APPLIED DNA SCIENCES INC Form SB-2/A April 29, 2005 As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2005 An Exhibit List can be found on page II-7. Registration No. 333-122848 UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION WASHINGTON D.C. 20549 AMENDMENT NO 1 ΤO FORM SB-2 REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 _____ APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC. (Name of small business issuer in its charter) 2836 59-2262718 Nevada (State or other Jurisdiction (Primary Standard Industrial (I.R.S. Employer Classification Code Number) Identification No.) of Incorporation or Organization) 9229 W. Sunset Boulevard, Suite 830 Los Angeles, California 90069 (310) 860-1362 (Address and telephone number of principal executive offices and principal place of business) Rob Hutchison, Chief Executive Officer APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC. 9229 W. Sunset Boulevard, Suite 830 Los Angeles, California 90069 (310) 860-1362 (Name, address and telephone number of agent for service) Copies to: Andrea Cataneo, Esq. Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP 1065 Avenue of the Americas, 21st Flr. New York, New York 10018 (212) 930-9700 (212) 930-9725 (fax) APPROXIMATE DATE OF PROPOSED SALE TO THE PUBLIC: From time to time after this Registration Statement becomes effective. If any securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the

reinvestment plans, check the following box: [X]

Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

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CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered p	Amount to be registered offering aggregate rice per offering price	Proposed maximum share (1)	Proposed maximum	Amou registr
Common Stock, \$.001 par value	25,608,326	\$1.215	\$31,114,116.09	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of Warrants exercisable at \$0.10 per share		\$1.215	\$346,275	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of Warrants exercisable at \$0.20 per share		\$1.215	\$6,075	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of Warrants exercisable at \$0.60 per share		\$1.215	\$1,822,500	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of Warrants exercisable at \$0.70 per share		\$1.215	\$911,250	
Common Stock, \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of Warrants exercisable at \$0.75 per share		\$1.215	\$21,635,505	
Total	45,955,326		\$55,835,721.09	

(1) Estimated solely for purposes of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) and Rule 457(g) under the Securities Act of 1933, using the average of the high and low price as reported on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board on February 14, 2005, which was \$1.215 per share.

(2) Fee previously paid.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED APRIL 29, 2005

APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC. 45,955,326 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the resale by the selling stockholders of up to 45,955,326 shares of our common stock, including up to 20,347,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of common stock purchase warrants and 25,608,326 shares of common stock. The selling stockholders may sell common stock from time to time in the principal market on which the stock is traded at the prevailing market price or in negotiated transactions. We will pay the expenses of registering these shares.

The following selling stockholders are deemed an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the sale of their common stock under this prospectus: Vertical Capital Partners, Inc., a registered broker-dealer; Michael Morris, Susan Diamond; Ronald Heineman and Michael Gochman; all of whom are employees of Vertical Capital Partners. With the exception of Vertical Capital Partners, Inc., Michael Morris, Susan Diamond, Ronald Heineman and Michael Gochman, no other underwriter or person has been engaged to facilitate the sale of shares of common stock in this offering.

Our common stock is registered under Section 12(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is listed on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "APDN". The last reported sales price per share of our common stock as reported by the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board on April 27, 2005, was \$.65.

Investing in these securities involves significant risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 4.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is_____, 2005.

The information in this Prospectus is not complete and may be changed. This Prospectus is included in the Registration Statement that was filed by Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement becomes effective. This Prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and

is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the sale is not permitted.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

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

APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC.

We are a provider of proprietary DNA-embedded biotechnology security products that protect corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting, fraud, piracy, product diversion and unauthorized intrusion. We offer a cost effective method to detect, deter, interdict and prosecute counterfeiting enterprises. We use segments of naturally occurring botanical DNA that have unique characteristics, which are one-of-a-kind sequences. Botanical DNA means the DNA, or Deoxyribonucleic acid, of plants. DNA is the molecular base of all living life forms, including animals and plants. Using various anti-counterfeit mediums, or substrates, such as ink, microchips, glue, paints and holograms, we can authenticate the unique DNA characters to ensure that the product has not been counterfeited or tampered with. Substrates are materials or substances on which the botanical DNA will interact with the anti-counterfeit solutions we utilize to determine if a product has been tampered with.

For the three months ended December 31, 2004, we did not generate any revenues and had a net loss of \$12,365,136. For the year ended September 30, 2004, we did not generate any revenues and had a net loss of \$19,358,259. As a result of recurring losses from operations and a net deficit in both working capital and stockholders' equity, our auditors, in their report dated January 11, 2005, have expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as going concern.

Our principal offices are located at 9229 W. Sunset Boulevard, Suite 830, Los Angeles, California 90069, and our telephone number is (310) 860-1362. We are a Nevada corporation. We maintain a website at www.adnas.com. The information contained on that website is not deemed to be a part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock offered by selling stockholders..... Up to 45,955,326 shares,

- 25,608,326 shares of c

- up to 285,000 shares upon the exercise of warrants at an exercise
- up to 5,000 shares of upon the exercise of warrants at an exercise

- up to 1,500,000 shares

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upon the exercise of warrants at an exercise

 up to 750,000 shares upon the exercise of warrants at an exercise and

- up to 17,807,000 shares upon the exercise of

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warrants at an exercise This number represent outstanding stock. Common stock to be outstanding after the offering...... Up to 85,968,025 shares Use of proceeds...... We will not receive any p the common stock. Howeve sale price of any common selling stockholders upon We expect to use the p exercise of the warrant working capital purposes.

Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board Symbol..... APDN

The above information regarding common stock to be outstanding after the offering is based on 65,621,025 shares of common stock outstanding as of April 26, 2005 and assumes the subsequent exercise of warrants by our selling stockholders.

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RISK FACTORS

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

Risks Relating to Our Business:

We Have a History Of Losses Which May Continue, Which May Negatively Impact Our Ability to Achieve Our Business Objectives.

We incurred net losses of \$19,358,259 for the year ended September 30, 2004 and \$3,445,164 for the year ended December 31, 2003. For the three months ended December 31, 2004, we incurred a net loss of \$12,365,136. We cannot assure you that we can achieve or sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in the future. Our operations are subject to the risks and competition inherent in the establishment of a business enterprise. There can be no assurance that future operations will be profitable. Revenues and profits, if any, will depend upon various factors, including whether we will be able to generate revenue. As a result of continuing losses, we may exhaust all of our resources prior to completing the development of our products. Additionally, as we continue to

incur losses, our accumulated deficit will continue to increase, which might make it harder for us to obtain financing in the future. We may not achieve our business objectives and the failure to achieve such goals would have an adverse impact on us, which could result in reducing or terminating our operations.

If We Are Unable to Obtain Additional Funding Our Business Operations Will be Harmed and If We Do Obtain Additional Financing Our Then Existing Shareholders May Suffer Substantial Dilution.

We will require additional funds to sustain and expand our research and development activities. We anticipate that we will require up to approximately \$3,000,000 to fund our anticipated research and development operations for the next twelve months, depending on revenue from operations. Additional capital will be required to effectively support the operations and to otherwise implement our overall business strategy. Even if we do receive additional financing, it may not be sufficient to sustain or expand our research and development operations or continue our business operations.

There can be no assurance that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all. The inability to obtain additional capital will restrict our ability to grow and may reduce our ability to continue to conduct business operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we will likely be required to curtail our research and development plans. Any additional equity financing may involve substantial dilution to our then existing shareholders.

Our Independent Auditors Have Expressed Substantial Doubt About Our Ability to Continue As a Going Concern, Which May Hinder Our Ability to Obtain Future Financing.

In their report dated January 11, 2005, our independent auditors stated that our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2004 were prepared assuming that we would continue as a going concern. Our ability to continue as a going concern is an issue raised due to our incurring net losses of \$22,803,423 during the period September 16, 2002 through September 30, 2004. In addition, we have a deficiency in stockholder's equity of \$4,706,508. We continue to experience net operating losses. Our ability to continue as a going concern is subject to our ability to generate a profit and/or obtain necessary funding from outside sources, including obtaining additional funding from the sale of our securities, generating sales or obtaining loans and grants from various financial institutions where possible. Our continued net operating losses that such methods will prove successful.

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Our Research and Development Efforts for New Products May be Unsuccessful.

We will incur significant research and development expenses to develop new products and technologies. There can be no assurance that any of these products or technologies will be successfully developed or that if developed they will be commercially successful. In the event that we are unable to develop commercialized products from our research and development efforts or we are unable or unwilling to allocate amounts beyond our currently anticipated research and development investment, we could lose our entire investment in these new products and this may materially and adversely affect our business operations, which would result in loss of revenues and greater operating expenses.

Failure to License New Technologies Could Impair Our New Product Development.

To generate broad product lines, it is advantageous to sometimes license technologies from third parties rather than depend exclusively on our own employees. As a result, we believe our ability to license new technologies from third parties is and will continue to be important to our ability to offer new products.

In addition, from time to time we are notified or become aware of patents held by third parties that are related to technologies we are selling or may sell in the future. After a review of these patents, we may decide to seek a license for these technologies from these third parties or discontinue our products. There can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to successfully identify new technologies developed by others. Even if we are able to identify new technologies of interest, we may not be able to negotiate a license on favorable terms, or at all. If we lose the rights to patented technology, we may need to discontinue selling certain products or redesign our products, and we may lose a competitive advantage. Potential competitors could license technologies that we fail to license and potentially erode our market share for certain products. Our licenses typically subject us to various commercialization, sublicensing, minimum payment, and other obligations. If we fail to comply with these requirements, we could lose important rights under a license. In addition, certain rights granted under the license could be lost for reasons beyond our control. We may not receive significant indemnification from a licensor against third party claims of intellectual property infringement.

We Currently Have no or Limited Manufacturing, Sales, Marketing or Distribution Capabilities.

We currently have no in-house manufacturing capability. We rely on third-party vendors for this service. We do not currently have any arrangements with any distributors and we may not be able to enter into arrangements with qualified distributors on acceptable terms or at all. We currently have a limited sales and marketing team. If we are not able to develop greater sales, marketing or distribution capacity, we may not be able to generate revenue or sufficient revenue to support our operations.

We Rely on Our License Agreement With Biowell Technology for the Development of Our Products, and the Termination of the License Would Have a Material Adverse Impact on Our Business.

We have executed a licensing agreement with Biowell Technology and we intend to focus our business on the products developed under this licensing agreement. We will rely upon Biowell Technology to develop, test and produce products under this licensing agreement. As a result of the license agreement, we will not incur expenses with developing products for sale, however, we will be responsible for marketing the product and building brand recognition in our licensed territories. Our license could terminate if we fail to perform any material term or covenant under the license agreement. The termination of our license agreement would have a material adverse impact on our business, such as the loss of products and services, which would reduce or eliminate most of our potential revenue source.

If We Fail to Introduce New Products, or Our existing Products are not Accepted by Potential Customers, We May Not Gain or May Lose Market Share.

Rapid technological changes and frequent new product introductions are typical for the markets we serve. Our future success will depend in part on continuous, timely development and introduction of new products that address evolving market requirements. We believe successful new product introductions

provide a significant competitive advantage because customers invest their time

in selecting and learning to use new products, and are often reluctant to switch products. To the extent we fail to introduce new and innovative products, we may lose market share to our competitors, which will be difficult or impossible to regain. Any inability, for technological or other reasons, to successfully develop and introduce new products could reduce our growth rate or damage our business.

We may experience delays in the development and introduction of products. We cannot assure that we will keep pace with the rapid rate of change in life sciences research or that our new products will adequately meet the requirements of the marketplace or achieve market acceptance. Some of the factors affecting market acceptance of new products include:

- o Availability, quality and price relative to competitive products;
- o The timing of introduction of the product relative to competitive
 products;
- Customers' opinions of the products' utility;
- o Ease of use;
- Consistency with prior practices;
- Scientists' opinions of the products' usefulness;
- o Citation of the product in published research; and
- o General trends in life sciences research.

We have not experienced any difficulties with the preceding factors, however, there can be no assurance that we will not experience difficulties in the future. The expenses or losses associated with unsuccessful product development or lack of market acceptance of our new products could materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

A Manufacturer's Inability to Produce Our Goods on Time and to Our Specifications Could Result in Lost Revenue and Net Losses

We do not own or operate any manufacturing facilities and therefore depend upon independent third parties for the manufacture of all of our products. Our products are manufactured to our specifications. The inability of a manufacturer to ship orders of our products in a timely manner or to meet our quality standards could cause us to miss the delivery date requirements of our customers for those items, which could result in cancellation of orders, refusal to accept deliveries or a reduction in purchase prices, any of which could have a material adverse effect as our revenues would decrease and we would incur net losses as a result of sales of the product, if any sales could be made. Because of our business, the dates on which customers need and require shipments of our security products from us are critical.

If We Need to Replace Manufacturers, Our Expenses Could Increase Resulting in Smaller Profit Margins

We compete with other companies for the production capacity of our manufacturers and import quota capacity. Some of these competitors have greater financial and other resources than we have, and thus may have an advantage in the competition for production and import quota capacity. If we experience a significant increase in demand, or if an existing manufacturer of ours must be replaced, we may have to expand our third-party manufacturing capacity. We cannot assure you that this additional capacity will be available when required on terms that are acceptable to us or similar to existing terms which we have with our manufacturers, either from a production standpoint or a financial standpoint. We do not have long-term contracts with any manufacturer. None of the manufacturers we use produces our products exclusively.

Should we be forced to replace one or more of our manufacturers, we may experience an adverse financial impact, or an adverse operational impact, such as being forced to pay increased costs for such replacement manufacturing or

delays upon distribution and delivery of our products to our customers, which could cause us to lose customers or lose revenues because of late shipments.

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If a Manufacturer of Ours Fails to Use Acceptable Labor Practices, We Might Have Delays in Shipments or Face Joint Liability for Violations, Resulting in Decreased Revenue and Increased Expenses

While we require our independent manufacturers to operate in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, we have no control over the ultimate actions of our independent manufacturers. While our internal and vendor operating guidelines promote ethical business practices and our staff and buying agents periodically visit and monitor the operations of our independent manufacturers, we do not control these manufacturers or their labor practices. The violation of labor or other laws by an independent manufacturer of ours, or by one of our licensing partners, or the divergence of an independent manufacturer's or licensing partner's labor practices from those generally accepted as ethical in the United States, could interrupt, or otherwise disrupt the shipment of finished products to us or damage our reputation. Any of these, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, such as the loss of potential revenue and incurring additional expenses.

The Failure To Manage Our Growth In Operations And Acquisitions Of New Product Lines And New Businesses Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On Us.

The expected growth of our operations (as to which no representation can be made) will place a significant strain on our current management resources. To manage this expected growth, we will need to improve our:

- o operations and financial systems;
- o procedures and controls; and
- o training and management of our employees.

Our future growth may be attributable to acquisitions of and new product lines and new businesses. We expect that future acquisitions, if successfully consummated, will create increased working capital requirements, which will likely precede by several months any material contribution of an acquisition to our net income.

Our failure to manage growth or future acquisitions successfully could seriously harm our operating results. Also, acquisition costs could cause our quarterly operating results to vary significantly. Furthermore, our stockholders would be diluted if we financed the acquisitions by incurring convertible debt or issuing securities.

Although we currently only have operations within the United States, if we were to acquire an international operation; we will face additional risks, including:

- difficulties in staffing, managing and integrating international operations due to language, cultural or other differences;
- Different or conflicting regulatory or legal requirements;
- o foreign currency fluctuations; and
- o diversion of significant time and attention of our management.

