and development. The Company also occasionally hires part-time employees. The Company believes that it has a good relationship with its employees and, at this time, no employees are represented by a union.

Research and Development:

The Company has spent approximately \$45,000 and \$40,000 on research and development in the fiscal years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. A significant portion of research and development expenses during the past two years were spent on the development of the Neulink Division's NL6000 radio modem. Since the development of the NL6000 has now been completed, research and development expenses decreased significantly. Research and development activities of the Company consist of activities intended to produce new products not marketed by others that can be marketed to the industry in general.

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In addition to research and development activities, the Company also spent approximately \$1,000,000 during the past two fiscal years on engineering. Engineering activities consist of the design and development of new products for specific customers, the design and engineering of new products and the redesign of existing products to keep up with changes in the industry and products offered by the Company's competitors. Engineering work often is carried out in collaboration with the Company's customers.

The increase in business in the military/aerospace sector has encouraged the Company to pursue the development of an ISO 9000 system thereby improving its' competitive edge.

Patents, Trademarks and Licenses:

The Company does not own any patents on any of its products, nor has it registered any product trademarks. Because of the Company carries thousands of separate types of connectors and other products, most of which are available to the Company's customers from other sources, the Company does not believe that its business or competitive position is dependent on patent protection.

Warranties and Terms:

The Company warrants its products to be free from defects in material and workmanship for varying warranty periods, depending upon the product. Products are generally warranted to the dealer for one year, with the dealer responsible for any additional warranty it may make. Certain Neulink products are sold directly to end-users and are warranted to those purchasers. The RF Connector products are warranted for the useful life of the connectors. Although the Company has not experienced any significant warranty claims to date, there can be no assurance that it will not be subjected to such claims in the future.

The Company usually sells to customers on 30-day terms pursuant to invoices and does not generally grant extended payment terms. Sales to most foreign customers are made on cash terms at time of shipment. Customers may delay, cancel, reduce, or return products after shipment subject to a restocking charge.

Competition:

Management estimates that the Connector and Cable Division has over 50 competitors in the approximately \$1.4 billion annual RF connector market. Management believes no one competitor has over 15% of the total market, while the three leaders hold no more than 35% of the total market. Many of the competitors of the RF Connector and Cable Division have significantly greater financial resources and broader product lines. RF Connector competes on the basis of product quality, product availability, price, service, delivery time and value-added support to its distributors and OEM customers. Since the Company's strategy is to provide a broad selection of products in the areas in which it competes and to have a ready supply of those products available at all times, the Company normally has a significant amount of inventory of its connector products. The Bioconnect group competes with numerous other companies in all areas of its operations, including the manufacture of OEM custom products and medical cable products. Most of the competitors of Bioconnect are larger and have significantly greater financial resources than Bioconnect.

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There are numerous small privately held manufacturers and marketers of connectors, but Aviel Electronics has specialized in microwave and radio frequency (RF) custom connectors which lowers the number of its direct competitors. Because Aviel Electronics is an approved vendor of leading aerospace, electronics, OEM and government agencies in the United States and abroad, competition is limited to those manufacturers who have been approved.

Major competitors for Neulink include Microwave Data Systems and Data Radio. Although a number of larger firms could enter Neulink's markets with similar products, Neulink's strategy is focused on serving and providing specific hardware and software combinations with the goal of maintaining a strong position in selected "niche" wireless applications. While the Neulink Division's competitors offer products that are substantially similar to Neulink's radio modems, the Neulink Division tries to enhance its competitive position by offering additional service before, during, and after the sale.

Government Regulations:

The Company's products are designed to meet all known existing or proposed governmental regulations. Management believes that the Company currently meets existing standards for approvals by government regulatory agencies for its principal products. Because the products designed and sold by the Aviel Electronics Division are used in commercial and military aerospace products, its products are regulated by various government agencies in the United States and abroad.

Neulink products are subject to the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in the United States, the Department of Communications (D.O.C.) in Canada, and the future E.C.C. Radio Regulation Division in Europe. The Company's present equipment is "type-accepted" for use in the United States and Canada. Neulink offers products that comply with current FCC, Industry Canada, and some European Union regulations. The system integrator, or end user, is responsible for compliance with applicable government regulations.

Bioconnect's products are subject to the regulations of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risks described below and all other information in this Form 10-KSB. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to the Company or that it currently deems immaterial may also impair the Company's business and operations.

If any of the following risks actually occur, the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of the Company's common stock could decline and investors may lose all or part of the money they paid to buy the Company's common stock.

Dependence On The Connector and Cable Assembly Division

Of the Company's five operating divisions, the RF Connector and Cable Assembly division is the largest, accounting for approximately 83% of the Company's total sales for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005. The Company expects the RF Connector and Cable Assembly division products will continue to account for the majority of the Company's revenues for the near future. Accordingly, an adverse change in the operations of that division could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. Factors that could adversely affect the Connector and Cable Division are described below.

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The Company Depends On Third-Party Contract Manufacturers For A Majority Of Its Connector Manufacturing Needs. If They Are Unable To Manufacture A Sufficient Quantity Of High-Quality Products On A Timely And Cost-Efficient Basis, The Company's Net Revenue And Profitability Would Be Harmed And Its Reputation May Suffer.

Substantially all of the Company's RF Connector products are manufactured by third-party contract manufacturers. The Company relies on them to procure components for RF Connectors and in certain cases to design, assemble and test its products on a timely and cost-efficient basis. If the Company's contract manufacturers are unable to complete design work on a timely basis, the Company will experience delays in product development and its ability to compete may be harmed. In addition, because some of the Company's manufacturers have manufacturing facilities in Taiwan and Korea, their ability to provide the Company with adequate supplies of high-quality products on a timely and cost-efficient basis is subject to a number of additional risks and uncertainties, including earthquakes and other natural disasters and political, social and economic instability. If the Company's manufacturers are unable to provide it with adequate supplies of high-quality products on a timely and cost-efficient basis, the Company's operations would be disrupted and its net revenue and profitability would suffer. Moreover, if the Company's third-party contract manufacturers cannot consistently produce high-quality products that are free of defects, the Company may experience a higher rate of product returns, which would also reduce its profitability and may harm the Company's reputation and brand.

The Company does not currently have any agreements with any of its contract manufacturers, and such manufacturers could stop manufacturing products for the Company at any time. Although the Company believes that it could locate alternate contract manufacturers if any of its manufacturers terminated their business, the Company's operations could be impacted until alternate manufacturers are found.

The Company's Dependence On Third-Party Manufacturers Increases The Risk That It Will Not Have An Adequate Supply Of Products Or That Its Product Costs Will Be Higher Than Expected.

The risks associated with the Company's dependence upon third parties which develop and manufacture and assemble the Company's products, include:

- reduced control over delivery schedules and quality;
- risks of inadequate manufacturing yields and excessive costs;
- the potential lack of adequate capacity during periods of excess demand; and
- potential increases in prices.

These risks may lead to increased costs or delay product delivery, which would harm the Company's profitability and customer relationships.

If The Manufacturers of the Company's Coaxial Connectors Or Other Products Discontinue The Manufacturing Processes Needed To Meet The Company's Demands Or Fail To Upgrade Their Technologies, the Company May Face Production Delays.

The Company's coaxial connector and other product requirements typically represent a small portion of the total production of the third-party manufacturers. As a result, the Company is subject to the risk that a third party manufacturer will cease production some of the Company's products or fail to continue to advance the process design technologies on which the manufacturing of the Company's products are based. Each of these events could increase the

Company's costs, harm its ability to deliver products on time, or develop new products.

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Dependence Upon Independent Distributors To Sell And Market The Company's Products

The Company's sales efforts are primarily affected through independent distributors, of which there were more than 70 as of the end of fiscal 2005. Sales through independent distributors accounted for approximately 62% the net sales of the Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005. Although the Company has entered into written agreements with most of the distributors, the agreements are nonexclusive and generally may be terminated by either party upon 30-60 days' written notice. The Company's distributors are not within the control of the Company, are not obligated to purchase products from the Company, and may also sell other lines of products. There can be no assurance that these distributors will continue their current relationships with the Company or that they will not give higher priority to the sale of other products, which could include products of competitors. A reduction in sales efforts or discontinuance of sales of the Company's products by its distributors would lead to reduced sales and could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations and business. Selling through indirect channels such as distributors may limit the Company's contact with its ultimate customers and the Company's ability to assure customer satisfaction.

Dependence On Principal Customer

One customer accounted for approximately 15% of the total sales of the Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005. Although this customer has been an on-going major customer of the Company for at least the past seven years, the Company does not have a written distributor agreement with this customer. However, this customer does not have any minimum purchase obligations and could stop buying the Company's products at any time. A reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from this customer or the loss of this customer could significantly reduce the Company's revenues and profits. The Company cannot provide assurance that this customer or any of its current customers will continue to place orders, that orders by existing customers will continue at current or historical levels or that the Company will be able to obtain orders from new customers.

Certain of The Company's Markets Are Subject To Rapid Technological Change, So the Company's Success In These Markets Depends On Its Ability To Develop And Introduce New Products.