If We Are Unable to Retain the Services of Messrs. Hutchison, Brocklesby, Botash or Klemm, or If We Are Unable to Successfully Recruit Qualified Managerial and Sales Personnel Having Experience in Business, We May Not Be Able to Continue

Our Operations.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon the continued service of Mr. Rob Hutchison, our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Peter Brocklesby, our President, Mr. Adrian Botash, our Chief Marketing Officer and Ms. Karin Klemm, our Chief Operating Officer and Interim Chief Financial Officer. We do not have employment agreements with Messrs. Hutchison, Brocklesby, Botash or Klemm. Loss of the services of Messrs. Hutchison, Brocklesby, Botash or Klemm could have a material adverse effect on our growth, revenues, and prospective business. We do not maintain key-man insurance on the life of Messrs. Hutchison, Brocklesbv, Botash or Klemm. Besides Mr. Hutchison's desire to retire within the next few months, we are not aware of any other named executive officer or director who has plans to leave us or retire. In addition, in order to successfully implement and manage our business plan, we will be dependent upon, among other things, successfully recruiting qualified managerial and sales personnel having experience in business. Competition for qualified individuals is intense. There can be no assurance that we will be able to find, attract and retain existing employees or that we will be able to find, attract and retain qualified personnel on acceptable terms.

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Failure to Attract and Retain Qualified Scientific or Production Personnel Could Have a Material Adverse Effect On Us.

Recruiting and retaining qualified scientific and production personnel to perform research and development work and product manufacturing is critical to our success. Because the industry in which we compete is very competitive, we face significant challenges attracting and retaining a gualified personnel base. Although we believe we have been and will be able to attract and retain these personnel, there is no assurance that we will be able to continue to successfully attract qualified personnel. In addition, our anticipated growth and expansion into areas and activities requiring additional expertise, such as clinical testing, government approvals, production, and marketing will require the addition of new management personnel and the development of additional expertise by existing management personnel. The failure to attract and retain these personnel or, alternatively, to develop this expertise internally would adversely affect our business as our ability to conduct research and development will be reduced or eliminated, resulting in fewer or no products for sale and lower revenues. We generally do not enter into employment agreements requiring these employees to continue in our employment for any period of time.

We Need to Expand Our Sales and Support Organizations to Increase Market Acceptance of Our Products.

We currently have a small customer service and support organization and will need to increase our staff to support new customers and the expanding needs of existing customers. The employment market for sales personnel, and customer service and support personnel in this industry is very competitive, and we may not be able to hire the kind and number of sales personnel, customer service and support personnel we are targeting. Our inability to hire qualified sales, customer service and support personnel may materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

The Biomedical Research Products Industry is Very Competitive, and We may be Unable to Continue to Compete Effectively in this Industry in the Future.

We are engaged in a segment of the biomedical research products industry that is highly competitive. We compete with many other suppliers and new competitors continue to enter the market. Many of our competitors, both in the United States and elsewhere, are major pharmaceutical, chemical and

biotechnology companies, and many of them have substantially greater capital resources, marketing experience, research and development staff, and facilities than we do. Any of these companies could succeed in developing products that are more effective than the products that we have or may develop and may be more successful than us in producing and marketing their products. It is impossible to quantify the number of competitors since they include both the companies we attempt to sell our products and services to through their use of internal security and various other security product companies. Also, it is also impossible to determine market size and market data information because companies are secretive about what security methods they utilize and how much they spend on such measures. Some of the anti-counterfeiting and fraud protection competitors that we are aware of include: Authentix, InkSure, DNA Technologies, Inc., Art Guard International, Theft Protection Systems, Tracetag and November AG.

We expect this competition to continue and intensify in the future. Competition in our markets is primarily driven by:

- Product performance, features and liability;
- o Price;
- Timing of product introductions;
- Ability to develop, maintain and protect proprietary products and technologies;
- Sales and distribution capabilities;
- Technical support and service;
- o Brand loyalty;
- o Applications support; and
- o Breadth of product line.

If a competitor develops superior technology or cost-effective alternatives to our products, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

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Our Trademark and Other Intellectual Property Rights May not be Adequately Protected Outside the United States, Resulting in Loss of Revenue.

We believe that our trademarks, whether licensed or owned by us, and other proprietary rights are important to our success and our competitive position. In the course of our international expansion, we may, however, experience conflict with various third parties who acquire or claim ownership rights in certain trademarks. We cannot assure that the actions we have taken to establish and protect these trademarks and other proprietary rights will be adequate to prevent imitation of our products by others or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of our products as a violation of the trademarks and proprietary rights of others. Also, we cannot assure you that others will not assert rights in, or ownership of, trademarks and other proprietary rights of ours or that we will be able to successfully resolve these types of conflicts to our satisfaction. In addition, the laws of certain foreign countries may not protect proprietary rights to the same extent, as do the laws of the United States.

Intellectual Property Litigation Could Harm Our Business.

Litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights is extensive in the biotechnology industry. In the event of an intellectual property dispute, we may be forced to litigate. This litigation could involve proceedings instituted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or the International Trade Commission, as well as proceedings brought directly by affected third parties. Intellectual property litigation can be extremely expensive, and these expenses, as well as the consequences should we not prevail, could seriously harm our business.

If a third party claims an intellectual property right to technology we use, we might need to discontinue an important product or product line, alter our products and processes, pay license fees or cease our affected business activities. Although we might under these circumstances attempt to obtain a license to this intellectual property, we may not be able to do so on favorable terms, or at all. We are currently not aware of any intellectual property rights that are being infringed nor have we received notice from a third party that we may be infringing on any of their patents.

Furthermore, a third party may claim that we are using inventions covered by the third party's patent rights and may go to court to stop us from engaging in our normal operations and activities, including making or selling our product candidates. These lawsuits are costly and could affect our results of operations and divert the attention of managerial and technical personnel. There is a risk that a court would decide that we are infringing the third party's patents and would order us to stop the activities covered by the patents. In addition, there is a risk that a court will order us to pay the other party damages for having violated the other party's patents. The biotechnology industry has produced a proliferation of patents, and it is not always clear to industry participants, including us, which patents cover various types of products or methods of use. The coverage of patents is subject to interpretation by the courts, and the interpretation is not always uniform. If we are sued for patent infringement, we would need to demonstrate that our products or methods of use either do not infringe the patent claims of the relevant patent and/or that the patent claims are invalid, and we may not be able to do this. Proving invalidity, in particular, is difficult since it requires a showing of clear and convincing evidence to overcome the presumption of validity enjoyed by issued patents.

Because some patent applications in the United States may be maintained in secrecy until the patents are issued, because patent applications in the United States and many foreign jurisdictions are typically not published until eighteen months after filing, and because publications in the scientific literature often lag behind actual discoveries, we cannot be certain that others have not filed patent applications for technology covered by our licensors' issued patents or our pending applications or our licensors' pending applications or that we or our licensors were the first to invent the technology. Our competitors may have filed, and may in the future file, patent applications covering technology similar to ours. Any such patent application may have priority over our or our licensors' patent applications and could further require us to obtain rights to issued patents covering such technologies. If another party has filed a United States patent application on inventions similar to ours, we may have to participate in an interference proceeding declared by the United States Patent and Trademark Office to determine priority of invention in the United States. The costs of these proceedings could be substantial, and it is possible that such efforts would be unsuccessful, resulting in a loss of our United States patent position with respect to such inventions.

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Some of our competitors may be able to sustain the costs of complex patent litigation more effectively than we can because they have substantially greater resources. In addition, any uncertainties resulting from the initiation and continuation of any litigation could have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise the funds necessary to continue our operations.

Accidents Related to Hazardous Materials Could Adversely Affect Our Business.

Some of our operations require the controlled use of hazardous materials. Although we believe our safety procedures comply with the standards prescribed by federal, state, local and foreign regulations, the risk of accidental contamination of property or injury to individuals from these materials cannot

be completely eliminated. In the event of an accident, we could be liable for any damages that result, which could seriously damage our business and results of operations.

Potential Product Liability Claims Could Affect Our Earnings and Financial Condition.

We face a potential risk of liability claims based on our products and services, and we have faced such claims in the past. We currently do not have any product liability coverage but are attempting to obtain coverage which we will believe to be adequate. We cannot assure, however, that we will be able to obtain or maintain this insurance at reasonable cost and on reasonable terms. We also cannot assure that this insurance, if obtained, will be adequate to protect us against a product liability claim, should one arise. In the event that a product liability claim is successfully brought against us, it could result in a significant decrease in our liquidity or assets, which could result in the reduction or termination of our business.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock:

There Are a Large Number of Shares Underlying Our Warrants That May be Available for Future Sale and the Sale of These Shares May Depress the Market Price of Our Common Stock and Will Cause Immediate and Substantial Dilution to Our Existing Stockholders.

As of April 26, 2005, we had 65,621,025 shares of common stock issued and outstanding and outstanding warrants to purchase 20,347,000 shares of common stock. All of the shares issuable upon exercise of our warrants may be sold without restriction. The sale of these shares may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. The issuance of shares upon exercise of warrants will cause immediate and substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders since the selling stockholders may convert and sell the full amount issuable on exercise.

If We Fail to Remain Current on Our Reporting Requirements, We Could be Removed From the OTC Bulletin Board Which Would Limit the Ability of Broker-Dealers to Sell Our Securities and the Ability of Stockholders to Sell Their Securities in the Secondary Market.

Companies trading on the OTC Bulletin Board, such as us, must be reporting issuers under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and must be current in their reports under Section 13, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current on our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity for our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market. Prior to May 2001 and new management, we were delinquent in our reporting requirements, having failed to file our quarterly and annual reports for the years ended 1998 - 2000 (except the quarterly reports for the first two quarters of 1999). We have been current in our reporting requirements for the last three years, however, there can be no assurance that in the future we will always be current in our reporting requirements.

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Our Common Stock is Subject to the "Penny Stock" Rules of the SEC and the Trading Market in Our Securities is Limited, Which Makes Transactions in Our Stock Cumbersome and May Reduce the Value of an Investment in Our Stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9 which

establishes the definition of a "penny stock," for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, the rules require:

- o that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- o the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

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

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

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

- o sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and
- o that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the "penny stock" rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

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

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USE OF PROCEEDS

This prospectus relates to shares of our common stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock in this offering. However, we will receive the sale price of any common stock we sell to the selling stockholders upon exercise of the warrants. We expect to use the proceeds received from the exercise of the warrants, if any, for general working capital purposes.

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our Common Stock is traded over-the-counter on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers under the symbol "APDN". There is no certainty assurance that the Common Stock

will continue to be quoted or that any liquidity exists for our shareholders.

The following table sets forth the quarterly quotes of high and low prices for our Common Stock on the OTC Bulletin Board during the fiscal years September 30, 2003 and September 30, 2004. In February of 2003, we changed our year end to September 30. We changed our fiscal year end in connection with a reverse merger we entered into in December 2002, in which the acquirer for accounting purposes had a fiscal year end of September 30. For ease of fiscal reporting, we adopted the same fiscal year end.

Year ended 9/30/03*	High	Low
December 31, 2002 March 31, 2003 June 30, 2003 September 30, 2003	\$2.55 \$2.85 \$2.85 \$2.80	\$2.00 \$2.25
Year ended 9/30/04	High	Low
December 31, 2003 March 31, 2004 June 30, 2004 September 30, 2004	\$3.54 \$3.55 \$2.55 \$0.96	\$1.51 \$0.71
Year ended 9/30/05	High	Low
December 31, 2004 March 31, 2005 June 30, 2005 (1)	\$2.39 \$1.83 \$0.92	\$0.78

(1) As of April 27, 2005.

* We have disclosed the numbers with years ending on September 30 for comparative purposes. Effective January 31, 2003, we changed our fiscal year from December 31 to September 30.

HOLDERS

As of April 26, 2005, we had approximately 589 holders of our common stock. The number of record holders was determined from the records of our transfer agent and does not include beneficial owners of common stock whose shares are held in the names of various security brokers, dealers, and registered clearing agencies. The transfer agent of our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11219.

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We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends to stockholders in the foreseeable future. In addition, any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and such other factors as the Board of Directors deem relevant.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Stock Option Plan

In November of 2002, we created a special compensation plan to pay the founders, consultants and professionals that had been contributing valuable services to us during the previous nine months. The plan is called the

Professional/Employee/Consultant Compensation Plan. Share and option issuances from the Compensation Plan were to be staggered over the following six to eight months, and consultants that were to continue providing services thereafter either became employees or received renewed contracts from us in July of 2003, which contracts contained a more traditional cash compensation component. The Compensation Plan was designed by the Board to meet our important team building objectives in our early stages, and to be temporary. As of December 31, 2004, a total of 1,440,003 shares have been issued from the Compensation Plan and 560,000 options, 264,000 of which were exercised as of as of December 31, 2004.

Each qualified and eligible recipient of shares and/or options under the Compensation Plan received securities in lieu of cash payment for services. Each recipient agreed, in his or her respective consulting contract with us, to sell a limited number of shares monthly. We feel that this carefully designed Compensation Plan was successful in attracting and retaining a strong team at a time when we had no established revenue stream and limited or no outside financing.

In our financial statements, shares that were issued from November 2002 through June 30, 2003 that were valued at \$0.065 per share were shares issued from this Compensation Plan created in November of 2002 on the basis of contracts executed at that time for previously rendered services. Common Stock disclosed as being issued in exchange for cash at \$1.00 per share represents options that were exercised under this Plan. In December of 2004, we adjusted the exercise price to \$0.60 per share.

Any other unrestricted shares that were issued either before or after July 1, 2003 were valued at the fair market value.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number Remaini for Fut
	(a) (b) (c)		
Professional/Consultant/ Employee Stock and Stock Option Compensation Plan	2,000,000	\$177,600	
Total	2,000,000	\$177,600	

As of December 31, 2004, a total of 1,440,000 shares have been issued from the Compensation Plan and 560,000 options have been issued, 264,000 of which were exercised as of that date.

On January 26, 2005, the majority stockholders approved the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan and authorized 16,000,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance of stock awards and stock options thereunder. We filed a preliminary information statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 3, 2005 containing the information on the 2005 Stock Incentive Plan, which shall become effective 20 days after the mailing of the definitive information statement.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Some of the information in this Form SB-2 contains forward-looking statements that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as "may," "will," "expect," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate" and "continue," or similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

- o discuss our future expectations;
- contain projections of our future results of operations or of our financial condition; and
- o state other "forward-looking" information.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or over which we have no control. Our actual results and the timing of certain events could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Risk Factors," "Business" and elsewhere in this prospectus. See "Risk Factors."

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Business Strategy and Approach

We have established integrated business operations addressing and servicing the needs of the global security marketplace on the part of corporations and governments for; anti-counterfeiting, fraud prevention, product authentication, brand protection, supply chain management and protection.

Intellectual Property Development, Product Operations & Partnerships

We have proprietary DNA security technology, and develop security solutions that protect corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting, fraud, piracy and product diversion using botanical DNA as an encrypted/code molecule that can be embedded in inks, paper, substrates, liquids, textiles, thread, plastics, holograms and microchips.

We produce security solutions customized to our customer's needs. We market and sell DNA anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention solutions that integrate into, and layer with, existing security solutions. These DNA security features are integrated at the original equipment manufacturer level with ink, paper, liquids, thread and hologram producers, who in turn sell/supply finished security products such as primary and secondary product packaging for pharmaceuticals, beauty products, textiles, currency, passports, ID cards, etc. We have strict protocols for specifying, integrating, testing, shipping and confirming the presence of DNA in any given product. We use highly reputable outside labs to provide independent third party validation testing to assure maximum quality control, objectivity and strict security procedures in handling and shipping. The outside lab we use for the validation testing is the Idaho National Laboratory, a part of the U.S. National Laboratory System. No compromise can enter the security chain of our product(s).