Although most of the Company's products have a stable market and are only gradually phased out, certain of the new and emerging markets, such as the wireless digital transmission markets, are characterized by:

- rapidly changing technologies;
- evolving and competing industry standards;
- short product life cycles;
- changing customer needs;
- emerging competition;
- frequent new product introductions and enhancements; and
- rapid product obsolescence.

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To develop new products for the connector and wireless digital transmission markets, the Company must develop, gain access to and use new technologies in a cost-effective and timely manner. In addition, the Company must maintain close working relationship with key customers in order to develop new products that meet customers' changing needs. The Company also must respond to changing industry standards and technological changes on a timely and cost-effective basis.

Products for connector applications are based on industry standards that are continually evolving. The Company's ability to compete in the future will depend on its ability to identify and ensure compliance with these evolving industry standards. If the Company is not successful in developing or using new technologies or in developing new products or product enhancements, its future revenues may be materially affected. The Company's attempt to keep up with technological advances may require substantial time and expense.

The Markets In Which The Company Competes Are Highly Competitive.

The markets in which the Company operates are highly competitive and the Company expects that competition will increase in these markets. In particular, the connector and communications markets in which the Company's products are sold are intensely competitive. Because the Company does not own any proprietary property that can be used to distinguish the Company from its competitors, the Company's ability to compete successfully in these markets depends on a number of factors, including:

- success in subcontracting the design and manufacture of existing and new products that implement new technologies;
- product quality;
- reliability;
- customer support;
- time-to-market;
- price;
- market acceptance of competitors' products; and
- general economic conditions.

In addition, the Company's competitors or customers may offer enhancements to its existing products or offer new products based on new technologies, industry standards or customer requirements that have the potential to replace or provide lower-cost or higher performance alternatives to the Company's products. The introduction of enhancements or new products by the Company's competitors could render its existing and future products obsolete or unmarketable.

Many of the Company's competitors have significantly greater financial and other resources. In certain circumstances, the Company's customers or potential customers have internal manufacturing capabilities with which the Company may compete.

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If The Industries Into Which The Company Sells Its Products Experience Recession Or Other Cyclical Effects Impacting The Budgets Of Its Customers, The Company's Operating Results Could Be Negatively Impacted.

The primary customers for the Company's coaxial connectors are in the communications industries. Any significant downturn in the Company's customers' markets, in particular, or in general economic conditions which result in the cut back of budgets would likely result in a reduction in demand for the Company's products and services and could harm the Company's business. Historically, the communications industry has been cyclical, affected by both economic conditions and industry-specific cycles. Depressed general economic conditions and cyclical downturns in the communications industry have each had an adverse effect on sales of communications equipment, OEMs and their suppliers, including the Company. No assurance can be given that the connector industry will not experience a material downturn in the near future. Any cyclical downturn in the connector and/or communications industry could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

International Sales And Operations

Sales to customers located outside the United States, either directly or through U.S. and foreign distributors, accounted for approximately 10% of the net sales of the Company in the year ended October 31, 2005. International revenues are subject to a number of risks, including:

- longer accounts receivable payment cycles;
- difficulty in enforcing agreements and in collecting accounts receivable;
- tariffs and other restrictions on foreign trade;
- economic and political instability; and
- the burdens of complying with a wide variety of foreign laws.

The Company's foreign sales are also affected by general economic conditions in its international markets. A prolonged economic downturn in its foreign markets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. There can be no assurance that the factors described above will not have an adverse material effect on the Company's future international revenues and, consequently, on the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Company.

Since sales made to foreign customers or foreign distributors have historically been in U.S. dollars, the Company has not been exposed to the risks of foreign currency fluctuations. However, if the Company in the future is required to accept sales denominated in the currencies of the countries where sales are made, the Company will thereafter also be exposed to currency fluctuation risks.

Dependence On Key Personnel

The Company's success will depend to a significant extent on the continued service of the Company's senior executives including Howard Hill, its President and Chief Executive Officer, and certain other key employees, including certain technical and marketing personnel. The Company signed an employment agreement with Mr. Hill on June 20, 2005 for a term of 3 consecutive one (1) year periods, which expires annually on June 19. If the Company lost the services of Mr. Hill or one or more of the Company's key executives or employees (including if one or more of the Company's officers or employees decided to join a competitor or otherwise compete directly or indirectly with the Company), this could materially adversely affect the Company's business, operating results, and financial condition.

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Changes in stock option accounting rules may adversely affect our reported operating results, our stock price, and our ability to attract and retain employees

In the first quarter of the fiscal year ending October 31, 2007 the Company will be required, under the new rules of the Financial Accounting Standards Board, to record all stock-based employee compensation as an expense. The new rules apply to stock options grants, as well as a wide range of other share-based compensation arrangements. As a small company with limited financial resources, the Company has depended upon compensating its officers, directors, employees and consultants with such stock based compensation awards in the past in order to limit its cash expenditures and to attract and retain officers, directors, employees and consultants. Accordingly, if the Company continues to grant stock options or other stock based compensation awards to its officers, directors, employees, and consultants, its future earnings, if any, will be reduced (or our future losses will be increased) by the expenses recorded for those grants. Since the Company is a small company, the expenses it may have to record as a result of future options grants may be significant and may materially negatively affect its reported financial results. The adverse effects that the new accounting rules may have on the Company's future financial statements, should it continue to rely heavily on stock-based compensation, may reduce the Company's stock price and make it more difficult for it to attract new investors.

The Company May Make Future Acquisitions, Which Will Involve Numerous Risks.

The Company periodically considers potential acquisitions of other companies that could expand the Company's product line or customer base. Accordingly, the Company may in the future acquire one or more additional companies. The risks involved with such future acquisitions include:

- diversion of management's attention;
- the affect on the Company's financial statements of the amortization of acquired intangible assets;
- the cost associated with acquisitions and the integration of acquired operations; and
- assumption of unknown liabilities, or other unanticipated events or circumstances.

Any of these risks could materially harm the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that any business that the Company acquires will achieve anticipated revenues or operating results.

The Company Has No Exclusive Intellectual Property Rights In The Technology Employed In Its Products, Which May Limit the Company's Ability To Compete.

The Company does not hold any United States or foreign patents and does not have any patents pending. In addition, the Company does not have any other exclusive intellectual property rights in the technology employed in its products. The Company does not actively seek to protect its rights in the technology that it develops or that the Company's third-party contract manufacturers develop. In addition, these parties share the technologies with other parties, including some of the Company's competitors. Accordingly, competitors can and do sell the same products as the Company, and the Company cannot prevent or restrict such competition.

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Volatility of Trading Prices

In the past several years the market price of the Company's common stock has varied greatly, and the volume of the Company's common stock traded has fluctuated greatly as well. These fluctuations often occur independently of the Company's performance or any announcements by the Company. Factors that may result in such fluctuations include:

- any shortfall in revenues or net income from revenues or net income expected by securities analysts
- fluctuations in the Company's financial results or the results of other connector and communications-related companies, including those of the Company's direct competitors
- changes in analysts' estimates of the Company's financial performance, the financial performance of the Company's competitors, or the financial performance of connector and communications-related public companies in general
- general conditions in the connector and communications industries
- changes in the Company's revenue growth rates or the growth rates of the Company's competitors
- sales of large blocks of the Company's common stock
- conditions in the financial markets in general

In addition, the stock market may from time to time experience extreme price and volume fluctuations, which may be unrelated to the operating performance of any specific company. Accordingly, the market prices of the Company's common stock may be expected to experience significant fluctuations in the future.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES:

The Company leases its corporate headquarters building at 7610 Miramar Road, Building 6000, San Diego, California. The building consists of approximately 11,000 square feet which houses administrative, sales and marketing, engineering, production and warehousing for the Company's Connector and Cable Assembly and Bioconnect Divisions. The lease for this facility expires on May 31, 2010. In addition, the Company also leases the following facilities:

- (i) The cable assembly facilities of the Connector and Cable Division operates in a 3,180 square foot facility that is located adjacent to the Company's corporate headquarters. The lease for this space expires on May 31, 2010.
- (ii) The Neulink Division operates from a separate building that is located near the Company's corporate headquarters at 7606 Miramar Road, Building 7200. RF Neulink's building consists of approximately 2,500 square feet of administrative and manufacturing space and houses the production and sales staff of the Neulink Division. The lease for this space expires on May 31, 2010.
- (iii) The Aviel Electronics Division currently leases approximately 3,000 square feet of a facility located at 5530 S. Valley View Blvd., Suite 103, Las Vegas, Nevada. The lease for the Las Vegas offices currently is on a month to month basis pending finalizing a new lease.
- (iv) The Worswick Division currently leases an approximately 6,000 square foot facility located at 7352 Convoy Court, San Diego, California. The current lease expires January 31, 2006 and is being extended month to month pending finalizing a new lease.

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The aggregate monthly rental for all the Company's facilities currently is approximately \$27,800 per month, plus utilities, maintenance and insurance.

The Company currently believes that its facilities are sufficient to meet its foreseeable needs. However, should the Company require additional space, the Company believes that suitable additional space is available near the Company's current facilities. In addition, the Company believes that it will be able to renew its existing leases upon the expiration of the current leases or, if desirable or necessary, locate alternate facilities on substantially similar terms.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS:

The Company is not currently a party to any pending legal proceedings.

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

None.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND SMALL BUSINESS ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.**

The Company's Common Stock is listed and trades on the NASDAQ Small Cap Market under the symbol "RFIL."

For the periods indicated, the following tables sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of Common Stock. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Quarter		High		Low
<u>Fiscal 2005</u>				
November 1, 2004 - January 31, 2005	\$	13.02	\$	6.30
February 1, 2005 - April 30, 2005		9.09		5.25
May 1, 2005 - July 31, 2005		6.35		5.04
August 1, 2005 - October 31, 2005		6.15		4.70
<u>Fiscal 2004</u>				
November 1, 2003 - January 31, 2004	\$	9.04	\$	3.85
February 1, 2004 - April 30, 2004		8.48		5.95
May 1, 2004 - July 31, 2004		10.39		7.35
August 1, 2004 - October 31, 2004		8.44		6.20

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As of January 19, 2006, there were 624 holders of the Company's Common Stock according to the records of the Company's transfer agent, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, New York, New York, not including holders who hold their stock in "street name".

The Company has not paid any dividends to date. Although the Company does not presently intend to pay cash dividends on its Common Stock in the foreseeable future, depending on the Company's financial condition and its financial needs, the Board of Directors may consider issuing dividends in the future.

There were no sales of equity securities by the Company that were not registered under the Securities Act during fiscal 2005.

The Company did not repurchase any of its shares during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Our financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make significant estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We evaluate our estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories and contingencies on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. One of the accounting policies that involve significant judgments and estimates concerns our inventory valuation. Inventories are valued at the weighted average cost value. Certain items in the inventory may be considered obsolete or excess and, as such, we may establish an allowance to reduce the carrying value of these items to their net realizable value. Based on estimates, assumptions and judgments made from the information available at the time, we determine the amounts of these allowances. Because inventories have, during the past few years, represented over one-third of our total assets, any reduction in the value of our inventories would require us to take write-offs that would affect our net worth and future earnings. Another accounting policy that involves significant judgments and estimates is our accounts receivable allowance valuation. The Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts that management believes will adequately provide for credit losses.

RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (R), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." SFAS No. 123 (R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. SFAS No. 123 (R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123 (R) requires that the fair value of such equity instruments be recognized as expense in the historical financial statements as services are performed. Prior to SFAS No. 123 (R), only certain pro forma disclosures of fair value were required. SFAS No. 123 (R) shall be effective for all of the Company's interim and annual reporting periods commencing on November 1, 2006 and is expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company during the fiscal year 2007 and thereafter.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 changes the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity that, under previous pronouncements, issuers could account for as equity. The new accounting guidance contained in SFAS No. 150 requires that those instruments be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.

SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial instruments. One type is mandatory redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type included put options and forward purchase contracts, which involves instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instruments that are liabilities under SFAS No. 150 are obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety.

Most of the provisions of SFAS No. 150 are consistent with the existing definition of liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, "Elements of Financial Statements." The remaining provisions of SFAS No. 150 are consistent with the FASB's proposal to revise that definition to encompass certain obligations that a reporting entity can or must settle by issuing its own shares. SFAS No. 150 was effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise was effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Pricing." SFAS No. 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) that previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions." SFAS No. 153 is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in APB Opinion 29, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS No. 153 amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements" for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. Under the provisions of APB Opinion 20, most accounting changes were recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the newly adopted accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 improves financial reporting because its requirement to report voluntary changes in accounting principles via retrospective application, unless impracticable, enhances the consistency of financial information between periods. That improved consistency enhances the usefulness of the financial information, especially by facilitating analysis and understanding of

comparative accounting data.

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Also, in instances in which full retrospective application is impracticable, SFAS No. 154 improves consistency of financial information between periods by requiring that a new accounting principle be applied as of the earliest date practicable.

SFAS No. 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization or depletion methods for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate that is effected by a change in accounting principle. The provisions of SFAS No. 154 better reflect the fact that an entity should change its depreciation, amortization or depletion methods only in recognition of changes in estimated future benefits of an asset, in the pattern of consumption of those benefits, or in the information available to the entity about those benefits. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

OVERVIEW

Historically, over 85% of the Company's revenues are generated by the Connector and Cable Assembly Division from the sale of connector products and connector cable assemblies. Sales of connectors are expected to continue be the largest portion of revenues in the future since the Company acquired the Aviel Electronics Division in August 2004 and the Worswick Division in September 2005, both of which also sell connectors and cable assemblies. Because the Company sells thousands of connector products for uses in thousands of end products, sales are relatively stable and not dependent upon any one industry sector or any single product. As a result, the Company's revenues and expenses are typically not subject to major fluctuations. During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, net sales did, however, increase by 17% over the net sales in the prior year due to an overall increase in the economy (in particular, a rebound in the telecommunications and wireless industries, which resulted in increased sales to those industries) and from the acquisition of the Aviel and Worswick divisions.

The Company's financial results were adversely affected for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 due to approximately \$400,000 of expenses the Company incurred in implementing new Sarbanes-Oxley related controls and procedures, and the purchase of 100,000 stock options (at a cost of \$551,000) from Howard Hill the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The Company does not currently anticipate these expenses to occur in future periods.

As a result of our increased net sales and continued management of normal operating expenses, the Company generated net income for the 12th consecutive year.

Despite the one-time cash outlays related to the Sarbanes-Oxley compliance and the repurchase of Mr. Hill's options, the Company generated cash from our operations and, as a result, the amount of cash and cash equivalents held by the Company as of October 31, 2005 increased to \$4,507,000 from \$4,497,000 in the prior year. Since the Company has no debt other than normal accounts payable and accrued expenses it will continue to have sufficient cash to fund all of its anticipated financing and liquidity needs for the foreseeable future.

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Financial Condition:

The following table presents the key measures of financial condition as of October 31, 2005 and 2003:

	2005		2004	
	Amount	% Total Assets	Amount	% Total Assets
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,507,219	37.5%	\$ 4,497,332	40.6%
Current assets	11,120,406	92.5%	10,259,453	92.7%
Current liabilities	712,735	5.9%	563,056	5.1%
Working capital	10,407,671	86.6%	9,696,397	87.6%
Property and equipment - net	465,735	3.9%	563,040	5.1%
Total assets	12,025,139	100.0%	11,070,722	100.0%
Stockholders' equity	11,206,404	93.2%	10,454,666	94.4%

Liquidity and Capital Resources:

Management believes that its existing current assets and the amount of cash it anticipates it will generate from current operations will be sufficient to fund the anticipated liquidity and capital resource needs of the Company for the fiscal year ending October 31, 2006. The Company does not, however, currently have any commercial banking arrangements providing for loans, credit facilities or similar matters should the Company need to obtain additional capital. Management believes that its existing assets and the cash it expects to generate from operations will be sufficient during the current fiscal year are based on the following:

- As of October 31, 2005, the amount of cash and cash equivalents was equal to \$4,507,000 in the aggregate. Accordingly, the Company believes that it has sufficient cash available to operate its current business and fund its currently anticipated capital expenditure for the upcoming year.
- As of October 31, 2005, the Company had approximately \$11,120,000 in current assets, and only \$713,000 of current liabilities.

Management believes that based on the Company's financial condition at October 31, 2005, the absence of outstanding bank debt, and its recent operating results there are sufficient capital resources to fund its operations and future acquisitions for at least the next twelve months. Should the Company need to obtain additional funds for its unexpected acquisitions of assets or other expansion activities, based on its balance sheet and its history of profitability, the Company believes that it would be able to obtain bank loans to finance these expenditures. However, there can be no assurance any bank loan would be obtainable, or if obtained, would be on favorable terms or conditions.

The Company is not a party to off-balance sheet arrangements and does not engage in trading activities involving non-exchange traded contracts. In addition, the Company has no financial guarantees, debt or lease agreements or other arrangements that could trigger a requirement for an early payment or that could change the value of the Company's assets.

Inventories as of October 31, 2005 were \$4,181,000, a \$391,000 increase from October 31, 2004. As part of its business strategy, and because of its offshore manufacturing arrangements, the Company normally maintains a high level of inventory. As described elsewhere in this Annual Report, one of the Company's competitive advantages and strategies is to maintain customer satisfaction by having sufficient inventory on hand to fulfill most customer orders on short notice. Accordingly, the Company maintains a significant amount of inventory, which increases or decreases

to reflect the Company's sales and lead times for products. Because sales have been increasing, the Company has increased its inventory levels to be able to meet anticipated demand. The Company continuously monitors its inventory levels and, because of continued increases in sales, may continue increasing its inventory levels.