We plan to develop new product lines that will address specific new challenges in the security marketplace, and bring these advances to target industries, customers and countries.

Additionally, we will identify strategic partnerships and co-marketing ventures, and licensees to work with us to develop, market and sell our biotechnological security products. This will include sub-licensing the technology to key partners in specific sectors with an established base of customers. These partners will be able to enhance their product lines and client services by adding our technology to the existing security matrix in their products, providing an enhanced solution to deter fraud and counterfeiting. 17

Consultant & Enforcement Operations

We will consult with our clients on a total security service offering; how to protect their brands, intellectual property, products and physical security access and how to reduce risk exposure, product liability exposure and product recall liabilities. We plan to offer worldwide DNA analysis services supporting the authentication of products and the detection, interdiction, deterrence and prosecution of counterfeiters and related crimes, through our subcontractors, sub-licensees and security industry collaborative partners.

International Sub-License Operations

This division will oversee the activities of all international sub-licensees and partnerships. This division will also develop a corporate policy for all marketing and promotional activities.

We intend to establish alliances with existing anti-counterfeit experts, agencies and companies in each market. This collaborative security consortium will employ DNA technology to detect illegal activities, counterfeiting and fraud, and provide a high standard in security for corporations and government agencies.

These operations will provide multiple security solutions. Each sub-licensee or collaborative partnership will produce separate revenue streams and be operational via integrated organizational structures.

Our management and advisory board and strategic consultants have the knowledge, experience, contacts and skills to provide a comprehensive DNA security business, with advanced anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention systems for the protection and tracking of currency, documents, consumer products, and intellectual property.

Strong Security Knowledge Base -- Our executives and consultants have the requisite experience to provide solutions that address the security needs of major companies in such diverse markets as pharmaceuticals, automotive, cosmetics, apparel and accessories, aerospace, luxury goods, among others.

Developing Technology - We plan to acquire all rights, title and interest in all patents, patents pending, developing, DNA anti-counterfeit, and fraud prevention technologies created by Biowell. We also have an in-depth understanding of DNA microchip design and applications. We will jointly develop DNA-holograms and DNA-Hologram-RFID devices, DNA-inks, DNA-dyes and DNA-security labels with leading OEM's in these specialist fields.

Strategic Corporate Relationships - Our management has personal and corporate relationships with leaders in key industries such as: pharmaceuticals, cosmetics/beauty, fashion, retail, computers, entertainment, automobiles, petroleum, fine arts and collectibles.

We will utilize our existing relationships and develop new ones to introduce our anti-counterfeiting technology to generate business. Each industry has unique requirements and needs for their anti-counterfeit solutions, and we believe our DNA technology will provide maximum security technologies. For example, our smart packaging solutions with DNA security markers in ink, paper and holograms has widespread application in packaging for pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, automotive markets, passports, ID's and currency. Our proprietary technology offers immediate and affordable detection and security for their brands and products.

Strong Technology Alliances - Our technology can also provide advanced security dimensions to:

- Electronics security: access and physical/plant security (biometric security cards enhanced with DNA)
- o Security Holograms (DNA enhanced)
- Radio Frequency Identification systems (DNA + RFID)
- o Security papers and printing
- Holograms (DNA holograms) o Other security-related products and systems

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Law Enforcement Expertise - The resources of our collaborative partners in the security industry include former federal law enforcement, security, and intelligence officers who provide the company with extensive contacts and hands-on experience in:

- o Intellectual property investigation
- o Counter-intelligence
- o Personal security services
- o Anti-counterfeit technologies
- o Secure communications and data management

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect our reported assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other assumptions we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Future events, however, may differ markedly from our current expectations and assumptions. While there are a number of significant accounting policies affecting our consolidated financial statements; we believe the following critical accounting policy involve the most complex, difficult and subjective estimates and judgments:

o stock-based compensation

Stock-Based Compensation

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 - Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure. This statement amends SFAS No. 123 -Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, providing alternative methods of voluntarily transitioning to the fair market value based method of accounting for stock based employee compensation. FAS 148 also requires disclosure of the method used to account for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method in both the annual and interim financial statements. The provisions of this statement related to transition methods are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2002, while provisions related to disclosure requirements are effective in financial reports for interim periods beginning after December 31, 2003.

We elected to continue to account for stock-based compensation plans using the intrinsic value-based method of accounting prescribed by APB No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. Under the provisions of APB No. 25, compensation expense is measured at the grant date for the difference between the fair value of the stock and the exercise price.

From its inception, the Company has incurred significant costs in

connection with the issuance of equity- based compensation, which is comprised primarily of our common stock and warrants to acquire our common stock, to non-employees. The Company anticipates continuing to incur such costs in order to conserve its limited financial resources. The determination of the volatility, expected term and other assumptions used to determine the fair value of equity based compensation issued to non-employees under SFAS 123 involves subjective judgment and the consideration of a variety of factors, including our historical stock price, option exercise activity to date and the review of assumptions used by comparable enterprises.

We account for equity based compensation, issued to non-employees in exchange for goods or services, in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and EITF No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services".

Revenues

We have not generated any revenues from operations from our inception. We believe we will begin earning revenues from operations during fiscal year 2005 as we transition from a development stage company to that of an active growth and acquisition stage company.

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Costs and Expenses

From our inception through September 30, 2004, we have incurred losses of \$22,803,423. These expenses were associated principally with equity-based compensation to employees and consultants, product development costs and professional services.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 149, Amendment of Statement No. 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. SFAS 149 amends SFAS No. 133 to provide clarification on the financial accounting and reporting of derivative instruments and hedging activities and requires that contracts with similar characteristics be accounted for on a comparable basis. The provisions of SFAS 149 are effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, and for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 149 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity. SFAS 150 establishes standards on the classification and measurement of certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. The provisions of SFAS 150 are effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and to all other instruments that exist as of the beginning of the first interim financial reporting period beginning after June 15, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 150 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

In December 2003, the FASB issued a revision of SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures About Pensions And Other Postretirement Benefits." This pronouncement, SFAS No. 132-R, expands employers' disclosures about pension plans and other post-retirement benefits, but does not change the measurement or recognition of such plans required by SFAS No. 87, No. 88, and No. 106. SFAS No. 132-R retains the existing disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 132, and requires certain additional disclosures about defined benefit post-retirement plans.

Except as described in the following sentence, SFAS No. 132-R is effective for foreign plans for fiscal years ending after June 15, 2004; after the effective date, restatement for some of the new disclosures is required for earlier annual periods. Some of the interim-period disclosures mandated by SFAS No. 132-R (such as the components of net periodic benefit cost, and certain key assumptions) are effective for foreign plans for quarters beginning after December 15, 2003; other interim-period disclosures will not be required for the Company until the first quarter of 2005. Since the Company does not have any defined benefit post-retirement plans, the adoption of this pronouncement did not have any impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 151, Inventory Costs-- an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4. This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). Paragraph 5 of ARB 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may $% \left({{{\left({{{\left({{{\left({{{c}} \right)}} \right.}} \right.} \right)}_{\rm{cost}}}}} \right)$ be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . . " This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This Statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Management does not believe the adoption of this Statement will have any immediate material impact on the Company.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No.152, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions--an amendment of FASB Statements No. 66 and 67" ("SFAS 152) The amendments made by Statement 152 This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate, to reference the financial accounting and reporting quidance for real estate time-sharing transactions that is provided in AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 04-2, Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions. This Statement also amends FASB Statement No. 67, Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects, to state that the guidance for (a) incidental operations and (b) costs incurred to sell real estate projects does not apply to real estate time-sharing transactions. The accounting for those operations and costs is subject to the guidance in SOP 04-2. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. with earlier application encouraged. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share-Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R are effective as of the first interim period that begins after June 15, 2005. Accordingly, the Company will implement the revised standard in the third quarter of fiscal year 2005. Currently, the Company accounts for its share-based payment transactions under the provisions of APB 25, which does not necessarily require the recognition of compensation cost in the financial statements. Management is assessing the implications of this revised standard, which may materially impact the Company's results of operations in the third quarter of fiscal year 2005 and thereafter.

On December 16, 2004, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions ("SFAS 153"). This statement amends APB 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. Under SFAS 153, if a nonmonetary exchange of similar productive assets meets a commercial-substance criterion and fair value is determinable, the transaction must be accounted for at fair value resulting in recognition of any gain or loss. SFAS 153 is effective for nonmonetary transactions in fiscal periods that begin after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the implementation of this standard will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2004, we had a deficiency in working capital of \$5,942,000. For the three months ended December 31, 2004, we generated a net cash flow deficit from operating activities of (\$1,587,000), consisting primarily of year to date losses of (\$12,365,000), \$8,724,000 in net stock issued for consulting services, \$1,515,000 for beneficial conversion of convertible notes payable and warrants, \$395,000 for warrants issued to consultants as well as a net increase in current liabilities and other of \$144,000.

Cash used in investing activities totaled \$28,000, which was utilized for patent filings and, facility lease deposits. Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$1,676,000 consisting of \$1,390,000 in proceeds from loans, and \$250,000 and \$36,000 in common stock and exercised options proceeds, respectively.

We expect capital expenditures to be nominal for fiscal 2005. These anticipated expenditures are for continued investments in property and equipment used in our business.

While we have raised capital to meet our working capital and financing needs in the past, additional financing is required within the next 12 months in order to meet our current and projected cash flow deficits from operations and development. We have sufficient funds to conduct our operations for several months, but not for 12 months or more. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

By adjusting our operations and development to the level of capitalization, we believe we have sufficient capital resources to meet projected cash flow deficits. However, if during that period or thereafter, we are not successful in generating sufficient liquidity from operations or in raising sufficient capital resources, on terms acceptable to us, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations liquidity and financial condition.

Our registered independent certified public accountants have stated in their report dated January 11, 2005, that we have incurred operating losses in the last two years, and that we are dependent upon management's ability to develop profitable operations. These factors among others may raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

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To obtain funding for our ongoing operations, we sold \$1,465,000 in convertible promissory notes to 13 investors in December 2004. Each promissory note was automatically convertible into shares of our common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, upon the closing of a private placement for \$1 million or

more. On January 28, 2005, we closed upon a private placement transaction in excess of \$1 million, and on February 2, 2005, the promissory notes were converted into an aggregate of 2,930,000 shares of common stock. This prospectus includes the resale of the common stock issued upon conversion of the promissory notes. In connection with the sale of the convertible promissory notes, we issued 2,930,000 warrants to purchase shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable until three years from the date of issuance at a purchase price of \$0.75 per share.

To obtain funding for our ongoing operations, we conducted a private placement offering in January and February 2005, in which we sold \$7,361,000 of 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes to 61 investors. The 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes automatically convert into shares of our common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, upon the filing of this registration statement. This prospectus includes the resale of the common stock to be issued upon conversion of the 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes. In connection with the private placement offering, we have issued 15,222,000 warrants. The warrants are exercisable until five years from the date of issuance at a purchase price of \$0.75 per share.

Since the conversion price will be less than the market price of the common stock at the time the secured convertible notes are issued, we anticipate recognizing a charge relating to the beneficial conversion feature of the secured convertible notes during the quarter in which they are issued, including the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 when \$1,465,000 of secured convertible notes were issued and the first quarter of fiscal 2005 when \$7,361,000 of secured convertible notes were issued

We will still need additional investments in order to continue operations to cash flow break even. Additional investments are being sought, but we cannot guarantee that we will be able to obtain such investments. Financing transactions may include the issuance of equity or debt securities, obtaining credit facilities, or other financing mechanisms. However, the trading price of our common stock and the downturn in the U.S. stock and debt markets could make it more difficult to obtain financing through the issuance of equity or debt securities. Even if we are able to raise the funds required, it is possible that we could incur unexpected costs and expenses, fail to collect significant amounts owed to us, or experience unexpected cash requirements that would force us to seek alternative financing. Further, if we issue additional equity or debt securities, stockholders may experience additional dilution or the new equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing holders of our common stock. If additional financing is not available or is not available on acceptable terms, we will have to curtail our operations.

Product Research and Development

We anticipate incurring research and development expenditures in connection with the development of our DNA embedded biotechnology security products and solutions during the next twelve months. This includes, but is not limited to projects involving the following agencies and companies:

- o Department of Energy;
- o Department of Agriculture;
- o Oakridge National Laboratories; and
- o Holo-Mex.

These projected expenditures are dependent upon our generating revenues and obtaining sources of financing in excess of our existing capital resources. There is no guarantee that we will be successful in raising the funds required or generating revenues sufficient to fund the projected costs of research and development during the next twelve months.

Project Title: "Validation and Verification for DNA Authentication"

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This project is the main focus of R&D activities to date. These activities support industry initiatives for textiles, inks, substrates and petrochemicals. The first such project scheduled for completion is for textiles. This project has been the major focus of this reporting period. The other three projects are currently being planned.

- Development efforts for the first period were \$433.765, and for the second period \$450,330, for a total of \$884,095 2. The nature of the textile project has involved embedding the DNA marker into textile processing materials, where, ultimately a security thread can be used in a wide range of textile authentication applications.
- 3. The expected completion date for the textile marker project as described above is June 30, 2005.
- 4. The risks involved are low to medium. Once the DNA textile marker begins commercial scale-up testing, unforeseen issues may arise. These risks are being minimized by planning more stability tests (approx. one month) for the DNA marker under manufacturing conditions. The consequences of not completing this on time are offset significantly because the amount of research and data on this application is supported by over a year of development with Biowell, and recent support from the Department of Energy's National Laboratory.
- 5. As success is achieved in the manufacturing beta testing, the actual DNA concentrations will be formulated for each security thread application and market. Accordingly, pricing will be confirmed and reliable revenue forecasts can be made available.

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BUSINESS

HISTORY

We are a Nevada corporation, which was initially formed under the laws of the state of Florida as Datalink Systems, Inc. in 1983. We changed names and then was redomesticated to Nevada in 1998, and in 1999, became ProHealth Medical Technologies, Inc. In November of 2002, we changed our corporation name to Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. in connection with a reverse merger. As a result of the reverse merger, we changed our business to that of our acquirer, which involves researching, developing and selling security and anti-counterfeiting products that utilize plant DNA for verification purposes. During this time, most of our efforts have been focused on research and development and the execution of an exclusive license, as described further herein.

OVERVIEW

We are a provider of proprietary DNA-embedded biotechnology security products that protect corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting, fraud, piracy, product diversion and unauthorized intrusion. We offer a cost effective method to detect, deter, interdict and prosecute counterfeiting enterprises. We provide proprietary DNA-embedded biotechnology solutions to companies to protect corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting, fraud, piracy, product diversion and unauthorized intrusion. We use segments of naturally occurring botanical DNA that have unique characteristics, which are one-of-a-kind sequences. Using various anti-counterfeit mediums, or substrates, such as ink, microchips, glue, paints and holograms, we can authenticate the unique DNA characters to ensure that the product has not been counterfeited or tampered with.

Sectors of commerce that could benefit from our products include: corporations, federal government agencies, information technology, security and surveillance, entertainment media, the arts, cosmetics, pharmaceutical and biometrics, as well as vertical retail markets. Our applications can also enhance capabilities of product origination, identification verification, and validation of the source of components for critical manufacturing, defense, medical and other highly-integrity or secure products.

Our mission is to become the recognized standard in providing total security solutions to protect corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting and fraud. We intend to deliver our products to a global market via existing and emerging strategic business development agreements with recognized leaders in the security industry and through collaborations with leading security consultancy companies.

We have acquired the exclusive license to sell, market, and sub-license all of Biowell Technology, Inc's DNA anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention biotechnology and products in North America (U.S. and Canada), Latin America and Europe. Biowell Technology Inc. is a Taiwan company, formed in October 1999, with its headquarters in Chung-Ho City, Taiwan and currently has over 600 shareholders, with no shareholder holding 20% or more of the outstanding shares. To date, Biowell products have only been offered within Asia, with limited sales made. The exclusive license also gives us the initial rights to future biotechnologies developed by Biowell and also new applications for the existing technology that may be developed for the marketplace. Biowell has selected us to be its marketing and licensing partner to introduce the DNA biotechnology products to the world's largest consumer markets. In addition to marketing the DNA products in our territories, we will develop DNA production laboratories in the United States, as well as develop capabilities in DNA authentication, analysis and detection products with ongoing relationships with the Department of Energy's national laboratory system.

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We have a very seasoned and experienced management team. This was a key factor in establishing the partnership with Biowell. Our combined executive team has professional experience totaling more than 100 years in the areas of anti-counterfeiting technology, microchip development, security, printing, marketing, and corporate sub-licensing development. Our management team has also been active in the International Anti-Counterfeiting Coalition, Homeland Security technology communities, and the anti-fraud investigation industry. Our executives have developed strong links with major international corporations, intellectual property and copyright holders, U.S. Government affiliations, and international anti-fraud organizations. We currently have Memorandums of Understanding with one of the largest international security ink producers, an international petroleum corporation, and one of the worlds largest automobile manufacturer based out of Germany. We have signed an agreement with Holomex to co-own IP created utilizing our technology. Our affiliation with the government is though research and development agreements with the Department of Energy, United Stated Department of Agriculture and Department of Defense.

License Agreement with Biowell Technology

We entered into exclusive license agreement with Biowell in October 2002, which was amended in July 2003. Our territories under the license agreement are the United States, the European Union, Canada, Mexico, Colombia, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. It has an initial term of five years with an automatic ten-year renewal upon the meeting of certain minimum-guarantee objectives. Thereafter, the license is renewable for successive three-year terms upon the successful completion of certain minimum-guarantee objectives.

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The minimum guarantees that we must meet each year of the license agreement to retain the exclusive license for the technologies are as follows:

Year	Minimum Guarantee
1st year	\$50,000 gross purchase orders or payment of \$25,000
2nd year	\$300,000 gross purchase orders or payment of \$50,000
3rd year	\$360,000 gross purchase orders
4th year	\$432,000 gross purchase orders
5th year	\$518,400 gross purchase orders

The minimum guarantee payment requirement has been suspended by Biowell. In consideration for the granting of the exclusive license to us, Biowell received 1.5 million shares of our common stock, with the option to purchase another 500,000 shares. In return, we received the option to purchase 500,000 shares of Biowell common stock. We have not exercised the option to purchase the Biowell shares.

The license agreement may be terminated by Biowell if:

- we sell, assign, attempt to sell or assign, or cease to carry on our business;
- 2) we fail to make the minimum payment guarantees;
- 3) there is a change in control of our company;
- we become insolvent, commence bankruptcy proceedings or make an assignment for the benefit of creditors; or
- upon 60 days written notice of a breach of a material obligation, such breach is not cured.

In the event that we fail to make the minimum payment guarantees or we are unable to cure a breach within the 60 day period, we have the option, in our sole discretiion, prior to termination by Biowell, including during any time when we are in breach of this agreement, to elect to change the agreement whereby we are a non-exclusive manufacturer in our territories.

Sub-Licensing Agreement

In July of 2003, Applied DNA, Biowell and G. A. Corporate Finance Ltd. entered into a Sub-License Agreement for the United Kingdom in exchange for \$3,000,000. G. A. Corporate Finance Ltd. paid \$25,000 upon its execution of the Agreement, and the remaining \$2,975,000 is subject to an interest bearing promissory note, payable in twenty (20) consecutive quarterly installments of Principal and Interest in the amount equal to the lower of \$185,937.50 or 35% of Gross Revenues for that quarter due on the final day of the quarter.

The minimum guarantees that G. A. Corporate Finance, LLC must meet each year of the license agreement to retain the exclusive license for the technologies are as follows:

Year	Minimum Guarantee
1st year	\$50,000 gross purchase orders
2nd year	\$150,000 gross purchase orders
3rd year	\$300,000 gross purchase orders
4th year	\$360,000 gross purchase orders
5th year	\$432,000 gross purchase orders

Due to the lack of marketable products since execution of this agreement, we suspended the payment under the note and the minimum guarantees owed to us. We are currently in negotiations with this sub-licensee to either amend or terminate this agreement.

As with our Exclusive License Agreement with Biowell, our UK Sub-Licensee will have the opportunity to apply for new product licenses, which can remain exclusive in its territory for the first eighteen months.

Biowell DNA Technologies

Every living thing has a unique DNA code in its cellular composition. By taking the DNA from a plant material, Biowell is able to create a group of DNA codes that can be turned into a unique and traceable marking for any product.

In the early 1980's the primary emphasis in DNA research was applied to pharmaceutical applications. There was very little focus in the living biotechnology arena. During the 1990's, a group of elite scientists, led by Dr. Sheu Jun-Jei of Taiwan, focused on the first research and development of a DNA based anti-counterfeit biotechnology. In the late 1990's, Dr. Sheu made a major breakthrough in biotechnology, and patents with commercial applications were filed. Biowell was formed in Taiwan in October of 1999 to hold these pending patents and continues to advance in the areas of DNA anti-counterfeiting biotechnology.

The key to this exclusive biotechnology is the ability to mix or attach scientifically selected and processed DNA to specific media such as paint, glue, polymer, and ink. In doing this, the characteristics of DNA are used to distinguish genuine products from counterfeits. This technology can also be used to authenticate microchips and circuit boards that contain them. The DNA AC (anti-counterfeit) biochip is a Biowell product in which DNA is embedded into a microchip. When biochips are embedded into circuitry, the biological data can be read electronically and the component can be authenticated. Without authentication, the device will not operate.

Intellectual Property

Key to our success is ongoing research and development. Biowell has over 10 patents pending and we have filed two new patent applications. While patents are an important asset, they are not the only instruments used to sequester a competitive position for us. We are developing numerous tools to maintain technical superiority, which includes licensing other component and complementary technologies that will keep pace with our speed to market efforts.

We regard our trade secrets and other intellectual property as an integral component of our success. We rely on patent law, trademark law, trade secret protection and confidentiality and/or license agreements with employees, customers, partners and others to protect our intellectual property. Effective patent, trademark and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which our products are available. We cannot be certain that we have taken adequate steps to protect our intellectual property, especially in countries where the laws may not protect our rights as fully as in the United States. In addition, if our third-party confidentiality agreements are breached there may not be an adequate remedy available to us. If our trade secrets become publicly known, we may lose our competitive position.

Additionally, litigation regarding patents and other intellectual property rights is extensive in the biotechnology industry. In the event of an intellectual property dispute, we may be forced to litigate. This litigation could involve proceedings instituted by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or the International Trade Commission, as well as proceedings brought directly by

affected third parties. Intellectual property litigation can be extremely expensive, and these expenses, as well as the consequences should we not prevail, could seriously harm our business.

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If a third party claims an intellectual property right to technology we use, we might need to discontinue an important product or product line, alter our products and processes, pay license fees or cease our affected business activities. Although we might under these circumstances attempt to obtain a license to this intellectual property, we may not be able to do so on favorable terms, or at all.

Global Market Penetration

We have redirected our sales and marketing strategy to place a premium on business-to-business opportunities. In order to effectively service our products globally, we may enter into both exclusive and non-exclusive agreements. Each of these agreements will have time limits and have very specific revenue targets set against them. In the case of an exclusive agreement, we may further limit our relationship to certain products that are offered for sale in a specific region. All exclusive agreements will have time limits with specific targets for revenue to be derived out of a given region. Additionally, we have and will retain the right to allow certain global partners (as we decide from time to time) to sell into a restricted exclusive market with the provision that a fee be paid to the exclusive licensee in a given region for products sold in that region that are covered under their exclusive license. This provision was adopted to allow for certain Fortune 50 companies to pursue selling our products and services globally without restrictions and encumbrances with specific geographical regions.

Our Products

With our exclusive licensing of Biowell's DNA technologies, we will be working to provide complete DNA anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention solutions. We will offer comprehensive and price-competitive products and solutions. The key characteristics of the DNA biotechnology are as follows:

Unique and Impossible to Replicate DNA Codes -- specially processed DNA fragments, with unique characteristics and one-of-a-kind sequences, are used. The embedded DNA concentration is extremely small (3-5 micron) and cannot be analyzed unless proprietary biochemistry and reagents are used, along with our proprietary DNA reader systems.

Easy to Customize -- We can tailor the DNA tagging to meet the customer's product requirements. For example, the DNA codes can be generated based on one or more DNA sources and one or more anti-counterfeit technologies.

Easy and Quick to Use -- With the DNA instant verification kit or scanner, instant verification can be obtained at the point-of-purchase. Hence, the authentication process can be performed quickly. Traditional anti-counterfeit technology analysis requires anywhere from 24 to 48 hours. Our technology will achieve an effective and timesaving deterrent against counterfeiters.

Broad Applications -- DNA anti-counterfeiting technology can be applied to almost any product on the market. The DNA ink is edible and can be used on tablets or capsules ensuring against counterfeiting pharmaceuticals.

DNA Marker

Our first anti-counterfeiting product is the DNA Marker, an agent that can

be used to authenticate textile products. The DNA Marker can be applied at any point in the manufacturing process, from the freshly cut raw fibers through to the finished garment. As the DNA Marker can be applied to any fabric from cotton to wool, this will help textile vendors and governments determine the origin of thread, yarn and fabric through to the high-end garment manufacturers who suffer lost sales at the hands of counterfeiters. DNA Marker protection will also help preserve jobs at the legitimate textile and clothing manufacturers as well as ensuring that the proper taxes are collected on textiles and garments from authorities.

The DNA Marker will remain effective into the 22nd century and will be detectable throughout the different manufacturing stages without degrading. It can be detected in a variety of manners from inspection under infrared light to laboratory forensic analysis that authenticates it to a certainty of 99.9999 percent

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Driven by market needs, this is the first of what is expected to be a number of products and services based upon the DNA marker technology. We will continuously assess the anti-counterfeit needs of markets, companies and governmental organizations and will develop proprietary technologies, solutions and products for these opportunities.

Inks

DNA anti-counterfeit ink has been developed as two major applications. The first ink is Biowell's unique anti-counterfeit ink (covert ink), which can be authenticated at a forensic-science level of certainty, in a lab, with detailed DNA analysis. The second application is an enhanced version of the first, integrating into the original anti-counterfeit ink an additional instant detection function for on-site authentication (overt ink).

This instant verification process has been designed to allow sampling at any point in the product supply chain. By swabbing testing fluid containing a special activation buffer across the authentic DNA ink surface, a biochemical reaction occurs between the coating of the DNA molecules in the ink and the buffer fluid. This reaction manifests as a reversible color change, with the ink changing color from blue to pink, and back to blue within seconds. Testing can be repeated at various checkpoints throughout the product supply chain.

Proprietary production techniques are used to manufacture DNA with the unique property for integration with ink. The key to utilizing DNA for anti-counterfeit purposes lies in the preservation of DNA. The system of production ensures that DNA can survive for over 100 years. In addition, special materials are used to shield purified DNA from environmental variation, which allows perpetual preservation of DNA and permanent proof of authenticity for genuine products.

DNA ink can be applied to:

0	General	Company	Use:	trade	marks,	patents,	company	logos,	important
	document	ts							

- o Financial industry: currency, stocks, checks, bills, bonds, checks
- o Retail: event tickets, VIP tickets, clothing labels
- o Medicines: capsule and pill surface printing
- o Inner package: foil blister packs
- o Outer package: boxes, bottles
- o Arts: paintings, artifacts, collectibles and memorabilia
- o Others: lottery tickets, stamps, custom seals, passports, visas, etc.

Virtually any item that can be duplicated now can be protected with any of

these DNA ink applications. These applications are cost-effective and can be adapted to any company's current branding, product tracking, or other anti-counterfeiting program.

DNA Labels

DNA anti-counterfeit ink can be applied to garment labels. It can also be printed onto logos or on any other surface. Labels are printed with the proprietary ink containing the specific authentication DNA code for a manufacturer. The labels can then be easily tested for authenticity.

Knowledge that the labels are DNA-imprinted and can be quickly and easily verified serves as a deterrent to counterfeiters. We believe this in itself will create a demand for the proprietary DNA ink-impregnated label technology.

DNA Chip

Computer and electronic signals constitute most of the corporate security systems. These systems are of similar function and design, and are susceptible to duplication and counterfeit. The polymorphism of DNA is significantly more complex than electronic signals, and better suited for security systems.

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The DNA chip card is intended for both authentication of the card and identification of the individual. For that purpose, a set of DNA chip cards are assigned with specific DNA (group ID), along with the individual's identification information and recorded in the chip's memory. A reader module is configured to recognize (and therefore verify) only the chip carrying the correct group ID. Any DNA chip card with different group ID, or indeed any other chip card, will be rejected.

The DNA chip uses artificially constructed DNA, with each user group having the same DNA code. Individuals are differentiated in the system by identification codes stored in the chip's memory. In addition, the DNA chip can be configured for the customer to have a particular person have their own DNA as the source DNA for that user group. The DNA chip generates unique signals and will not function properly once removed from the casing. The empty chip is not available anywhere else on the market, thus making it impossible to counterfeit. Once the imbedded DNA chip is sabotaged or removed the chip will cease functioning, thus preventing data on the chip from being duplicated.

The signal of a DNA chip is generated through an interaction between DNA and a specially devised mechanism known as a DNA chip reader. A real DNA chip will generate an analogical signal and be received by the reader after the chip is stimulated. An LCD display screen provides immediate authentication by reading the unique DNA signals embedded in the chip.

The DNA chip function is versatile, which allows it to be integrated into the form of slot reader, slide through reader, or contact point reader for instant authentication. Biowell has also developed a portable, lightweight, hand-held scanner that can be used to authenticate the DNA chips. The cost of the DNA chip, card, and reader system is comparable to existing smart card systems. Above all, the reader can be linked externally with existing card readers to save replacement costs.

We believe that the DNA chip system is more secure than all other systems; since it cannot be copied or hacked, and works with specially configured readers.

The DNA biochip can be applied to many products. For example:

- o Security ID cards
- o Passports
- o Licenses
- o Credit and ATM cards
- o Debit cards
- Consumer merchandise (CDs, VCDs, DVDs, notebook computers, PDAs, handbags, etc.)
- Other applications where authentication is required (antiques, paintings, etc.,)

Demands for Security and Positive Identification

As nations are threatened by terrorism and corporations try to prevent corporate fraud and espionage, the need for secure anti-counterfeiting and identification systems increases. Our technology can provide important and cost-effective support for local, state, and federal governments as well as corporations doing business with highly sensitive information. Our anti-counterfeiting technology can be used for the following types of identification and important government documents:

- o Passports
- o Green cards
- o Visas
- o Driver's licenses
- o Social Security cards
- o Student visas
- o Military ID's
- o Other important Identity cards and official documents

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We will explore contracting with consultants in Washington D.C. that will assist with identifying and securing potential Government contracts that will utilize the DNA technology for identity and authentication. In 2004, we won the "Best of New technology" prize at the Security Industry Association conference in Washington D.C. in competition against some of the world's largest corporations. Shortly thereafter, we were inducted into the InteGuard Alliance, a consortium of 29 major companies providing security services and security technology to the US Government.