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The net income for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 was \$445,000. Net income from operations was adversely impacted during the recent fiscal year do to approximately \$400,000 of expenses incurred in establishing and supporting Sarbanes-Oxley compliant controls and procedures, and the purchase of 100,000 stock options from the Chief Executive Officer for \$551,000. Most of the Sarbanes-Oxley expenditures represented one-time set-up costs. The Company does not currently anticipate these expenses to occur in future periods. The Company does not currently anticipate that it will repurchase options in the future. For the prior year ended October 31, 2004, net income was \$1,224,000.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended October 31, 2005 was \$171,000 primarily due to the reduction on net income and increase in net Accounts Receivable of \$375,000 and additional investment in inventories of \$391,000. In fiscal 2004, net cash provided from operations of \$1,464,000 exceeded net income due to the non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses certain other factors.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$334,000 of which \$225,000 was used for the acquisition of the Worswick Industries Division in September 2005 and the purchase of \$118,000 of additional capital equipment. In September 2005, the Company purchased all of the assets of Worswick Industries, an established connector seller and cable assembler and marketer located in San Diego, California. The purchase price paid for the acquisition was \$237,500, of which \$225,000 was paid in cash to the seller at the closing and \$12,500 was paid in 2,212 shares of the Company's common stock. Of the purchase price, \$25,000 is being held in escrow for one year as security for certain representations made by the seller. In fiscal 2004, net cash used in investing activities was \$650,000, consisting primarily of the acquisition of the Aviel Division and some capital expenditures made during that year.

Financing activities increased the Company's net cash by \$173,000 in the current year due to the receipt of funds from the exercise of stock options by the Company's employees. In fiscal 2004, financing activities increased the Company's net cash by \$999,000 as a result of the exercise of stock options by the Company's employees.

Results of Operations:

The following summarizes the key components of the results of operations for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005		2004	
	Amount	% of Net Sales	Amount	% of Net Sales
Net sales	\$ 13,151,576	100.0%	\$ 11,227,242	100.0%
Cost of sales	6,966,101	53.0%	5,539,945	49.3%
Gross profit	6,185,475	47.0%	5,687,297	50.7%
Engineering expenses	553,542	4.2%	486,202	4.3%
Selling and general expenses	4,890,002	37.2%	3,154,074	28.1%
Operating income	741,931	5.6%	2,047,021	18.2%
Other income	96,729	.7%	17,110	.2%
Income before income taxes	838,660	6.4%	2,064,131	18.4%
Income taxes	394,000	3.0%	840,000	7.5%
Net income	444,660	3.4%	1,224,131	10.9%

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Net sales of the Company increased by \$1,924,000 or 17%, for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 compared to the fiscal year ended October 31, 2004. The increase in fiscal 2005 is attributable to an increase in sales of \$1,089,000 for connector and cable assembly products as the overall market demand increased, particularly for wireless applications during the fiscal year. In addition to an increase in demand in the Company's connector and cable assembly products, Neulink Division's radio and antenna products sales also increased \$155,000 during the October 31, 2005 fiscal year. Finally, the acquisition of the Aviel Division in August 2004 contributed approximately \$700,000 in additional revenues during the entire fiscal year. Aviel will continue to supplement the Company's connector sales in the future. The increase in revenues at the Company's five other divisions were partly offset by a decrease in revenues of \$56,000 in the Bioconnect Division due to a hold put on additional product purchases from its primary customer.

The Company's gross profit increased by \$498,000 to \$6,185,000 in 2005 from \$5,687,000 in 2004 due to the increase in net sales. As a percent of net sales, gross profit decreased to 47% in fiscal 2005 from 50.7% of sales in fiscal 2004. The decrease in the gross profit percentage is primarily due to manufacturing start-up costs on new products by Bioconnect and an increase in its Connector landed product costs.

Engineering expenses, which include research and development expenses, increased by \$68,000 from \$486,000 in fiscal 2004 to \$554,000 in fiscal 2005. However, because of the 17% increase in net sales, as a percent of net sales, engineering expenses decreased from 4.3% in fiscal 2004 to 4.2% in fiscal 2005. The increase in engineering expenses is attributable to the design and development activities related new connector design development and modifications and enhancements to the design of the Neulink modem.

Selling and general expenses increased by \$1,736,000, or by 55%, from \$3,154,000 in fiscal 2004 to \$4,890,000 in fiscal 2005. A substantial portion of the increased selling and general expenses is due to the expenses overall of \$400,000 incurred in the implementation of controls and procedures mandated under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the associated costs of additional audit and legal expenses. Other additional selling and general expenses include an entire year of Aviel selling and administrative expenses of \$74,000 versus \$16,000 for the last quarter of 2004 when Aviel was acquired and the one-time \$551,000 expense incurred as a result of the repurchase of 100,000 stock options from the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Nominal additional marketing and general and administrative expenses of \$45,000 was incurred for the new Worswick Industries Division as it was acquired in September 2005. Selling, general and administrative expenses are, however, expected to decrease during the next fiscal year because the initial implementation costs of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are expected to be much higher than the on-going Sarbanes-Oxley costs and no further purchases of stock options. As a result of these expenses, operating income decreased by \$1,305,000 from \$2,047,000 in fiscal 2004 to \$742,000 in fiscal 2005.

Net income decreased by \$779,000 to \$445,000, compared to net income of \$1,224,000 in fiscal 2004. The decrease in net income is due to lower operating income offset by an increase of \$80,000 in interest income in fiscal 2005 from fiscal 2004.

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ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following Financial Statements of the Company with related Notes and Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are attached hereto as pages F-1 to F-17 and filed as part of this Annual Report:

- Report of J.H. Cohn LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Balance Sheets as of October 31, 2005 and 2004
- Statements of Income for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004
- Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004
- Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004
- Notes to Financial Statements

ITEM 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8A CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

(a) *Management's report on internal control over financial reporting.* Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that a company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that other than for the accounting issue discussed in the following paragraph our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 31, 2005.

In connection with its audit of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, J.H. Cohn LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, advised the Company's Audit Committee that it had identified a material weakness in the Company's ability to prepare financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America This weakness related to the recognition of revenue with respect to one significant contract in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year. On that contract, the customer supplied materials to the Company, which the Company recorded as a purchase. The Company then recognized revenue on the sale back to the customer of that material after the Company had completed its work on the material. In accordance with EITF Consensus 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*, the net amount of revenue, representing the revenue associated with the value added by the Company to the product,

should have been the amount of revenue recognized. While this situation only related to one contract, the fact that the accounting was improper resulted in J.H. Cohn LLP stating that it believed that the Company's accounting department did not have the ability to prepare financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Subsequent to this discovery, the Company has initiated appropriate policies and procedures so that proper accounting will be applied to future similar transactions.

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(b) *Changes In Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting.* No changes were made in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the fourth fiscal quarter of the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

(c) *Limitations On Disclosure Controls And Procedures.* The Company, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, does not expect that its disclosure controls or internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors or all instances of fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. 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. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company can be detected.

ITEM 8B OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Set forth below is information regarding the Company's directors, including information furnished by them as to their principal occupations for the last five years, and their ages as of October 31, 2005. A majority of the Directors are "independent directors" as defined by the listing standards of the Nasdaq Stock Market, and the Board of Directors has determined that such independent directors have no relationship with the Company that would interfere with the exercise of their independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. The independent Directors are Messrs. Ehret, Fink, Jacobs, Kester and Reynolds.

Name	Age	Director Since
John R. Ehret	68	1991
Marvin H. Fink	69	2001
Howard F. Hill	65	1979
William Reynolds	70	2005
Robert Jacobs	53	1997
Linde Kester	60	2001

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John R. Ehret has been the President of TPL Electronics of Los Angeles, California, since 1982. He holds a B.S. degree in Industrial Management from the University of Baltimore. He has been in the electronics industry for over 33 years.

Marvin H. Fink served as the Chief Executive Officer, President and Chairman of the Board of Recom Managed Systems, Inc. from October 2002 to March 2005. Prior thereto, Mr. Fink was President of Teledyne's Electronics Group. Mr. Fink was employed at Teledyne for 39 years. He holds a B.E.E. degree from the City College of New York, a M.S.E.E. degree from the University of Southern California and a J.D. degree from the University of San Fernando Valley. He is a member of the California Bar.

Howard F. Hill, a founder of the Company in 1979, has credits in Manufacturing Engineering, Quality Engineering and Industrial Management. He has been the President of the Company since July 1993. He has held various positions in the electronics industry over the past 40 years.

Robert Jacobs has been an Account Executive at Neil Berkman Associates since 1988. Neil Berkman Associates is the Company's investor relations firm, and Mr. Jacobs is the Account Executive for the Company. He holds an MBA from the University of Southern California and has been in the investor relations industry for over 21 years.

Linde Kester has been the Proprietor of Oregon's Chateau Lorane Winery since 1992. He was formerly Chairman and CEO of Xentek, an electronics power conversion manufacturer that he co-founded in 1972. Mr. Kester was also a co-founder of Hidden Valley National Bank in Escondido, California. He holds an A.A. in Electron-Mechanical Design from Fullerton College and has over two decades of experience in the electronics industry.

William Reynolds joined the Board of Directors on April 26, 2005. He was the former VP of Finance and Administration for Teledyne Controls from 1994 until his retirement in 1997. Prior thereto, for 22 years he was the Vice-President of Finance and Administration of Teledyne Microelectronics. Mr. Reynolds also was a program finance administrator of Teledyne Systems Company for five years. He has a B.B.A. degree in Accounting from Woodbury University.