We intend to work in collaboration with Biowell and other security organizations in order to continue to research and develop new product lines derived from, but not limited to, DNA technology. Research and development of new product lines is an ongoing commitment of our and is currently underway in the Biowell labs. Business Strategy and Approach

Our goal is to establish three integrated business operations addressing and servicing the needs of the marketplace for anti-counterfeit, fraud prevention, and homeland security solutions.

Intellectual Property Development, Product Operations & Partnerships

We are a developer of security solutions that protects corporate and intellectual property from counterfeiting, fraud, piracy and product diversion using a proprietary line of DNA embedded biotechnology products accompanied by monitoring and enforcement support, we produce solutions customized to their customer's need. We intend to market and sell DNA anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention products and oversee laboratory facilities where consumer and corporate products can be tested for authenticity. We will oversee the development of new product lines that will address specific and individual customer needs. Additionally, this division will identify strategic licensees and partnerships in multiple sectors that will license and sell our products and

biotechnologies. This will include sub-licensing the technology to key partners in each sector with an established base of customers. These new partners will be able to enhance their client services by adding our technology to the existing product line or current security methods to deter fraud and counterfeiting.

Consultant & Enforcement Operations

As a service to our clients, we will consult with them on how to best protect their intellectual property and products. We will offer worldwide investigative and DNA analysis services for the enforcement and prosecution of counterfeiters and fraud itself and through our subcontractors or sub-licensees.

International Sub-License Operations

This division will oversee the activities of all international sub-license alliances and partnerships. This division will also develop a corporate policy for all marketing and promotional activities.

We intend to seek alliances with existing anti-counterfeit networks in each market. We will train these networks to use our technology to detect and monitor counterfeit and fraud, and we will use our own anti-counterfeit and security experts to help detect counterfeiting attempts against corporations and government agencies.

By combining our three operations, we will provide multiple security solutions. Each division will produce separate revenue streams and integrated organizational structures that we believe will make us a leader in the field of anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention services.

Our management team and advisory board have a unique combination of skills for providing integrated DNA anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention systems for the protection and tracking of documents, products, and intellectual property:

-- Strong Security Knowledge Base -- Our team has the experience to analyze and provide solutions that address the security needs of companies in such diverse market segments as pharmaceuticals, designer clothing, luxury goods and cosmetics, aerospace, defense, diamonds, automotive, holography and chip manufacturing. Several team members are published authors in the area of security and are recognized globally as experts in their fields.

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- -- Leading Technology -- We have exclusive rights to all patent pending, leading DNA anti-counterfeit, and fraud prevention technologies created by Biowell. We also have an agreement in place with HoloMex, Inc., a leading security hologram manufacturer, to create DNA-holograms, a new generation security product. Our management also hasan in-depth understanding of microchip design and applications.
- -- Strategic Corporate Relationships -- Our management has personal and corporate relationships with leaders in key industries such as: high-end fashion retail, computers, entertainment, automobiles, aerospace, defense and pharmaceuticals. We will utilize these existing relationships to introduce our anti-counterfeiting products and generate contracts, although no discussions have yet been held. Each industry has multiple facets for the anti-counterfeit DNA technology. For example, fashion retail can use our anti-counterfeit chip in its high-end fashion handbags, while a company producing fine wines can take advantage of our DNA-embedded label. Our proprietary technologies offer immediate and affordable detection and security for all of their trademarks and products.

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- -- Strong Technology Alliances -- Our products can also work with and supplement products in key anti-fraud and security industries, such as:
 - o Electronics security
 - o Hologram manufacturing
 - o Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) systems
 - o Isotopic Markers
 - o Security papers and printing
 - o Other security-related products, systems, and services
- -- Law Enforcement Expertise -- Our management includes former federal law enforcement, security, and intelligence officers who provide us with extensive hands-on experience in:
 - o Intellectual property investigation
 - o Counter-intelligence
 - o Personal security services
 - o Anti-counterfeit technologies
 - o Secure communications and data management

Patents Pending

Patent Name	Application No.	Filed by	Date Filed
A Method of Utilizing Nucleic Acids as Markers for Product Anti-Counterfeit Labeling and Verification	089108443 00107580.2 09/832,048; published 20020187263-A1	Biowell	March 17, May 18, 20 April 9, 2
Leakage-Prevention Apparatus of Microcentrifuge)		Biowell	March 10,
Multiple Tube Structure for Multiple in a Closed Container	089210575	Biowell	June 20, 2
Method for Processing Multi-PCR in Closed Vessel	89111477	Biowell	June 12, 2
Method for Mixing Nucleic Acid in Water Insoluble Media and		Biowell	August 31, March 27,

Application Thereof			
	92121973		August 11,
	33		
Method for Hiding Secret	92121490	Biowell	August 6,
Message Carrying a DNA Molecule and a Method for Decoding the Secret Message Hiding by thereof	pending		August 6,
Method for Transferring	92119302	Biowell	July 15, 2
Giveback Funds by Recognizing Plurality of Objects	03150071.4		July 31, 2
Anti-Counterfeit Chip Recognizing Device	None	Biowell	To be file
A System and Method for Marking Textiles Using DNA	60/463215	Biowell	April 16,
Marking textites boing but	Applied DNA Sciences		
A System and Method for Marking Textiles Using Nucleic Acids	2004/012031	Applied DNA Sciences	April 15,
System and Method for Authenticating Clients on a Local Area Network Using Nucleic Acids	10/82596	Applied DNA Sciences	January 21

Sales and Marketing

We employ a multi-tier sales and marketing strategy. We develop strategic alliances and marketing partners, by setting up alliances with Biowell's technology partners, granting licenses to existing anti-counterfeit suppliers and partner with industry leaders for intellectual property development.

We provide anti-counterfeiting and security solutions through our sales force covering a multitude of potential clients either directly or via resellers.

Customers

We do not currently have any revenue-generating customers at this point. Our targeted client base includes major corporations, government entities and educational institutions. We will provide DNA chip technology, DNA ink technology as well as DNA profiling/tagging technology through various types of resale agreements. We will apply these technologies to labels and security ink, to a chip and reader as well as textile markers and agriculture profiling.

Competition

The anti-counterfeit and fraud prevention market is highly competitive and diverse. Since we believe that other forms of anti-counterfeiting and security measures can be easily defeated, we expect that utilizing DNA which cannot be replicated will garner great demand from the market. Some examples of biotechnology and other security technologies include:

FINGERPRINT- a systems scans fingerprints before granting access to computer files.

 $\ensuremath{\texttt{VOICE-Off-the-shelf}}$ software authenticates users based on individual vocal patterns.

 $\ensuremath{\texttt{CORNEA-}}$ Scanners that scan the iris of a user's eye to match compared to a computer database.

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{FACIAL}}$ SCAN- Computers can use complex algorithms to distinguish one face from another.

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IC CHIP & MAGNETIC STRIP- Integrated circuit chip that runs an electric current through a circuit and is verified by a IC card. Is used in many parts of Europe and Asia.

HOLOGRAPH- Optical security elements ('holograms') constitute a family of optically variable microstructures, which are difficult to copy. Most of them are difficult to reproduce using advanced color photocopiers and printing techniques. This is why they are so widely used as anti-counterfeit devices. Holograms are only one member of a family of optically variable devices which all have several features in common. These are:

- o Highly visible to the naked eye under good or reasonable conditions of illumination.
- o Colorful and change their colors with viewing angle.
- They derive their colorful effects from microstructures within the devices, which cause interference or diffraction of the light falling upon them.

FLUORESCENCE- X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) and elemental taggant technologies were developed as a unique method for assaying uranium ore. Later on was used as a handheld alloy grade identification and spectral analysis instrument. Its use is limited to label/printing applications.

RADIOACTIVITY $\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}$ RARE MOLECULES- a method of Radiation detection is very effective but limited to use on crude oil.

Some of the bigger competitors in the field of anti-counterfeiting and fraud protection include:

- o DNA Technologies. Inc.
- o Art Guard International
- o Theft Protection Systems
- o Cypher Science (United Kingdom) Mt. Sinai Hospital
- o ChemTAG (Norway)
- o NTT DATA Labs (Japan)
- o November AG

Management Strategy

In anticipation of internal growth, we will organize resources to manage our development effectively, minimizing organic growth, while optimizing our use of excess capacity, where core competency in the biotech arena is made available. Our Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the strategic direction, coordinating with our overseas technology partner Biowell and others as well as operations. Our President is responsible for government entity relations, corporate governance and building shareholder value. Our Chief Financial Officer covers overall financial management, financial reporting, corporate administration, investors relations. Our Vice President covers specific industries, such as the pharmaceutical, cosmetic and comestible sectors and acts as our media spokesperson, clarifying for the pharmaceutical and nutraceutical industries, allied health professionals and consumers the advantages of our anti-counterfeit, diversion and piracy applications and products.

Giuliani Partners

In August 2004, we engaged Giuliani Partners LLC as our strategic marketing partner and advisor. The engagement agreement had an effective date of September 1, 2004. Giuliani Partners had been engaged, on a non-exclusive basis, to provide advice and assistance to us regarding issues associated with our proprietary DNA embedded security solutions. The term of the engagement was one year from the effective date, with automatic one year renewals unless either party expresses, in writing, an intention not to renew within 60 days prior to the expiration of the term.

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As compensation for Giuliani Partners' performance, we were to pay Giuliani Partners an aggregate advisory fee of \$2,000,000 payable in increments over the term and renewal term. The initial payment of \$500,000 was made by us on or about September 7, 2004. Additionally, we were to issue a net-exercisable warrant to purchase shares of our common stock at a later date. Fees were placed in escrow during Giuliani Partners' completion of its due diligence review.

On April 11, 2005, we and Giuliani Partners mutually agreed to conclude our engagement agreement. As a result of the termination of this agreement, we are not obligated to pay the remainder of the advisory fee of \$750,000 and Giuliani Partners will not receive any shares or warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.

EMPLOYEES

As of April 25, 2005, we employed 12 full-time employees, of which six are in management, four in sales & marketing and two in administration. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Presently, we maintain our principal office at 9229 W. Sunset Boulevard, Suite 830, Los Angeles, California 90069. We signed a lease for our office space in November 2003. The office space, which is provided to us for \$11,312.70 per month for the first twelve months of the lease, for \$11,635.92 for the second 12 months and \$12,031.01 for the last 12 months of the lease, has approximately 5,387 square feet. We believe that our current office space and facilities are sufficient to meet our present needs and do not anticipate any difficulty securing alternative or additional space, as needed, on terms acceptable to us. We maintain a website at www.adnas.com. The information contained on that website is not deemed to be a part of this prospectus.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm our business. Except as described below, we are currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that we believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Stern & Co. v. Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., Case No.: 05 CV 00202

Plaintiff Stern & Co. commenced this action against us in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on or about January 10, 2005. In this action, Stern & Co. alleges that it entered into a contract with us to perform media and investor relations for a monthly fee of \$5,000 and stock options. Stern & Co. claims that we failed to make certain payments pursuant to the contract and seeks damages in the amount of \$96,042.00. Although our time to answer the complaint has not expired, we dispute the allegations of the complaint in its entirety and intend on vigorously defending this matter.

Oceanic Consulting, S.A. v. Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., Index No.: 603974/04

Plaintiff Oceanic Consulting, S.A. commenced this action against us in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York. Oceanic Consulting, S.A. asserts a cause of action for breach of contract based upon the allegation that we failed to make payments pursuant to a consulting agreement. Oceanic Consulting, S.A.also asserts a causes of action in which it seeks reimbursement of its expenses and attorneys' fees. Oceanic Consulting, S.A. seeks damages in the amount of \$137,500.00. Oceanic Consulting, S.A. moved for a default judgment, which we have opposed based upon Oceanic Consulting, S.A.'s failure to properly serve the complaint as well as our meritorious defenses. We intend on vigorously defending this matter.

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MANAGEMENT

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Names:	Ages	Titles:	Board of Directors
Rob Hutchison	49	Chairman & CEO	Director
Peter Brocklesby	52	President	Director
Lawrence Lee	44	Chief Technology Strategist	Director
Michael Hill	44		Director
Ron Erickson	61		Director
Karin Klemm	38	Interim Chief Financial	
		Officer and Secretary	

Directors are elected to serve until the next annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified. Currently there are three seats on our board of directors.

Currently, our Directors are not compensated for their services. Officers are elected by the Board of Directors and serve until their successors are

appointed by the Board of Directors. Biographical resumes of each officer and director are set forth below.

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer - Robin Hutchison

On November 17, 2003, Robin "Rob" Hutchison joined our Board of Directors. On December 12, 2003, he was appointed Chairman of the Board and on March 1, 2004, he was appointed Chief Executive Officer. Between June 1997 and December 1997, Mr. Hutchison served as President and then from January 1998 to December 2001 as Chief Technology Officer at eCharge Corporation, a Seattle, Washingon based company specializing in alternative payment methods for the Internet. Mr. Hutchison is still a director of eCharge Corporation, a position he has held since June 1997. Between October 2001 and December 2003, Mr. Hutchison served as a Director of Global Golf Holdings, Inc. a company that marketed golf course GPS hand held system to golf courses in Western Canada. Between October 2003 and April 2005, Mr. Hutchison served as a Director of PowerHouse Technologies Group, Inc. a San Jose California based developer of mobile computing solutions that enhance personal productivity.

Since December 2000, Mr. Hutchison has served as a director of Golden Goliath Resources, a British Columbia, Canada-based company with mining operations in Mexico. Since March 2003, Mr. Hutchison has also served as a director of Serebra Learning Corporation, a British Columbia, Canada-based company that specializes in delivering eLearning solutions. Mr. Hutchison has also served as president of Canada-based SNI Corporation, specialists in the integration of SUN Microsystems UNIX-based systems and Internet and computer firewall security, western regional director of sales and operations for Everex Canada Inc. and as vice president and co-founder of Vivox International Inc.

President and Director - Peter Brocklesby

Mr. Brocklesby became our President and a Director in May 2004. Between January 2003 and May 2004, Mr. Brocklesby served as a Project Development Consultant to Professor Alfred Wong, A.W. Technologies at the University of California at Los Angeles. In March 2003, Mr. Brocklesby co-founded Cool Grip, Inc., a golf accessory company, based in Newport Beach, California, and served as the Vice President of Business Development through May 2004. Between 2000 and January 2003, Mr. Brocklesby was the Vice President for Business Development at Boss Industrial Design Company, a communications and electronic product design company based in Newport Beach, California.

Mr. Brocklesby graduated from Leeds University, UK with a BA Honors degree in History in 1970. He attended the Royal Air Force College, UK and was commissioned in the RAF. In 1977, after 7 years service in the UK Armed Forces, Mr. Brocklesby left to become Director of Logistics for Air Asia (Air America), a US defense contractor providing support for the US military and for other governments in Asia.

Following acquisition of Air Asia by E-Systems, Inc., a multi-billion dollar defense contractor, and now part of Raytheon, Mr. Brocklesby was appointed VP Marketing. E-Systems specialized in the development and integration of advanced airborne and land-based military and government communications systems, electronic warfare equipment, electronic surveillance and airborne intelligence gathering systems.

Chief Technology Strategist and Director - Larry Lee

Larry Lee has served as a Director since September 2002. Since August 2004, Mr. Lee has been a senior staff scientist with Boeing, a space and defense company, in their Los Angeles, California location. Between September 2002 and March 2004, Mr. Lee served as our President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Lee was appointed our Chief Technology Strategist in March 2004, in which capacity he continues to serve. Between 1994 and 2001, Mr. Lee was a senior scientist and manager for GM Hughes Electronics, a Los Angeles, California based electronics, space and defense company.

Mr. Lee currently serves on the board of advisors and/or partners for several U.S. and international companies including: Dery Resources Inc.; IMC, and VO Management, LLC.

Mr. Lee has a Master of Science in Computer/Electronic Engineering from California State University and a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical/Biomedical Engineering from Virginia Tech. He has also received advanced training in Business Executive Management and Finance from University of California, Los Angeles and the Hughes Education Center.

Consultant and Director - Michael E. Hill

Mr. Hill joined our Board in October 2002. Between November 1997 and September 2002, Mr. Hill was a registered representative at Research Capital, Corp., a securities broker/dealer located in Calgary, Canada. Since 1986, Mr. Hill has been a director and Vice President of Hill's Koksilah Holdings, a private retail and real estate holding company located in Vancouver, Canada. Prior to working with Research Capital, Hill performed similar tasks with Scotia Capital Markets and Burns Fry Ltd. He was employed with these companies from 1987 until 1997.

Director - Ronald P. Erickson

Ronald Erickson has over thirty years of experience as a manager, attorney and senior level executive. In January 2004, Mr. Erickson was appointed to the Company's Board of Directors. From 1997 through the present, Mr. Erickson served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of eCharge Corporation in Seattle, Washington where he played a major role in raising approximately \$90 Million in equity capital from major international investors including Deutsche Telkom's venture arm, Korea Telecom, National Data Corp. and others. Previously, from 1995 through 1997, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Globaltel Resources, Inc. where he co-founded and lead the worldwide financing efforts and managed all aspects of growth of this privately held international telecommunications and networking company. From 1992 through 1994, he was Chairman, Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Egghead Software, Inc. in Issaquah, Washington.

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Interim Chief Financial Officer and Secretary - Karin Klemm

Karin Klemm joined us as Secretary on August 2, 2004 and as Interim Chief Financial Officer on March 15, 2005. Ms. Klemm is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Poly Pacific Entertainment, Inc., an entertainment company based in Beverly Hills, which she has been since 1997. Since August of 2003, Ms. Klemm has served as Chief Executive Officer to Uncensored Music Network, Inc., also an entertainment company. Previously, from 1997 through 2000, Ms. Klemm was a branch manager of RH11, an executive search firm in Los Angeles, California.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following tables set forth certain information regarding our CEO and each of our most highly-compensated executive officers whose total annual salary and bonus for the fiscal years ending September 30, 2004, 2003 and 2002 exceeded \$100,000:

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Other Annual Compen- sation (\$)	Restricted Stock Awards (\$)	Options SARs (#)(1)
Rob Hutchison,	2004	159,450	0	0	39,000	0
CEO	2003	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence C. Lee,	2004	150,000	0	0	2,017,500	0
CEO	2003	300,000	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	182,000	0
Gerhard Wehr,	2004	58 , 328	0	22,489	54 , 000	0
CFO	2003	180,000	0	0	0	0
	2002	0	0	0	40,000	0

The Board of Directors, in their discretion, may award stock and stock options to key executives for achieving financing or expenditure guidelines, meeting our business plan objectives, as part of their compensation for employment or for retention purposes.

Employment Agreements

None.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

In September of 2004, Larry Lee entered into a private transaction with Mr. Chaim Stern, selling a total of 2,500,000 shares to him, after which he loaned all proceeds of \$600,000 to us. On November 3, 2004, we issued a promissory note to Larry Lee for the loan of the \$600,000. The note bore interest at 6% per annum, and was payable upon demand any time following 120 days after we complete a financing of at least \$5 million. We had the right to repay the note, plus all accrued interest, at any time, in whole or in part, without premium or penalty. Upon the repayment of \$125,000, we had the right to repay the remainder due under the note by the issuance of shares of common stock and founders' preferred stock. We repaid the note in full by paying Mr. Lee \$125,000 and issued him 500,000 shares of common stock and 60,000 shares of founders' preferred stock.

We have no policy regarding entering into transactions with affiliated parties.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock as of April 26, 2005:

- by each person who is known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock;
- o by each of our officers and directors; and
- o by all of our officers and directors as a group.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER	TITLE OF CLASS	NUMBER OF SHARES OWNED(1)		PERCENTAGE CLASS AFTER OFFERING
Rob Hutchison 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	1,120,000 (4)	1.68%	1.29%
Peter Brocklesby 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	1,000,000 (5)	1.50%	1.15%
Lawrence Lee 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	3,820,000 (6)	5.77%	4.41%
Michael Hill 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	552,000 (7)	*	*
Ron Erickson 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	550,000 (8)	*	*
Karin Klemm 9229 Sunset Blvd., Suite 830 Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	0	0%	0%
All Officers and Directors As a Group (6 persons)	Common Stock	7,042,000 (9)	10.21%	7.88%
RHL Management, Inc. (10) Roxbury Road Los Angeles, CA 90069	Common Stock	4,955,475	7.55%	5.76%
Chaim Stern 1880 East 26th Street Brooklyn, NY 11229	Common Stock	4,500,000	6.86%	5.23%

(1) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of April 26, 2005 are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such option or warrant but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person.

(2) Based upon 65,621,025 shares issued and outstanding on April 26, 2005.

(3) Percentage based on 85,968,025 shares of common stock outstanding, assuming all shares being registered in the offering are sold.

(4) Includes 1,000,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options.

(5) Includes 1,000,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options.

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(6) Includes 600,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options.

(7) Includes 315,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options.

(8) Includes 400,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options and 50,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options owned by Alpha Spectrum Investments, LLC, of which Mr. Erickson is deemed a beneficial owner.

(9) Includes 3,365,000 shares underlying currently exercisable options.

(10) Rick Langley has investment and voting control over the shares owned by RHL Management, Inc.

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DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

COMMON STOCK

We are authorized to issue up to 250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.001. As of April 26, 2005, there were 65,621,025 shares of common stock outstanding. Holders of the common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by the stockholders. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor. Upon the liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of our company, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all of our assets which are legally available for distribution after payment of all debts and other liabilities and liquidation preference of any outstanding common stock. Holders of common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. The outstanding shares of common stock are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

We have engaged American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, located in Brooklyn, New York, as independent transfer agent or registrar.

PREFERRED STOCK

We are authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$.001. The 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock authorized are undesignated as to preferences, privileges and restrictions. As the shares are issued, the Board of Directors must establish a "series" of the shares to be issued and designate the preferences, privileges and restrictions applicable to

that series. To date, the Board has designated a Founders' Series of Convertible Preferred Stock, which, in six months from the date of issuance, shall be convertible at the option of the holder and upon our reaching certain financial objectives, into shares of our restricted Common Stock. Each share, when eligible, is convertible into 25 fully paid and non-assessable shares of our Common Stock, subject to a leak out agreement that extends the Rule 144 period to two years. Holders will be permitted to sell, after a one year holding period through a three year holding period, 1% of the issued and outstanding shares of our common stock every 90 days. This series has been authorized by the Board of Directors. On or about February 1, 2005, the Founders' Series of Preferred Stock was converted into 1,500,000 shares of our common stock. As of April 26, 2005, there were no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

OPTIONS

There are currently options outstanding that have been issued to our officers and directors to purchase 3,365,000 shares of our common stock pursuant to our Professional/Employee/Consultant Compensation Plan and employment agreements.

WARRANTS

In connection with the sale of convertible promissory notes in December 2004, we issued 2,930,000 warrants to purchase shares of common stock. The warrants are exercisable until three years from the date of issuance at a purchase price of \$0.75 per share.

In addition, in connection with a private placement offering in January and February of 2005, we have issued 14,722,000 warrants. The warrants are exercisable until five years from the date of issuance at a purchase price of \$0.75 per share.

We also have outstanding 285,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.10 per share, 5,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.20 per share, 1,500,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.60 per share, 750,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.70 per share and 155,000 warrants exercisable at \$0.75 per share.

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CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

To obtain funding for our ongoing operations, we sold \$1,465,000 in convertible promissory notes to 13 investors in December 2004. Each promissory note was automatically convertible into shares of our common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, upon the closing of a private placement for \$1 million or more. On January 28, 2005, we closed upon a private placement transaction in excess of \$1 million, and on February 2, 2005, the promissory notes were converted into an aggregate of 2,930,000 shares of common stock. This prospectus includes the resale of the common stock issued upon conversion of the promissory notes.

To obtain funding for our ongoing operations, we conducted a private placement offering in January and February 2005, in which we sold \$7,361,000 of 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes to 61 investors. The 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes automatically convert into shares of our common stock, at a price of \$0.50 per share, upon the filing of this registration statement. This prospectus includes the resale of the common stock to be issued upon conversion of the 10% Secured Convertible Promissory Notes.

INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, provide to the fullest extent

permitted by Nevada law, our directors or officers shall not be personally liable to us or our shareholders for damages for breach of such director's or officer's fiduciary duty. The effect of this provision of our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, is to eliminate our rights and our shareholders (through shareholders' derivative suits on behalf of our company) to recover damages against a director or officer for breach of the fiduciary duty of care as a director or officer (including breaches resulting from negligent or grossly negligent behavior), except under certain situations defined by statute. We believe that the indemnification provisions in our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, are necessary to attract and retain qualified persons as directors and officers. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our officers and directors.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act" or "Securities Act") may be permitted to directors, officers or persons controlling us pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders and any of their respective pledgees, donees, assignees and other successors-in-interest may, from time to time, sell any or all of their shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These sales may be at fixed or negotiated prices. The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when selling shares:

- o ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits the purchaser;
- block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction;
- o purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- o privately-negotiated transactions;
- short sales that are not violations of the laws and regulations of any state or the United States;
- broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of such shares at a stipulated price per share;
- o through the writing of options on the shares;
- o a combination of any such methods of sale; and
- o any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may also sell shares under Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available, rather than under this prospectus. The selling stockholders shall have the sole and absolute discretion not to accept any purchase offer or make any sale of shares if they deem the purchase price to be unsatisfactory at any particular time.

The selling stockholders may also engage in short sales against the box, puts and calls and other transactions in our securities or derivatives of our securities and may sell or deliver shares in connection with these trades.

The selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees

or other successors in interest, may also sell the shares directly to market makers acting as principals and/or broker-dealers acting as agents for themselves or their customers. Such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholders and/or the purchasers of shares for whom such broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal or both, which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions. Market makers and block purchasers purchasing the shares will do so for their own account and at their own risk. It is possible that a selling stockholder will attempt to sell shares of common stock in block transactions to market makers or other purchasers at a price per share which may be below the then market price. The selling stockholders cannot assure that all or any of the shares offered in this prospectus will be issued to, or sold by, the selling stockholders. Vertical Capital Partners, Inc., a registered broker-dealer; Michael Morris, Susan Diamond; Ronald Heineman and Michael Gochman; all of whom are employees of Vertical Capital Partners, are an "underwriter" as that term is defined under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations of such acts. Further, the other selling stockholders and any brokers, dealers or agents, upon effecting the sale of any of the shares offered in this prospectus, may be deemed to be "underwriters." In such event, any commissions received by such broker-dealers or agents and any profit on the resale of the shares purchased by them may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act.

We are required to pay all fees and expenses incident to the registration of the shares, including fees and disbursements of counsel to the selling stockholders, but excluding brokerage commissions or underwriter discounts.

The selling stockholders, alternatively, may sell all or any part of the shares offered in this prospectus through an underwriter. No selling stockholder has entered into any agreement with a prospective underwriter and there is no assurance that any such agreement will be entered into.

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The selling stockholders may pledge their shares to their brokers under the margin provisions of customer agreements. If a selling stockholder defaults on a margin loan, the broker may, from time to time, offer and sell the pledged shares. The selling stockholders and any other persons participating in the sale or distribution of the shares will be subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the rules and regulations under such act, including, without limitation, Regulation M. These provisions may restrict certain activities of, and limit the timing of purchases and sales of any of the shares by, the selling stockholders or any other such person. In the event that the selling stockholders are deemed affiliated purchasers or distribution participants within the meaning of Regulation M, then the selling stockholders will not be permitted to engage in short sales of common stock. Furthermore, under Regulation M, persons engaged in a distribution of securities are prohibited from simultaneously engaging in market making and certain other activities with respect to such securities for a specified period of time prior to the commencement of such distributions, subject to specified exceptions or exemptions. In regards to short sells, the selling stockholder can only cover its short position with the securities they receive from us upon conversion. In addition, if such short sale is deemed to be a stabilizing activity, then the selling stockholder will not be permitted to engage in a short sale of our common stock. All of these limitations may affect the marketability of the shares.

We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders, or their transferees or assignees, against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or to contribute to payments the selling stockholders or their respective pledgees, donees, transferees or other

successors in interest, may be required to make in respect of such liabilities.

If the selling stockholders notify us that they have a material arrangement with a broker-dealer for the resale of the common stock, then we would be required to amend the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, and file a prospectus supplement to describe the agreements between the selling stockholders and the broker-dealer.

PENNY STOCK

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

- o that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and
- o the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

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

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

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

- o sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and
- o that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

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

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SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The table below sets forth information concerning the resale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholder. We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of the common stock by the selling stockholder. We will receive proceeds from the exercise of the warrants. Assuming all the shares registered below are sold by the selling stockholder, none of the selling stockholder will continue to own any shares of our common stock.

The following table also sets forth the name of each person who is offering the resale of shares of common stock by this prospectus, the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned by each person, the number of shares of common stock that may be sold in this offering and the number of shares of common stock each person will own after the offering, assuming they sell all of the shares offered.