Management

Howard F. Hill is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. He co-founded the Company in 1979. Mr. Hill has credits in Manufacturing Engineering, Quality Engineering and Industrial Management. He has been the President of the Company since July 1993. He has held various positions in the electronics industry over the past 40 years.

Victor H. Powers joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary on September 19, 2005. Mr. Powers has over 35 years of Corporate Controllershship and CFO experience in the enterprise software, electronics manufacturing and telecommunications industries. He was with Vantra Group Inc., Navigation Technologies (NavTech), Centex TMS, Teradyne/Zehntel and from 1977 to 1981 the Corporate Controller for U.S. Sprint. Mr. Powers has a B.S in Economics (Accounting major) from Villanova University, completed his MBA studies with Pepperdine University and done advanced management studies at Stanford University.

Board of Director Meetings

During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, the Board of Directors held 9 meetings. All members of the Board of Directors hold office until the next Annual Meeting of Stockholders or the election and qualification of their successors. Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

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During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, each Board of Directors member attended at least 75% of the meetings of the Board of Directors and at least 75% of the meetings of the committees on which he served.

Board Committees

During fiscal 2005, the Board of Directors maintained two committees, the Compensation Committee and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors also intends to form a Nominating Committee. Each member will be "independent" as defined in the Nasdaq Stock Market's listing standards. The functions of the Nominating Committee will be to assist the Board of Directors by identifying individuals qualified to become members, and to recommend to the Board of Directors the director nominees for the next annual meeting of stockholders, and to recommend to the Board of Directors corporate governance guidelines and changes thereto.

The Audit Committee meets periodically with the Company's management and independent registered public accounting firm to, among other things, review the results of the annual audit and quarterly reviews and discuss the financial statements. The audit committee also hires the independent registered public accounting firm, and receives and considers the accountant's comments as to controls, adequacy of staff and management performance and procedures. The Audit Committee is also authorized to review related party transactions for potential conflicts of interest. As of the end of fiscal 2005 the Audit Committee was composed of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Ehret and Mr. Kester. Each of these individuals were non-employee directors and independent as defined under the Nasdaq Stock Market's listing standards. Each of the members of the Audit Committee has significant knowledge of financial matters, and Mr. Reynolds currently serves as the "audit committee financial expert" of the Audit Committee. The Company believes that the current members of the Audit Committee can competently perform the functions required of them as members of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee met four times during fiscal 2005. The Audit Committee operates under a formal charter that governs its duties and conduct.

The Compensation Committee currently consists of Messrs. Ehret, Fink, and Kester, each of whom is non-employee director and is independent as defined under the Nasdaq Stock Market's listing standards. The Compensation Committee is responsible for considering and authorizing remuneration arrangements for senior management. The Compensation Committee held one formal meeting during fiscal 2005, which was attended by all committee members.

Code Of Business Conduct And Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the "Code") that applies to all of the Company's Directors, officers and employees, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer. The Code is posted on the Company's website at www.rfindustries.com. The Company intends to disclose any amendments to the Code by posting such amendments on its website. In addition, any waivers of the Code for Directors or executive officers of the Company will be disclosed in a report on Form 8-K.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary of Cash and Other Compensation. The following table sets forth compensation for services rendered in all capacities to the Company for each person who served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005 (the "Named Executive Officer"). No other executive officer of the Company received salary and bonus, which exceeded \$100,000 in the aggregate during the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

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Name and Principal Position	Year	Long-Term Compensation Awards			
		Annual Compensation	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Securities Underlying Options/SARs (#)
Howard F. Hill, President Chief Executive Officer, Director	2005	175,000	50,000	2,000	551,000*
	2004	165,000	50,000	6,000	
	2003	140,000	25,000	6,000	

*One-Time Compensation of \$551,000 for Company purchase and retirement of 100,000 options. As permitted by rules established by the SEC, no other annual compensation is shown because perquisites and other non-cash benefits provided by the Company do not exceed the lesser of 10% of bonus plus salary or \$50,000 for the last three fiscal years.

Option Grants. The following table contains information concerning the stock option grants to the Company's Named Executive Officer for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005.

Name	Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year		Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
	Securities Underlying Options Granted (#)	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year		
Howard F. Hill, President				October 2015
Incentive Stock Option	2,000	3.2%	\$ 4.94	

Option Exercises and Holdings. The following table sets forth information concerning option exercises and option holdings and the value, at October 31, 2005, of unexercised options held by the Named Executive Officer:

Name	Aggregated Options/SAR Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option/SAR Values					
	Shares Acquired	Value Realized Market Price at Exercise Less Exercise Price (\$)	Number of Unexercised Options/SARs at Fiscal Year-End (#)		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options/SARs at Fiscal Year-End (\$)	
	Exercise #		Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable/Unexercisable (1)	
Howard F. Hill, President	14,000	\$ 98,620	346,000	2,000		\$1,709,240/\$9,880

(1) Represents the closing price per share of the underlying shares on the last day of the fiscal year less the option exercise price multiplied by the number of shares. The closing value per share was \$4.94 on the last trading day of

the fiscal year as reported on the Nasdaq Small Cap Market.

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During the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, the Company did not adjust or amend the exercise price of stock options awarded to the Named Executive Officer.

Employment Agreement

The Company has no employment or severance agreements with any of its executive officers for payments of more than \$100,000, other than with the President/Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Hill has been the President/Chief Executive Officer of the Company since 1994. On June 20, 2005 the Company entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Hill. Under the new employment agreement, Mr. Hill agreed to serve as the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer for up to three one-year periods. The new employment agreement provides for an annual salary of \$175,000. Either Mr. Hill or the Company can terminate the employment agreement at each of the first and second anniversaries of the agreement. The employment agreement, if still in effect, will expire on June 20, 2008. On June 10, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors also approved a \$50,000 bonus for Mr. Hill for his services rendered during the past year.

Compensation of Directors

The Company compensates its directors with an annual grant of options to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock. The exercise price of the options is set at the closing price of the common stock on the last day of the fiscal year, or if the grant occurs after the end of the fiscal year, the closing price on the date of grant. For the fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, options to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock were granted to each of the following directors: Mr. Ehret, Mr. Fink, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Kester and Mr. Reynolds received a grant for 1,000 shares. All options granted had an exercise price of \$4.94 per share. The directors are also eligible for reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with attendance at Board meetings and Board committee meetings. For the fiscal years ending after October 31, 2005, the Board has voted to compensate all non-employee directors, in addition to the foregoing options, with an annual cash payment of \$5,000 per director, and to pay the non-employee Chairman of the Board an additional annual payment of \$10,000.

Index to Financial Statements**ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the ownership of the Company's Common Stock as of January 27, 2006 by: (i) each director and nominee for director; (ii) the executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table in Executive Compensation; (iii) all executive officers and directors of the Company as a group; and (iv) all those known by the Company to be beneficial owners of more than 5% of the Common Stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares (1) Beneficially Owned	Percentage Beneficially Owned
Howard H. Hill 7610 Miramar Road, Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	346,000(2)	10.1%
John R. Ehret 7610 Miramar Road, Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	24,000(3)	0.8%
Robert Jacobs 7610 Miramar Road, Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	4,000(4)	*
Marvin H. Fink 7610 Miramar Road, Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	29,165(5)	0.9%
Linde Kester 7610 Miramar Rd., Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	73,367(6)	2.3%
William Reynolds 7610 Miramar Rd., Ste. 6000 San Diego, CA 92126-4202	0(7)	
Walrus Partners, LLC 8014 Olson Memorial, #232 Golden Valley, MN 55427	294,416(9)	9.6%
All Directors and Officers as a Group (7 Persons)	476,532(8)	13.4%

(1) Shares of Common Stock, which were not outstanding but which could be acquired upon exercise of an option within 60 days from the date of this filing, are considered outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of outstanding shares beneficially owned. However, such shares are not considered to be outstanding for any other purpose.

(2) Represents the 346,000 shares that Mr. Hill has the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days.

(3) Consists of 14,000 shares, which Mr. Ehret has the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days plus 10,000 purchased on the open market.

(4) Consists of 4,000 shares, which Mr. Jacobs has the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days.

(5) Consists of 21,165 shares, which Mr. Fink has the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days plus 8,000 purchased on the open market.

(6) Consists of 19,165 shares, which Mr. Kester has the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days plus 54,202 shares purchased on the open market.

- (7) Mr. Reynolds options vest on October 31, 2006, thus are not exercisable within 60 days.
- (8) Includes 404,330 shares, which the directors and officers have the right to acquire upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days.
- (9) Represents shares owned by clients of Walrus Partners, LLC, an investment adviser. Walrus Partners, LLC is deemed to possess sole voting and dispositive power over securities held by its clients. Walrus Partners, LLC disclaims beneficial ownership of these securities held by these clients.
- * Represents less than 1% of the outstanding shares.