For the table set forth below, the following persons have investment and voting control over the shares owned by the respective entities:

_____ ____ Control Person Entity _____ _____ _____ Allied International Fund Rosemarie DePalo _____ ____ AS Capital Partners Michael Coughlan Avonwoods Ltd. C. Rand _____ Basso Private Opportunity Holding Fund Ltd. Howard I. Fischer _____ ____ Basso Multi-Strategy Holding Fund Ltd. Howard I. Fischer _____ F Berdon Comp. Frederick Berdon _____ Beston Worldwide Ltd Michael Ben-Jacob _____ Blumfield Investments M. Kraus _____ Brighton Capital Jeffery Wolin _____ ____ Raul Garrido Garibaldo Clear Mountain Holdings _____ ____ The Condor Group, LLC Robert Lowinger _____ Consultants and Advisors NJB, Inc. Gary Schonwald _____ Cordilliera Funds Stephen J. Carter _____ DC Capital Craig Kirsch _____ Double U Master Fund David Sims _____ Equilibrium Solutions Johnny Vage _____ First London Finance, Ltd. Moshe Grauman _____ Galileo Asset Management, SA Marie-Christine Wright, John Sauickie and John Wright _____ ____ Gemini Master Funds Steve Winters _____ Global Asset Management Robert Fallah _____ Goldenberg & Hirsch Properties Leo Hirsch _____ GSSF Master Fund E.B. Lyon IV _____ Guerilla IRA L.P. Leigh Curry _____ ____

Hirsch Family Foundation	Leo Hirsch
ID Federman Holdings LTD	Iris Federman

Ivelocity Fund	Scott Parent
KA Steel Chemical	Kenneth Steel Jr.
Livingston Ventures, LLC	Ronald Heineman
Lone Star Equity	Mark A. Bogina
Marina Ventures	Michael Hartstein
Melton Management	Yehuda Breitkops
Odin Partners LP	John A. Gibbons
Omega Capital Small Cap	Abraham Sylverin
P.R. Diamonds	Pinkus Reisz
Provident Master Fund	Steven Winters
Rock Capital Partners, LLC	Howard Chalfin
Salzwedel Financial Communications, Inc.	Jeff Salzwedel
San Rafael Consulting Group, LLC	Isabelle H. Wright and John Wright
Rabbi Scheinerman KBY LLC	Rabbi Schenerman
Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP	Greg Sichenzia, Marc Ross, Richard Friedman and Michael Ference
Spencer Edwards, Inc.	Thomas Kaufman
Starboard Capital Markets, LLC	James Dotzman
Steel Harbor Holdings	Mark Step
Stonestreet, LP	Michael Finkelstein
Vertical Capital Partners, Inc.	Robert DePalo
Vestal Venture Capital	Allan Lyons
Whalehaven	Evan Schemenauer
Wolfson Trust	Franchesca Wolfson

Shares	Offering (1) Percentage (2) 	Shares Offered 1,237,500 100,000 (3 800,000 (3 100,000 (3 200,000 (3 400,000 (3 600,000 (3
1,237,500 100,000 800,000 100,000 200,000 400,000 600,000	1.89% * 1.21% * * *	100,000 (3 800,000 (3 100,000 (3 200,000 (3 400,000 (3
100,000 800,000 100,000 200,000 400,000 600,000	* 1.21% * * *	100,000 (3 800,000 (3 100,000 (3 200,000 (3 400,000 (3
800,000 100,000 200,000 400,000 600,000	1.21% * * *	800,000 (3 100,000 (3 200,000 (3 400,000 (3
100,000 200,000 400,000 600,000	* * *	100,000 (3 200,000 (3 400,000 (3
200,000 400,000 600,000	* *	200,000 (3 400,000 (3
400,000 600,000	*	400,000 (3
600,000	*	
		600,000 (3
630,000	*	
630,000	*	
		630,000 (3
2,370,000	3.55%	2,370,000 (3
60,000	*	60,000 (4
200,000	*	200,000 (3
67,500	*	67,500 (4
33,334	*	33,334
400,000	*	400,000 (3
138,750	*	138,750 (5
46,750	*	46,750
112,500	*	112,500 (6
100,000	*	100,000
	*	250,000
	*	400,000 (3
	*	300,000 (3
	*	200,000 (3
	*	8,250
	*	145,000
	1.51%	1,000,000 (3
400,000	*	400,000 (3
800,000	1.21%	800,000 (3
	*	60,000 (4
	*	200,000 (3
	*	20,000
	*	5,000
•	*	50,000 (3
	1.21%	800,000 (3
	*	27,000
	1.58%	1,040,230 (7
	*	100,000 (3
	*	120,000
	*	240,000 (3
	1.90%	1,250,000
	*	110,000 (8
•	*	157,000
	*	62,500 (7
	*	200,000 (3
	*	133,750 (8
	$\begin{array}{c} 2,370,000\\ 60,000\\ 200,000\\ 67,500\\ 33,334\\ 400,000\\ 138,750\\ 46,750\\ 112,500\\ 100,000\\ 250,000\\ 400,000\\ 300,000\\ 200,000\\ 8,250\\ 145,000\\ 1,000,000\end{array}$	2,370,000 3.55% 60,000 * 200,000 * 200,000 * 33,334 * 400,000 * 138,750 * 46,750 * 112,500 * 100,000 * 250,000 * 400,000 * 300,000 * 200,000 * 300,000 * 200,000 * 8,250 * 145,000 * 1,000,000 1.51% 400,000 * 200,000 * 200,000 * 200,000 * 200,000 * 200,000 * 1,040,230 1.58% 100,000 * 1,250,000 1.90% 110,000 * 157,000 * 200,000 *

Michael Glazer	16,875	*	16 , 875 (
Global Asset Management	1,257,500	1.92%	1,257,500
Michael Gochman	36,750	*	36,750
Rochelle Gold	600,000	*	600,000 (
Harold Goldenberg	400,000	*	400,000 (

Goldenberg & Hirsch Properties	400,000	*	400,000 (3
Mary Anne Gray	60,000	*	60,000 (1
Scott R. Griffith	33, 333	*	33,333
Eugene Gross	400,000	*	400,000 (3
Wayne Grubb	67,500	*	67,500 (4
GSSF Master Fund	1,000,000	1.51%	1,000,000 (3
Guerilla IRA L.P.	115,000	*	115,000 (4
Paul Reyes-Guerra	31,250	*	31,250 (1
Michael Hamblett	84,060	*	84,060
Ronald Heineman	22,000	*	22,000
Joseph Henn	15,000	*	15,000 (1
Hirsch Family Foundation	160,000	*	160,000 (3
Leo Hirsch	240,000	*	240,000 (3
ID Federman Holdings LTD	600,000	*	600,000 (3
Joseph Iorio	100,000	*	100,000 (3
Thomas Iovino	200,000	*	200,000 (3
Ivelocity Fund	135,000	*	135,000 (1
William L. Jiler	16,875	*	16,875 (9
KA Steel Chemical	33,750	*	33,750 (1
Ahmed Kareem	10,500	*	10,500
Jeffery Kessler	33,750	*	33,750 (1
Tibor Klein	720,000	1.09%	720,000 (3
Yisreal Klein	200,000	*	200,000 (3
Yossi Kraus	100,000	*	100,000 (3
Alexander J. Lapatka	67,500	*	67,500 (4
Livingston Ventures, LLC	170,000	*	170,000
Lone Star Equity	400,000	*	400,000 (3
Jason Lyons	57,000	*	57,000
Michael Mangan	100,000	*	100,000 (3
Tony Manual	200,000	*	200,000 (3
Marina Ventures	195,000	*	195,000
Paul Masters IRA	200,000	*	200,000 (3
Melton Management Linda Michaels	400,000	*	400,000 (3
	250,000	*	250,000
Raymond Mikulich Kyle Morgan	335,000 200,000	*	335,000 (1 200,000 (3
Michael Morris	75,000	*	75,000
Houston Muthart	267,500	*	267,500 (1
Richard Neslund	1,000,000	1.51%	1,000,000 (3
Michael Nizza	50,000	*	50,000 (3
Marvin Numeroff	267,500	*	267,500 (1
Odin Partners LP	67,500	*	67,500 (4
Eric Okamoto	493,880	*	493,880 (1
Omega Capital Small Cap	1,200,000	1.81%	1,200,000 (3
Eileen Patterson	38,750	*	38,750 (1
Platinum Partners	400,000	*	400,000 (3
P.R. Diamonds	240,000	*	240,000 (3
Joseph Prezioso	400,000	*	400,000 (3
Arthur Priver	228,750	*	228,750 (1
Provident Master Fund	1,200,000	1.81%	1,200,000 (3
Robert & Claudia Quinn JTWROS	28,750	*	28,750 (9
Avindam Rapaport	100,000	*	100,000 (3
Kenneth Reichelle	116,875	*	116,875 (1
Rock Capital Partners, LLC	600,000	*	600,000 (3
	51		
	400,000	+	400 000 (3

Joseph Rozehzadeh	400,000	*	400,000 (3
Edward M Rotter	3,320,000	4.93%	3,320,000 (2
Angela Chen Sabella	120,000	*	120,000 (2
Salzwedel Financial			
Communications, Inc.	365,000	*	365,000

San Rafael Consulting Group, LLC	67,236	*	67,236
Frederick Sandvick	200,000	*	200,000 (
Rabbi Scheinerman KBY LLC	100,000	*	100,000 (
Joel Schindler	100,000	*	100,000 (
Shatashvili Sharona	200,000	*	200,000 (
Jesse B. Shelmire IV	33,333	*	33 , 333
Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP	112,000	*	112,000
Jerry Silva	1,000,000	1.51%	1,000,000 (
Jerry and Esther Soloman JTWROS	800,000	1.21%	800,000 (
Anthony Spatacco	42,030	*	42,030
Spencer Edwards, Inc.	8,000	*	8,00
Starboard Capital Markets, LLC	42,030	*	42,030
Steel Harbor Holdings	170,000	*	170,000
Kenneth Steel Jr.	33,750	*	33,750 (
Chaim Stern	3,000,000	4.47%	3,000,000 (
Alexander Stolin	200,000	*	200,000 (
Stonestreet, LP	600,000	*	600,000 (
Richard Swier Jr.	60,000	*	60,000 (
Stewart Taylor	33,750	*	33 , 750 (
Marcovich Tibo	100,000	*	100,000 (
Doron Rafael Toledano	56 , 735	*	56 , 735
Ester Tuman	67,500	*	67 , 500 (
Alex Verjovski	200,000	*	200,000 (
Vertical Capital Partners, Inc.	165 , 750	*	165 , 750
Vestal Venture Capital	67,500	*	67 , 500 (
Sem Victori	240,000	*	240,000 (
Whalehaven	1,150,000	1.74%	1,150,000 (
Phil Westridge	33,750	*	33,750 (
Peter Wieser	200,000	*	200,000 (
Wolfson Trust	16,875	*	16,875 (
Franchesca Wolfson	16,875	*	16,875 (
Eric Yaoz	320,000	*	320,000 (
Harry/Temy/Ark Zelcer	200,000	*	200,000 (
	•		, ,

* Less than 1%

(1) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options or warrants currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of April 26, 2005 are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such option or warrant but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other person.

(2) Percentage prior to offering is based on 65,621,025 shares of common stock outstanding; percentage after offering is based on 85,968,025 shares of common stock outstanding, which assumes that all shares registered in the offering will be sold.

(3) Of which 50% of such number of shares are issuable upon exercise of currently exercisable warrants.

- (4) Includes 60,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
- (5) Includes 85,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
- (6) Includes 90,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
- (7) Includes 115,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.

(8) Includes 55,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.

(9) Includes 80,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(10) Includes 15,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(11) Includes 52,500 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(12) Includes 27,500 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
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(13) Includes 120,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(14) Includes 30,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(15) Includes 220,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(16) Includes 160,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(17) Includes 232,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(18) Includes 35,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(19) Includes 65,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(20) Includes 1,720,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(21) Includes 120,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(22) Includes 600,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.
(23) Includes 650,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants.

LEGAL MATTERS

Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP, New York, New York will issue an opinion with respect to the validity of the shares of common stock being offered hereby. Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP is also the owner of 112,000 shares of our common stock, which are included in this registration statement. Andrea Cataneo, a partner of Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP is the owner of 250,000 shares of our common stock, which are included in this registration statement.

EXPERTS

Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, have audited, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, our financial statements at September 30, 2004 and 2003 and for the years then ended that appear in the prospectus. The financial statements referred to above are included in this prospectus with reliance upon the independent registered public accounting firm's opinion based on their expertise in accounting and auditing.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We have filed a registration statement on Form SB-2 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, relating to the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus, and reference is made to such registration statement. This prospectus constitutes the prospectus of Applied DNA Sciences, Inc., filed as part of the registration statement, and it does not contain all information in the registration statement, as certain portions have been omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which requires us to file reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such reports, proxy statements and other information may be inspected at public reference facilities of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20549. Copies of such material can be obtained from the Public Reference Section of the SEC at Judiciary Plaza, 450 Fifth Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549 at prescribed rates. Because we file documents electronically with the SEC, you may also obtain this information by visiting the SEC's Internet website at http://www.sec.gov.

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC. INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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RUSSELL BEDFORD STEFANOU MIRCHANDANI LLP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF REGISTERED INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. Los Angeles, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. (a development stage company) as of September 30, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of losses, deficiency in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2004 and 2003 and the period September 16, 2002 (date of inception) through September 30, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based upon our audits.

We have conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) (United States of America). 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 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 Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. (a development stage company) at September 30, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2004 and 2003, and the period September 16, 2002 (date of inception) through September 30, 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in the Note K to the accompanying financial statements, the Company is in the development stage and has not established a source of revenues. This raises substantial doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ RUSSELL BEDFORD Stefanou MIRCHANDANI LLP

Russell Bedford Stefanou Mirchandani LLP Certified Public Accountants

McLean, Virginia January 11, 2005

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES , INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

September 3

Current Assets:

Cash

Total Current Assets

Property, Plant and Equipment (Note A) Less: accumulated depreciation ___ Total Property, Plant and Equipment Other Assets: Deposits Intangible assets (net of accumulated amortization of \$1,756) (Note A) Total Other Assets == LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY Current Liabilities: \$ Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued expenses - related parties (Note D) Convertible notes payables (Note F) Due to related parties (Note D) Note payable -related parties (Note C) == Total Current Liabilities == Commitments and contingencies (Note J) DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY: (Note E) Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 60,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2004 Common Stock, par value \$0.50 per share; 100,000,000 authorized; 23,981,054 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2004 1 Additional paid in capital == Common stock subscribed (2 Deficit accumulated during development stage == Total deficiency in stockholders' equity (\$ See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES , INC. (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSSES

> For the Year Ended For the YearEnded (September 30, September 30, thr 2004 2003

> > 55

Operating expenses:

General and administrative	\$ 17,580,098	\$ 3,468,363
Depreciation and Amortization	3,161	
Total expenses	17,583,259	3,468,363
Loss from operations	(17,583,259)	(3,468,363)
Other income(expense)	1,385	25,000
Interest (expense) Income (taxes) benefit	(1,776,385)	(1,801)
Net loss	\$ (19,358,259)	\$ (3,445,164)
Basic and diluted loss per common share (Note H)	\$ (0.93)	\$ (0.27)
Weighted average common shares outstanding	20,819,700	12,955,358

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

	Preferred Shares		Common	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital Amount	Common Stock Subscribed	Sub R
Issuance of common stock to Founders in exchange for services on September 16, 2002 at \$.01 per share	_	\$ -	100,000	\$ 10	\$ 990	_	Ş
Net Loss	-	-	-	-	_	-	
Balance at September 30, 2002 Issuance of common stock in connection with merger		_	100,000	10	990	-	
with Prohealth Medical Technologies , Inc on October 1, 2002 Cancellation of Common stock in connection with	_	- 10	0,178,352	1,018	-	_	
merger with Prohealth Medical Technologies , Inc on October 21, 2002 Issuance of common stock in exchange for services	-	-	(100,000)) 10	(1,000)	_	

in October 2002 at \$ 0.65 per share Issuance of common stock in exchange for subscription	-	_	602,000	60	39,070	-	
in November and December 2002 at \$ 0.065 per share Cancellation of common stock in January 2003	_	-	876,000	88	56,852	-	(56
previously issued in exchange for consulting services Issuance of common stock in exchange for licensing	_	_	(836,000)	(84)	(54,264)	-	54
services valued at \$ 0.065 per share in January 2003 Issuance of common stock in exchange	_	-	1,500,000	150	97,350	-	
for consulting services valued at \$ 0.13 per share in January 2003 Issuance of common stock in exchange	_	_	586,250	58	76 , 155	-	
for consulting services at \$ 0.065 per share in February 2003 Issuance of common stock to Founders lin exchange	-	-	9,000	1	584	-	
for services valued at \$0.0001 per share in March 2003 Issuance of common stock in exchange for consulting	_	_	10,140,000	1,014	_	_	
services valued at \$2.50 per share in March 2003	_	_	91,060	9	230,625	_	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued)

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Shares Amount	-	Common Stock	Additiona Paid in Capital Amount		Subs Re
Issuance of common stock in exchange for consulting services valued at \$ 0.065 per share in March 2003 Common stock subscribed in exchange for cash at \$1 per	-	-	6,000	1 3	389	-	
share in March 2003	_	-	-	- 18,0	000	-	

Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$ 0.065 per						
share on April 1, 2003	-	-	860,000	86	55,814	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for						
cash at \$ 1.00 per share						
on April 9, 2003	-	-	18,000	2	-	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for						
consulting services at \$						
0.065 per						
share on April 9, 2003	-	-	9,000	1	584	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for						
consulting services at						
\$ 2.50 per			F 000	1	10 400	
share on April 23, 2003	-	_	5,000	Ţ	12,499	-
Common stock issued in exchange for						
consulting services at						
\$ 2.50 per						
share, on June 12, 2003	_	_	10,000	1	24,999	_
Common stock issued in			10,000	±	21,555	
exchange for						
cash at \$ 1.00 per share						
on June 17, 2003	_	_	50,000	5	49,995	_
Common stock subscribed					·	
in exchange						
for cash at \$ 2.50 per						
share pursuant						
to private placement						
on June 27, 2003	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common stock retired in						
exchange for note payable						
at \$0.0118 per share,						
on June 30, 2003	-	-	(7,500,000)	(750)	750	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for						
consulting services at						
\$0.065 per	_	_	270,000	27	17 500	_
share, on June 30, 2003 Common stock subscribed	_	_	270,000	21	17,523	_
in exchange for cash at						
\$ 1.00 per share pursuant						
to private placement on						
June 30, 2003	_	_	_	_	-	10,000
Common stock subscribed						.,
in exchange for cash at						
\$ 2.50 per share pursuant						
to private placement on						
June 30, 2003	-	-	-	_	-	24,000
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at approximately						
\$2.01 per share, July 2003	-	-	213,060	21	428,797	-

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC

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(A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued)

	Preferred Shares	Preferre Shares Amount	ed Common Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital Amount	Common Stock Subscribed	Su R
Common stock canceled in July 2003, previously issued for							
services rendered at \$2.50 per share Common stock issued in exchange for	-	_	(24,000)	(2) (59,998	3) –	
options exercised at \$1.00 in July 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	-	-	20,000	2	19,998	3 –	
exercised of options previously subscribed at \$1.00 in July 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting services at	-	-	10,000	1	9,999	9 (10,000)	
approximately \$2.38 per share, August 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	_	_	172 , 500	17	410,913		
options exercised at \$1.00 in August 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	_	-	29,000	3	28,997	7 –	
consulting services at approximately \$2.42 per share, September 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	_	-	395,260	40	952,951	7 –	
cash at \$2.50 per share-subscription payable-September 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	-	_	19,200	2	47,998	3 (48,000)	
cash at \$2.50 per share pursuant to private placement September 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for	_	-	6,400	1	15,999) –	
options exercised at \$1.00 in September 2003	_	_	95,000	10	94,991	L –	

Common stock subscription receivable reclassification adjustment Common Stock subscribed to at \$2.50 per share in September 2003

Net Loss for the year ended September 30, 200 - - 300,000 _ Balance at September 30, 2003 _ _ _ _ _ _ _____ _____ _____ \$ - 17,811,082 \$ 1,781 \$2,577,568 \$300,000 \$ -

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued)

	Preferred Shares	Amount	Common Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital Amount	Common Stock S Subscribed
Preferred shares issues in exchange for services at \$25.00 per share, October 2003 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting services at approximately \$2.85 per share, October 2003	1500	15	287 , 439	29	820,389	_
Common stock issued in exchange for cash at \$2.50 per share-subscription payable-October 2003 Common stock canceled in October 2003,			120,000	12	299,988	(300,000)
previously issued for services rendered at \$2.50 per share Common stock issued in exchange for consulting services at approximately	,		(100,000)	(10)	(249,990)	-
\$3 per share, November 2003			100,000	10	299,990	_

Common stock subscribed in exchange for cash at				
\$2.50 per share pursuant				
to private placement,				
November, 2003	100,000	10	249,990	_
Common stock subscribed	,			
in exchange for cash at				
\$2.50 per share pursuant				
to private placement,				
December, 2003	6,400	1	15,999	-
Common stock issued in				
exchange for consulting				
services at approximately				
\$2.59 per share,				
December 2003	2,125,500	213	5,504,737	-
Common Stock subscribed to				
at \$2.50 per share in				
December 2003	-	-	-	104,000
Beneficial conversion				
feature relating				
to notes payable	-	-	1,168,474	-
Beneficial conversion				
feature relating				
to warrants	-	-	206,526	-
Adjust common stock par				
value from \$0.0001 to				
\$0.50 per share, per				
amendment of articles				
dated Dec 2003	-	10,223,166	(10,223,166)	-
Common Stock issued				
pursuant to subscription	41 600	~~ ~~~	00.000	(104 000)
at \$2.50 share in Jan 2004	41,600	20,800	83,200	(104,000)
Common stock issued in				
exchange for consulting				
services at \$2.95 per	12 040		21 040	
share, Jan 2004 Common stock issued in	13,040	6,520	31,948	-
exchange for consulting				
services at \$2.60 per				
share, Jan 2004	123,000	61,500	258,300	_
Common stock issued in	125,000	01,500	230,300	
exchange for consulting				
services at \$3.05 per				
share, Jan 2004	1,000	500	2,550	_
share, oun zoor	1,000	500	2,000	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued) Deficit

> Additional Paid in Common

Preferred

	Preferred Shares	Shares Amount	Common Shares	Common Stock Amount	Capital Amount	Stock S Subscribed
Common stock issued in exchange for employee services at \$3.07 per						
share, Feb 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			6,283	3,142	16,147	-
services at \$3.04 per share, Mar 2004 Common Stock issued for options exercised at			44,740	22,370	113,640	-
\$1.00 per share in Mar 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for employee			55 , 000	27,500	27,500	_
services at \$3.00 per share, Mar 2004			5,443	2,722	13,623	_

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued) Deficit

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Shares Amount	Common Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital Amount	Common Stock S Subscribed
Common stock issued in exchange for employee services at \$3.15 per share, Mar 2004 Preferred shared converted to common shares for consulting services at \$3.00per			5,769	2,885	15,293	-
share, Mar 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for employee services at \$3.03 per	5000	5	125,000	62,500	312,500	-
share, Mar 2004 Common Stock issued pursuant to subscription at \$2.50			8,806	4,403	22,236	-
per share in Mar. 2004 Beneficial Conversion Feature relating			22,500	11,250	(9,000)	_
to Notes Payable Beneficial Conversion Feature relating			_	_	122,362	_

to Warrants Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			_	_	177,638	-
services at \$2.58 per share, Apr 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			9,860	4,930	20,511	_
services at \$2.35 per share, Apr 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			11,712	5,856	21,667	_
services at \$1.50 per share, Apr 2004 Common stock returned to treasury at			367,500	183,750	367,500	_
\$0.065 per share, Apr 2004 Preferred stock converted to common stock for consulting			(50,000)	(25,000)	21,750	_
services at \$1.01 per share in May 2004	4000	4	100,000	50,000	51,250	_
Common stock issued per subscription May 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			10,000	5,000	(4,000)	-
services at \$0.86 per share in May 2004 Common stock issued in			137,000	68 , 500	50,913	_
exchange for consulting services at \$1.15 per share in May 2004 Common stock returned to			26 , 380	13,190	17,147	_
treasury at \$0.065 per share, Jun 2004			(5,000)	(2,500)	2,175	_

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued) Deficit

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Shares Amount	Common Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid in Capital Amount	Common Stock S Subscribed
Common stock issued in exchange for consulting services at \$0.67 per share in June 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			270 , 500	135,250	45 , 310	_
services at \$0.89 per share in June 2004 Common stock issued in			8,000	4,000	3,120	_

exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.65 per						
share in June 2004			50,000	25,000	7,250	-
Common stock issued						
pursuant to private						
placement at \$1.00						
per share in June 2004			250,000	125,000	125,000	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.54 per						
share in July 2004			100,000	50,000	4,000	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.72 per						
share in July 2004			5,000	2,500	1,100	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.47 per						
share in July 2004			100,000	50,000	(2,749)	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.39 per						
share in August 2004			100,000	50,000	(11,000)	-
Preferred stock converted						
to common stock for						
consulting services at						
\$0.39 per share in						
August 2004	(2000)	(2)	50,000	25,000	(5,500)	-

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC (A development stage company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF DEFICIENCY IN STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 16, 2002 (Date of Inception) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 (Continued) Deficit

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Shares Amount	Common Shares	Common Stock Amount 	Additional Paid in Capital Amount 	Common Stock S Subscribed
Common stock issued in exchange for consulting services at \$0.50 per share in August 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			100,000	50,000	250	
services at \$0.56 per share in August 2004 Common stock issued in exchange for consulting			200,000	100,000	12,500	-
services at \$0.41 per share in August 2004 Common stock issued in			92,500	46,250	(8,787)	-

_

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_

exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.52 per						
share in September 2004			1,000,000	500,000	17,500	-
Common stock issued in						
exchange for consulting						
services at \$0.46 per						
share in September 2004			5,000	2,500	(212)	-
Common stock issued						
pursuant to subscription						
at \$0.50 per share in						
September 2004			40,000	20,000	-	-
Preferred shares						
converted to common						
stock for consulting						
services at \$0.41						
per share in September						
2004	(4000)	(4)	100,000	50,000	4,000	-
Preferred shares issued						
in exchange for service						
at \$25 per share in						
September 2004	60,000	6			1,499,994	
Warrants issued to						
consultants in the						
fourth quarter 2004					2,019,862	
Net Loss			-	-	-	-
Balance at	<u> </u>	A.C.	0.0.001 0.54	11 000 505	6 110 000	
September 30, 2004	60,000	\$6	23,981,054	11,990,527	6,118,993	-
		==				

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, INC. (A Development Stage Company) CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended September 30, 2004	For the Year Ended September 30, 2003	Fo Septem (Date throu
Cash Flows from operating activities:			
Net loss from operating activities Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) operating activities:	\$ (19,358,259)	\$(3,445,164)	\$(22
Depreciation and amortization	3,161	_	
Organizational expenses Preferred shares issued in exchange for	-	88,500	
service at \$25 per share in September 2004 Warrants issued to consultants in the	1,500,000	_	1
fourth quarter 2004 Amortization of beneficial conversion	2,019,862	_	2
feature	1,625,000	-	1

Common stock issued in exchange for consultant services rendered	10.105.382	2,292,350	12
Common stock canceled-previously issued for		2/222/001	
services rendered	(285,575)	_	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid Expenses and Deposits	-	-	
Increase in-Other Assets	-	(13,890)	
Increase (decrease) in:	20.000	100 000	
Increase in due related parties	20,000	132,696	1
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,301,560	454,000	1 ()
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(3,068,719)	(491,509)	()
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for Patent Filing	(21,351)	-	
Payments for security deposits	(23,559)	-	
Capital expenditures	(29,507)	-	
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(74,417)	-	
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of common stock, net of	_	433 000	
cost Proceeds from subscription of common stock		432,000	
Proceeds from subscription of common stock Proceeds from sale of options	124,000	 154,000	
Proceeds from sale of options Net advances from shareholders	87,000 (9,504)	154,000 98,980	
Net advances from shareholders Proceeds from loans	(9,504) 2,750,000	, 00 –	2
Proceeds from toans	2,750,000	-	ے
Net cash provided by financing activities Increase (decrease) in cash and cash	2,951,496	684,980	3
equivalents	(191,640)	193,471	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	193,471	-	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year			
	\$ 1,832		\$
Supplemental Information:			
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ –	\$ –	\$
Cash paid during the year for taxes	-	-	
Non cash disclosures:			
Common stock issued for services			
	\$ 10,105,382	\$ 2,292,350	\$ 12
Amortization of beneficial conversion			
feature	\$ 1,625,000	\$ –	\$ 1
Common stock canceled-previously issued for			
services rendered	\$ (285,575)	\$ –	\$
Preferred shares issued in exchange for			
service at \$25 per share in September 2004	1,500,000	-	1
Warrants issued to consultants in the			
fourth quarter 2004	2,019,862	-	2
-			
Acquisition:			
Common stock retained	\$ –	\$ 1,015	\$
Assets acquired	\$ –	\$ (135)	\$
Total consideration haid	\$	\$	 \$
Total consideration paid	ү 	y 000	ې
Organization expenses- note issued in			
exchange of shares retired	\$ —	\$ 88,500	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

APPLIED DNA SCIENCES, Inc. (A Development Stage Company) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows.

Business and Basis of Presentation

On September 16, 2002, Applied DNA Sciences, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada. The Company is in the development stage, as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 ("SFAS No. 7") and its efforts have been principally devoted to developing DNA embedded biotechnology security solutions in the United States. To date, the Company has generated nominal sales revenues, has incurred expenses and has sustained losses. Consequently, its operations are subject to all the risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise. For the period from inception through September 30, 2004, the Company has accumulated losses of \$22,815,034.

Estimates

The preparation of the financial statement in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" ("SAB 101"). SAB 101 requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized :(1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred; (3) the selling price is fixed and determinable; and (4) collectibility is reasonably assured. Determination of criteria (3) and (4) are based on management's judgments regarding the fixed nature of the selling prices of the products delivered and the collectibility of those amounts. Provisions for discounts and rebates to customers, estimated returns and allowances, and other adjustments are provided for in the same period the related sales are recorded.

On December 17, 2003, the SEC staff released Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, Revenue Recognition. The staff updated and revised the existing revenue recognition in Topic 13, Revenue Recognition, to make its interpretive guidance consistent with current accounting guidance, principally EITF Issue No. 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." Also, SAB 104 incorporates portions of the Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements - Frequently Asked Questions and Answers document that the SEC staff considered relevant and rescinds the remainder. The company's revenue recognition policies are consistent with this guidance; therefore, this guidance will not have an immediate impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the accompanying financial statements, all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

The Company has adopted Financial Accounting Standard No. 109 (SFAS 109) which requires the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statement or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Temporary differences between taxable income reported for financial reporting purposes and income tax purposes are insignificant.

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES , Inc. (A Development Stage Company) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 5 years using the straight line method. At September 30, 2004 property and equipment consist of:

	September	30, 2004
Furniture Accumulated depreciation	\$	29,507 1,405
Net	========= \$	28,102

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144 (SFAS 144). The Statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles held and used by the Company be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Events relating to recoverability may include significant unfavorable changes in business conditions, recurring losses, or a forecasted inability to achieve break-even operating results over an extended period. The Company evaluates the recoverability of long-lived assets based upon forecasted undercounted cash flows. Should an impairment in value be indicated, the carrying value of intangible assets will be adjusted, based on estimates of future discounted cash flows resulting from the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. SFAS No. 144 also requires assets to be disposed of be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or the fair value less costs to sell.

Comprehensive Income

The Company does not have any items of comprehensive income in any of the periods presented.

Segment Information

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information ("SFAS 131"). SFAS establishes standards for reporting information regarding operating segments in annual financial statements and requires selected information for those segments to be presented in interim financial reports issued to

stockholders. SFAS 131 also establishes standards for related disclosures about products and services and geographic areas. Operating segments are identified as components of an enterprise about which separate discrete financial information is available for evaluation by the chief operating decision maker, or decision making group, in making decisions how to allocate resources and assess performance. The information disclosed herein, materially represents all of the financial information related to the Company's principal operating segment.

Net Loss Per Share

The Company has adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 128, "Earnings Per Share," specifying the computation, presentation and disclosure requirements of earnings per share information. Basic earnings per share has been calculated based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Stock options and warrants have been excluded as common stock equivalents in the diluted earnings per share because they are either antidilutive, or their effect is not material.

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APPLIED DNA SCIENCES , Inc. (A Development Stage Company) NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SEPTEMBER 30, 2004 AND 2003

NOTE A - SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Stock Based Compensation

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure-an amendment