Index to Financial Statements**EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION**

The following table provides information as of October 31, 2005 with respect to the shares of Company common stock that may be issued under the Company's existing equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	A Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options	B Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options (\$)	C Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column A)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders (1)	213,134	\$ 4.41	3,867
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders (2)	692,963	\$ 1.23	-0-
Total	906,097	\$ 1.99	3,867

⁽¹⁾Consists of options granted under the R.F. Industries, Ltd. (i) 2000 Stock Option Plan, (ii) the 1990 Incentive Stock Option Plan, and (iii) the 1990 Non-qualified Stock Option Plan. The 1990 Incentive Stock Option Plan and Non-qualified Stock Option Plan have expired, and no additional options can be granted under these plans. Accordingly, the 3,867 shares remaining available for issuance represent shares under the 2000 Stock Option Plan.

⁽²⁾Consists of options granted to six executive officers and/or key employees of the Company under employment agreements entered into by the Company with each of these officers and employees.

Compliance With Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Executive officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulations to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on its review of the copies of reporting forms received by the Company, the Company believes that during its most recent fiscal year ended October 31, 2005, that, except with respect to the annual grant of options to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock made to the directors of the Company, its officers and directors complied with the filing requirements under Section 16(a). The Forms 4 required to be filed by all of the directors with respect to the annual grant of options to purchase 2,000 shares of common stock were filed late.

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ITEM 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

On April 1, 1997, the Company loaned to Howard Hill, its President and Chief Executive Officer, \$70,000 pursuant to a Promissory Note which provides for interest at the rate of 6% per annum and which has no specific due date for principal. The principal balance still outstanding on the loan is \$66,980. Mr. Hill pays interest on the loan annually. The loan is evidenced by a promissory note that is secured by a lien on certain of Mr. Hill's personal property.

Mr. Jacobs, a director of the Company, is an employee of the Company's public relations firm. For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2005 and October 31, 2004, the Company paid the firm \$39,360 and \$43,050, respectively, for services rendered.

ITEM 13. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this report:

3.1	Articles of Incorporation, as amended (1)
3.2.1	Company Bylaws as Amended through August, 1985 (2)
3.2.2	Amendment to Bylaws dated January 24, 1986(2)
3.2.3	Amendment to Bylaws dated February 1, 1989(3)
10.1	Form of 2000 Stock Option Plan(4)
10.2	Directors' Nonqualified Stock Option Agreements (2)
10.3	Lease Agreement - San Diego, CA Facility (3)
10.4	Employment Contract - Howard Hill (4)
14.1	Code of Ethics(5)
<u>31.1</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>31.2</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002</u>
<u>32.1</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>
<u>32.2</u>	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350</u>

(1) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 2000, which exhibit is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(2) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 1987, which exhibit is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(3) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 1992, which exhibit is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(4)

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Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-QSB for the quarter ended January 31, 2001, which exhibit is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

(5) Previously filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended October 31, 2003, which exhibit is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

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Shareholders of the Company may obtain a copy of any exhibit referenced in this 10-KSB Report by writing to: Secretary, RF Industries, Ltd., 7610 Miramar Road, Bldg. 6000, San Diego, CA 92126. The written request must specify the shareholder's good faith representation that such shareholder is a stockholder of record of common stock of the Company. A charge of twenty cents (\$.25) per page will be made to cover Company expenses in furnishing the requested documents.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES**Audit-Related Fees**

The following is a summary of the fees billed to RF Industries, Ltd. by J.H. Cohn LLP for professional services rendered for the fiscal years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004:

Fee Category	2005	2004
Audit Fees	\$ 127,041	\$ 120,849
Audit-Related Fees	22,304	22,677
Tax Fees	7,420	14,815
Total Fees	\$ 156,765	\$ 158,341

Audit Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of RF Industries, Ltd. financial statements and review of the interim financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by J.H. Cohn LLP in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

Audit-Related Fees. Consists of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit and review of RF Industries' financial statements and are not reported under "Audit Fees." These services include professional services requested by RF Industries in connection with its preparation for compliance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, accounting consultations in connection with acquisitions and consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax Fees. Consists of fees billed for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. These services include assistance regarding federal and state tax compliance and assistance with tax reporting.

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SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 and 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Date: February 13, 2006

By: /s/ HOWARD F. HILL

Name: Howard F. Hill

Title: President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ Victor H. Powers
Victor H. Powers, Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ Howard F. Hill
Howard F. Hill, Chief Executive Officer

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ John Ehret
John Ehret, Director

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ Marvin Fink
Marvin Fink, Director

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ William Reynolds
William Reynolds, Director

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ Robert Jacobs
Robert Jacobs, Director

Dated: February 13 , 2006

By: /s/ Linde Kester
Linde Kester, Director

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[Attachment to Item 7]

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* * *

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders
RF Industries, Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of RF Industries, Ltd. as of October 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RF Industries, Ltd. as of October 31, 2005 and 2004, and its results of operations and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ J.H. Cohn LLP

San Diego, California
January 20, 2006

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Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****BALANCE SHEETS
OCTOBER 31, 2005 AND 2004****ASSETS**

	2005	2004
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,507,219	\$ 4,497,322
Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$14,898 and \$38,513	1,890,700	1,516,035
Notes receivable	2,500	12,000
Inventories	4,180,500	3,789,958
Income tax refund receivable	306,131	200,131
Other current assets	97,356	103,007
Deferred tax assets	136,000	141,000
Total current assets	11,120,406	10,259,453
Equipment and furnishings:		
Equipment and tooling	1,543,120	1,489,297
Furniture and office equipment	364,063	299,423
	1,907,183	1,788,720
Less accumulated depreciation	1,441,448	1,225,680
Total	465,735	563,040
Goodwill	200,848	137,328
Amortizable intangible asset	113,333	
Notes receivable from related parties	29,750	29,750
Note receivable from stockholder	66,980	66,980
Other assets	28,087	14,171
Totals	\$ 12,025,139	\$ 11,070,722

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 334,749	\$ 209,956
Accrued expenses	377,986	353,100
Total current liabilities	712,735	563,056
Deferred tax liabilities	106,000	53,000
Total liabilities	818,735	616,056
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
	30,825	29,970

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Common stock - authorized 10,000,000 shares at \$.01 par value; 3,082,521 and 2,996,937 shares issued and outstanding		
Additional paid-in capital	3,872,983	3,566,760
Retained earnings	7,302,596	6,857,936
Total stockholders' equity	11,206,404	10,454,666
Totals	\$ 12,025,139	\$ 11,070,722

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****STATEMENTS OF INCOME
YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005 AND 2004**

	2005	2004
Net sales	\$ 13,151,576	\$ 11,227,242
Cost of sales	6,966,101	5,539,945
Gross profit	6,185,475	5,687,297
Operating expenses:		
Engineering	553,542	486,202
Selling and general	4,890,002	3,154,074
Totals	5,443,544	3,640,276
Operating income	741,931	2,047,021
Other income - interest	96,729	17,110
Income before income taxes	838,660	2,064,131
Provision for income taxes	394,000	840,000
Net income	\$ 444,660	\$ 1,224,131
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$.15	\$.42
Diluted	\$.12	\$.33

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005 AND 2004**

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Earnings	Stock	Stockholders' Equity
Balance, November 1, 2003	2,692,683	\$ 26,927	\$ 2,418,033	\$ 5,633,805	\$ (20,667)	8,058,098
Net income				1,224,131		1,224,131
Tax benefit on non-qualified stock options			173,000			173,000
Exercise of stock options	311,554	3,116	996,321			999,437
Retirement of common stock	(7,300)	(73)	(20,594)		20,667	
Balance, October 31, 2004	2,996,937	29,970	3,566,760	6,857,936	—	10,454,666
Net income				444,660		444,660
Tax benefit on non-qualified stock options			122,000			122,000
Exercise of stock options	83,372	833	171,745			172,578
Stock issued for acquisition	2,212	22	12,478			12,500
Balance, October 31, 2005	3,082,521	\$ 30,825	\$ 3,872,983	\$ 7,302,596	—	\$ 11,206,404

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2005 AND 2004**

	2005	2004
Operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 444,660	\$ 1,224,131
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	222,435	168,136
Deferred income taxes	58,000	7,600
Income tax benefit on non-qualified stock options	122,000	173,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Trade accounts receivable	(374,665)	185,583
Inventories	(336,562)	(202,928)
Income tax refund receivable	(106,000)	(240,600)
Other current assets	5,651	55,072
Other assets	(13,916)	
Accounts payable	124,793	28,319
Accrued expenses	24,886	65,214
Net cash provided by operating activities	171,282	1,463,527
Investing activities:		
Payment for acquisition	(225,000)	(510,000)
Capital expenditures	(118,463)	(162,392)
Payment of note receivable	9,500	
Payments of note receivable from related party		22,854
Net cash used in investing activities	(333,963)	(649,538)
Financing activities - exercise of stock options	172,578	999,437
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	9,897	1,813,426
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,497,322	2,683,896
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 4,507,219	\$ 4,497,322
Supplemental cash flow information - income taxes paid	\$ 320,000	\$ 900,000
Noncash investing and financing activities:		
Stock issued for acquisition	\$ 12,500	
Retirement of common stock		\$ 20,667

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies:

Business activities:

The Company's business is comprised of the design, manufacture and/or sale of communications equipment primarily to the radio and other professional communications related industries. The Company currently conducts its operations through five related divisions (i) RF Connector and Cable Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and distribution of coaxial connectors and cable assemblies used primarily in radio and other professional communications applications; (ii) Aviel Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and sales of radio frequency, microwave and specialized connectors and connector assemblies for aerospace, original electronics manufacturers and military electronics applications; (iii) Worswick Division is engaged in sales of microwave and radio frequency connectors and cable assemblies to end users in multi-media, radio and other communications applications (see Note 10); (iv) BioConnect Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and sales of medical cable interconnects for medical monitoring applications; and (v) Neulink Division is engaged in the design, manufacture and sales of radio links for receiving and transmitting control signals for remote operation and monitoring of equipment, personnel and monitoring services.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Cash equivalents:

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

Revenue recognition:

Revenue from product sales is usually recognized when the product is shipped and collectability is reasonably assured. At times, when the Company manufactures custom connectors and cable assemblies for aerospace or military customers, product acceptance is also a criteria for revenue recognition.

Inventories:

Inventories, consisting of materials, labor and manufacturing overhead, are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost has been determined using the weighted average cost method.

Equipment and furnishings:

Equipment, tooling and furniture are recorded at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives (generally 3 to 7 years) using the straight-line method.

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

Goodwill:

The Company follows Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (“SFAS 142”), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”, which requires that goodwill and certain intangible assets, including those recorded in past business combinations, no longer be amortized against earnings, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually. There was no impairment of goodwill as a result of impairment tests performed according to SFAS 142 in 2005 and 2004.

Long-lived assets:

The Company assesses potential impairments to its long-lived assets when there is evidence that events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recovered. An impairment loss is recognized when the undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by an asset (or group of assets) is less than its carrying amount. Any required impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the assets carrying value exceeds its fair value, and is recorded as a reduction in the carrying value of the related asset and a charge to operations.

Amortizable intangible assets:

As of October 31, 2005, other intangible assets consist of a covenant not to compete agreement in the amount of \$120,000 which is amortized over a three year life with accumulated amortization of \$6,667. Amortization expense will be \$40,000, \$40,000 and \$33,333 in the years ending October 31, 2006, 2007 and 2008, respectively.

Advertising:

The Company expenses the cost of advertising and promotions as incurred. Advertising costs charged to operations were \$135,000 and \$115,000 in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Research and development:

The Company expenses research and development costs as incurred. Research and development costs charged to operations and included in engineering were approximately \$45,000 and \$40,000 in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Income taxes:

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires deferred income tax assets and liabilities to be computed for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future periods based on enacted laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The income tax provision is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (continued):****Stock options:**

The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 ("SFAS 123"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," as amended by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 148 ("SFAS 148"), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition Disclosure." The Company follows Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 ("APB 25"), "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and related interpretations, in accounting for its employee stock options. Under APB 25, the Company accounts for stock options using the intrinsic value method and no compensation expense is recognized when the exercise price of stock options equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant. Options granted to non-employees are recorded at fair value in accordance with SFAS 123.

Had the Company elected to recognize compensation expense based upon the fair value at the grant dates for awards under these plans and amortized the cost over the vesting period, net income would have been decreased to the pro forma amounts listed in the table below. The Company's pro forma information is as follows:

	2005	2004
Net income:		
As reported	\$ 444,660	\$ 1,224,131
Deduct total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value based method for all awards - net of income tax effects	(208,000)	(209,000)
Pro forma	\$ 236,660	\$ 1,015,131
Basic earnings per share:		
As reported	\$.15	\$.42
Pro forma	\$.08	\$.35
Diluted earnings per share:		
As reported	\$.12	\$.33
Pro forma	\$.06	\$.27

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (continued):****Stock options (concluded):**

The fair value of each option granted in 2005 and 2004 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2005	2004
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	56%	58%
Risk-free interest rate	4.34%	4.03%
Expected lives	4 years	4 years

Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income applicable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The calculation of diluted earnings per share is similar to that of basic earnings per share, except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common shares, principally those issuable upon the exercise of stock options, were issued and the treasury stock method had been applied during the period.

The following table summarizes the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	2005	2004
Numerators:		
Net income (A)	\$ 444,660	\$ 1,224,131
Denominators:		
Weighted average shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (B)	3,049,215	2,906,806
Add effects of potentially dilutive securities - assumed exercise of stock options	744,273	844,475
Weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share (C)	3,793,488	3,751,281
Basic net earnings per share (A)÷(B)	\$.15	\$.42
Diluted net earnings per share (A)÷(C)	\$.12	\$.33

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

New accounting pronouncements:

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (R), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." SFAS No. 123 (R) establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. SFAS No. 123 (R) focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123 (R) requires that the fair value of such equity instruments be recognized as expense in the historical financial statements as services are performed. Prior to SFAS No. 123 (R), only certain pro forma disclosures of fair value were required. SFAS No. 123 (R) shall be effective for all of the Company's interim and annual reporting periods commencing on November 1, 2006 and is expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company during the fiscal year 2007 and thereafter.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 changes the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity that, under previous pronouncements, issuers could account for as equity. The new accounting guidance contained in SFAS No. 150 requires that those instruments be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.

SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial instruments. One type is mandatory redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type included put options and forward purchase contracts, which involves instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instruments that are liabilities under SFAS No. 150 are obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety.

Most of the provisions of SFAS No. 150 are consistent with the existing definition of liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, "Elements of Financial Statements." The remaining provisions of SFAS No. 150 are consistent with the FASB's proposal to revise that definition to encompass certain obligations that a reporting entity can or must settle by issuing its own shares. SFAS No. 150 was effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise was effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

New accounting pronouncements (continued):

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Pricing." SFAS No. 151 clarifies the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) that previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." SFAS No. 151 requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, SFAS No. 151 requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions." SFAS No. 153 is based on the principle that exchanges of nonmonetary assets should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The guidance in APB Opinion 29, however, included certain exceptions to that principle. SFAS No. 153 amends Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A nonmonetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements" for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle. It also applies to changes required by an accounting pronouncement in the unusual instance that the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions. Under the provisions of APB Opinion 20, most accounting changes were recognized by including in net income of the period of the change the cumulative effect of changing to the newly adopted accounting principle. SFAS No. 154 improves financial reporting because its requirement to report voluntary changes in accounting principles via retrospective application, unless impractical, enhances the consistency of financial information between periods. That improved consistency enhances the usefulness of the financial information, especially by facilitating analysis and understanding of comparative accounting data.

Also, in instances in which full retrospective application is impracticable, SFAS No. 154 improves consistency of financial information between periods by requiring that a new accounting principle be applied as of the earliest date practicable.

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 - Business activities and summary of significant accounting policies (concluded):

New accounting pronouncements (concluded):

SFAS No. 154 also requires that a change in depreciation, amortization or depletion methods for long-lived, nonfinancial assets be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate that is effected by a change in accounting principle.

The provisions of SFAS No. 154 better reflect the fact that an entity should change its depreciation, amortization or depletion methods only in recognition of changes in estimated future benefits of an asset, in the pattern of consumption of those benefits, or in the information available to the entity about those benefits. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Reclassifications:

Certain amounts in the 2004 financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2005 presentation.

Note 2 - Concentration of credit risk and sales to major customers:

The Company maintains its cash balances primarily in one financial institution. As of October 31, 2005, the balance exceeded the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limitation for coverage of \$100,000 by \$385,566. As of October 31, 2005, the Company had a money market account and several investment accounts totaling \$4,212,386. These accounts exceeded the \$500,000 per account insurance coverage by \$2,712,386. The Company reduces its exposure to credit risk by maintaining such balances with financial institutions that have high credit ratings.

Accounts receivable are financial instruments that also expose the Company to concentration of credit risk. Such exposure is limited by the large number of customers comprising the Company's customer base and their dispersion across different geographic areas. In addition, the Company routinely assesses the financial strength of its customers and maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts that management believes will adequately provide for credit losses.

Sales to one customer represented 15% and 14% of total sales in 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Company has a standard written distributor agreement with this customer and, therefore, this customer does not have any minimum purchase obligations and could stop buying the Company's products at any time. A reduction, delay or cancellation of orders from this customer or the loss of this customer could significantly reduce the Company's revenues and profits.

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 3 - Inventories and major vendors:**

Inventories consist of the following as of October 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 845,313	\$ 777,765
Work in process	63,242	
Finished goods	3,318,293	3,120,909
Less inventory reserve	(46,348)	(108,716)
Totals	\$ 4,180,500	\$ 3,789,958

Purchases of connector products from two major vendors represented 35% and 24% of the total inventory purchases in 2005 and 37% and 27% in 2004, respectively. The Company has arrangements with these vendors to purchase product based on purchase orders periodically issued by the Company.

Note 4 - Commitments:

The Company leases its facilities in San Diego, California and Las Vegas, Nevada under non-cancelable operating leases. The Company amended its San Diego lease in June 2005, adding additional square feet. The amended lease expires in May 2010 and requires minimum annual rental payments that are subject to fixed annual increases. The minimum annual rentals under this lease are being charged to expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Deferred rentals were not material at October 31, 2005. The San Diego lease also requires the payment of the Company's pro rata share of the real estate taxes and insurance, maintenance and other operating expenses related to the facilities. The Las Vegas lease is currently operating on a month-to-month basis while terms for a long-term lease are being renegotiated. The Company also leases certain automobiles under operating leases which expire at various dates through December 2008.

Rent expense under all operating leases totaled approximately \$276,000 and \$238,000 in 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Minimum lease payments under these operating leases in each of the five years subsequent to October 31, 2005 are as follows:

Year Ending October 31,	Amount
2006	\$ 248,000
2007	249,000
2008	239,000
2009	226,000
2010	139,000
Total	\$ 1,101,000

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 4 - Commitments (concluded):**

The Company has an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer for a term of up to three consecutive one year periods commencing on June 20, 2005 (the "Commencement Date"), and ending on June 20, 2008, which expires at the end of each Employment Year of June 19 and may be extended for an additional Employment Year on the anniversary dates thereafter. The aggregate amount of compensation to be provided over the remaining term of the agreement amounted to \$462,292 at October 31, 2005.

Note 5 - Geographical information:

The Company attributes sales to geographic areas based on the location of the customers. The following table presents the sales of the Company by geographic area for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
United States	\$ 11,818,019	\$ 10,226,766
Foreign countries	1,333,557	1,000,476
Totals	\$ 13,151,576	\$ 11,227,242

Note 6 - Income taxes:

The provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	2005	2004
Current:		
Federal	\$ 256,000	\$ 651,400
State	80,000	181,000
	336,000	832,400
Deferred:		
Federal	56,000	2,600
State	2,000	5,000
	58,000	7,600
Totals	\$ 394,000	\$ 840,000

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Income tax at the Federal statutory rate is reconciled to the Company's actual net provision for income taxes as follows:

	2005		2004	
	Amount	% of Pretax Income	Amount	% of Pretax Income
Income tax at Federal statutory rate	\$ 285,000	34.0%	\$ 702,000	34.0%
State tax provision, net of Federal tax benefit	52,000	6.2	123,000	6.0
Nondeductible differences	8,000	0.9	7,000	0.3
Change in valuation allowance	3,000	0.4	—	0.0
Other	46,000	5.5	8,000	0.4
Provision for income taxes	\$ 394,000	47.0%	\$ 840,000	40.7%

The Company's total deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at October 31, 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	2005	2004
<u>Assets:</u>		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 6,000	\$ 16,000
Inventory obsolescence	18,000	47,000
Accrued vacation	59,000	48,000
State income taxes	30,000	62,000
Capital loss carryforwards	37,000	34,000
Other	23,000	5,000
Totals	173,000	212,000
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
Depreciation	(106,000)	(90,000)
Less valuation allowance	(37,000)	(34,000)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 30,000	\$ 88,000

A valuation allowance has been established for the capital loss carry-forward, due to the Company no longer investing in assets to offset these losses in the foreseeable future.

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RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 7 - Stock options:

Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans:

The Board of Directors approved an Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "1990 Incentive Plan") during fiscal 1990 that provides for grants of options to employees to purchase up to 500,000 shares of common stock of the Company. Under its terms, the 1990 Incentive Plan terminated in 2000, and no additional options can be granted under that option plan. However, options previously granted under the 1990 Incentive Plan remain outstanding and continue in effect until they either expire or are forfeited or are exercised. As of October 31, 2005, a total of 4,313 options were still outstanding under the 1990 Incentive Plan, all of which are currently exercisable.

The Board of Directors also approved a Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the "1990 Non-Qualified Plan") during fiscal 1990 that provides for grants of options to purchase up to 200,000 shares of common stock to officers, directors and other recipients selected by the Board of Directors. Under its terms, the 1990 Non-Qualified Plan terminated in 2000, and no additional options can be granted under that option plan. However, options previously granted under the 1990 Non-Qualified Plan remain outstanding and continue in effect until they either expire, are forfeited or are exercised. As of October 31, 2005, a total of 4,000 options were still outstanding under the 1990 Non-Qualified Plan, all of which are currently exercisable.

In May 2000, the Board of Directors adopted the Company's 2000 Stock Option Plan (the "2000 Option Plan"). Under the 2000 Option Plan, the Company may grant options to purchase shares of common stock to officers, directors, key employees and others providing services to the Company. The number of shares of common stock that the Company is authorized to issue under options granted under the 2000 Option Plan initially was 300,000, which number automatically increases on January 1 of each year by the lesser of (i) 4% of the total number of shares of common stock then outstanding or (ii) 10,000 shares. In May 2003, the Board of Directors and Shareholders approved an increase to the 2000 Option Plan of 100,000 options. Accordingly, as of October 31, 2005, the authorized number of shares of common stock that could be issued under the 2000 Option Plan was 450,000, of which 204,821 are still outstanding and 3,867 shares were still available to be granted. Under the 2000 Option Plan, the Company is authorized to grant both incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options with a one year vesting provision. Incentive stock options are granted at an exercise price no less than the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant, while non-qualified options are granted at no less than 85% of the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant.

Other grants:

The Company also granted 1,000,000 options in prior years outside the 1990 and 2000 Option Plans to attract and retain key executives of which 692,963 remain outstanding as of October 31, 2005.

Index to Financial Statements**RF INDUSTRIES, LTD.****NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Note 7 - Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plans (concluded):****Additional required disclosures related to stock option plans:**

Additional information regarding all of the Company's outstanding stock options at October 31, 2005 and 2004 and changes in outstanding stock options in 2005 and 2004 follows:

	2005		2004	
	Weighted Shares or Price Per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares or Price Per Share	Average Exercise Price
Options outstanding at beginning of year	1,035,714	\$ 1.63	1,287,867	\$ 1.67
Options granted	60,705	5.34	67,651	5.75
Options exercised	(83,372)	2.07	(311,554)	3.21
*Options purchased for cash	(100,000)	.10	—	
Options forfeited	(6,950)	4.65	(8,250)	2.30
Options outstanding at end of year	906,097	1.99	1,035,714	1.63
Option price range at end of year	\$.10 - \$ 6.38		\$.10 - \$ 6.38	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year	\$ 2.34		\$ 3.19	

*This transaction consisted of the Company repurchase of 100,000 options from the Company's Chief Executive Officer for \$551,000.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at October 31, 2005, all of which are at fixed-prices:

Range of Exercise Price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life of Options Outstanding *	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Options Exercisable
\$.10	344,950	\$.10	1yr. after termination	344,950	\$.10
\$1.33 - \$ 2.50	234,206	1.90	6yrs.	154,206	1.79

\$2.66 - \$3.95	205,535	3.05	8yrs.	105,535	3.19
\$4.94 - \$6.38	121,406	5.72	9yrs.	77,366	6.16
	906,097	1.99	8yrs.	682,057	1.65

Note 8 - Retirement plan:

The Company sponsors a deferred savings and profit sharing plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Substantially all of its employees may participate in and make voluntary contributions to this defined contribution plan after they meet certain eligibility requirements. The Board of Directors of the Company can authorize additional discretionary contributions by the Company. The Company did not make contributions to the plan in 2005 or 2004.

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The note receivable from stockholder of \$66,980 at October 31, 2005 and 2004 is due from the President of the Company, bears interest at 6%, payable annually, and has no specific due date. The note is collateralized by the properties owned by the President.

The notes receivable from related parties of \$29,750 at October 31, 2005 and 2004, are due from an employee of the Company, bear interest at 6% and are due when shares of the Company's common stock are sold by the employee. The notes are collateralized by properties owned by the employee. The related party notes were subsequently repaid with accrued interest on December 23, 2005.

A director of the Company is an employee of the Company's public relations firm. For the fiscal years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company paid the firm \$39,645 and \$43,050, respectively, for services rendered.

Note 10- Business acquisition:

On September 1, 2005, the Company purchased the business and substantially all of the assets of Worswick Industries, Inc., a California based manufacturer and seller of microwave and radio frequency connectors. Worswick Industries Inc. has been conducting business under the name "Worswick Industries". The purchase price of the assets was \$237,500, of which \$200,000 was paid in cash at the closing and \$12,500 in 2,212 shares of the Company's common stock, and \$25,000 was deposited into an escrow account for one year as security for the seller's representations, warranties and covenants. The purpose of the acquisition was to increase the Company's production capacity. In addition it will complement the Company's coaxial connector business with local governmental, communications and aerospace customers. Goodwill recorded upon the purchase acquisition is fully deductible for tax purposes.

The acquisition has been accounted for as a purchase and, accordingly, the net assets acquired were recorded at estimated fair values on the date of acquisition. A summary of the allocation of the cost of the acquisition to the net assets acquired as of September 1, 2005 follows:

Inventory	\$ 55,000
Non-compete agreement	120,000
Goodwill	62,500
Total assets acquired	\$ 237,500
Purchase price	\$ 237,500

Assuming the acquisition had taken place on the first day of the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004, unaudited net sales would have been approximately \$13,401,000 and \$11,477,000 while unaudited net income and earnings per share information would not have been materially different than the amounts shown on the accompanying statements of income for the years ended October 31, 2005 and 2004.