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TAG IT PACIFIC INC
Form 10-Q
May 22, 2006

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

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006.

OR

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

Commission file number 1-13669

TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC.
(Exact Name of Issuer as Specified in its Charter)

DELAWARE
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

95-4654481
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

21900 BURBANK BOULEVARD, SUITE 270
WOODLAND HILLS, CALIFORNIA 91367
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(818) 444-4100
(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

None

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

AT MAY 19, 2006 THE ISSUER HAD 18,376,180 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK, \$.001 PAR

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VALUE, ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING.

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PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.
TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(unaudited)

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	-----	-----
Assets		

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Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,026,623	\$ 2,277,397
Trade accounts receivable, net	6,278,327	5,652,990
Note receivable	942,309	662,369
Inventories	4,688,671	5,573,099
Prepaid expenses and other current assets ...	275,381	618,577
	-----	-----
Total current assets	15,211,311	14,784,432
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization		
Fixed assets held for sale	6,179,314	6,438,096
Note receivable, less current portion	826,904	826,904
Due from related parties	2,477,359	2,777,631
Other intangible assets, net	679,795	730,489
Other assets	4,233,250	4,255,125
	538,546	508,117
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 30,146,479	\$ 30,320,794
	=====	=====
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 6,096,011	\$ 6,719,226
Accrued legal costs	2,640,783	2,520,111
Other accrued expenses	5,323,166	4,168,552
Demand notes payable to related parties	664,971	664,971
Current portion of capital lease obligations	441,086	590,884
Current portion of notes payable	189,927	186,837
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	15,355,944	14,850,581
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	757,752	856,495
Notes payable, less current portion	1,212,361	1,261,018
Secured convertible promissory notes	12,448,624	12,440,623
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	29,744,681	29,408,717
	-----	-----
Contingencies and guarantees - (Note 4)	--	--
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, Series A \$0.001 par value; 250,000 shares authorized, no shares issued or outstanding	--	--
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 30,000,000 shares authorized; 18,241,045 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2006; 18,241,045 at December 31, 2005	18,241	18,241
Common stock, issuable under grants, 227,635 shares at March 31, 2006	102,725	--
Additional paid-in capital	51,414,277	51,327,878
Accumulated deficit	(51,163,445)	(50,434,042)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	371,798	912,077
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 30,146,479	\$ 30,320,794
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 10,638,216	\$ 13,055,277
Cost of goods sold	7,795,491	9,803,454
Gross profit	2,842,725	3,251,823
Selling expenses	545,625	742,334
General and administrative expenses	2,817,131	3,727,260
Total operating expenses	3,362,756	4,469,594
Loss from operations	(520,031)	(1,217,771)
Interest expense, net	209,372	268,655
Loss before income taxes	(729,403)	(1,486,426)
Provision for income taxes	--	162,017
Net loss	\$ (729,403)	\$ (1,648,443)
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)
Diluted loss per share	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.09)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:		
Basic	18,241,045	18,179,426
Diluted	18,241,045	18,179,426

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		

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Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (729,403)	\$ (1,648,443)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used		
by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	305,304	555,148
Increase (decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(334,474)	74,941
Increase (decrease) in inventory valuation reserves .	(2,850,093)	--
Disposal of asset	8,502	--
Stock based compensation	189,124	--
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables, including related party	(242,669)	1,351,809
Inventories	3,734,521	(1,812,085)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	343,196	(504,565)
Note Receivable and other assets a&oothero	(10,097)	1,581
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	531,399	841,612
Accrued legal expenses	120,672	(233,086)
Net cash used by operating activities	1,065,982	(1,373,088)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(25,148)	(587,923)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	2,500	--
Net cash used by investing activities	(22,648)	(587,923)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Repayment of bank line of credit, net	--	(15,824)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	--	254,541
Repayment of capital leases	(248,541)	(232,441)
Repayment of notes payable	(45,567)	(642,673)
Net cash used by financing activities	(294,108)	(636,397)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	749,226	(2,597,408)
Cash at beginning of period	2,277,397	5,460,662
Cash at end of period	\$ 3,026,623	\$ 2,863,254
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash received (paid) during the period for:		
Interest paid	\$ (257,737)	\$ (358,887)
Income taxes paid	\$ --	\$ (32,071)
Interest received	\$ 36,696	\$ 14,009
Non-cash financing activities:		
Capital lease obligation	\$ --	\$ 270,597

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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NOTE 1. PRESENTATION OF INTERIM INFORMATION

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for complete financial statements. The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments that, in the opinion of the management of Tag-It Pacific, Inc. and Subsidiaries (collectively, the "Company"), are considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the periods presented. The results of operations for such periods are not necessarily indicative of the results expected for the full fiscal year or for any future period. The accompanying financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company included in the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. The balance sheet as of December 31, 2005 has been derived from the audited financial statements as of that date but omits certain information and footnotes required for complete financial statements.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has experienced substantial recurring losses from operations on declining revenues and has an accumulated deficit of \$51.1 million as of March 31, 2006. These matters, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent on its ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its obligations on a timely basis, to obtain additional financing as may be required, and ultimately to attain profitable operations. In response to these matters, during 2005 the Company adopted a restructuring plan designed to better align the Company's organizational and cost structures with its future growth opportunities. In connection with this restructuring, management's operating plan for 2006 includes increased sales, higher margins on certain products, reduced expenses as a percentage of revenues and improved cash flows sufficient to cover the Company's operating needs. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in these matters. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

NOTE 2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted earnings per share computations:

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THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006:	LOSS	SHARES	PER SHARE
	-----	-----	-----
Basic loss per share:			
Loss available to common stockholders	\$ (729,403)	18,241,045	\$ (0.04)

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Effect of Dilutive Securities:

Options	--	--	--
Warrants	--	--	--

Loss available to common stockholders	\$ (729,403)	18,241,045	\$ (0.04)
=====			

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2005:

Basic loss per share:

Loss available to common stockholders	\$ (1,648,443)	18,179,426	\$ (0.09)
--	----------------	------------	-----------

Effect of Dilutive Securities:

Options	--	--	--
Warrants	--	--	--

Loss available to common stockholders	\$ (1,648,443)	18,179,426	\$ (0.09)
=====			

Warrants to purchase 1,243,813 shares of common stock at between \$3.50 and \$5.06, options to purchase 4,474,635 shares of common stock at between \$0.37 and \$5.23, convertible debt of \$12,500,000 convertible at \$3.65 per share, and other convertible debt of \$500,000 convertible at \$4.50 per share were outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2006, but were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because the effect of exercise or conversion would have an antidilutive effect on loss per share.

Warrants to purchase 1,510,479 shares of common stock at between \$3.50 and \$5.06, options to purchase 1,872,000 shares of common stock at between \$1.30 and \$5.23 and convertible debt of \$500,000 convertible at \$4.50 per share were outstanding for the three months ended March 31, 2005, but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because the effect of exercise or conversion would have an antidilutive effect on loss per share.

NOTE 3. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment," ("SFAS 123(R)") which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors based on estimated fair values. SFAS 123(R) supersedes the Company's previous accounting under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") for periods beginning in fiscal 2006. In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107") relating to SFAS 123(R). The Company has applied the provisions of SAB 107 in its adoption of SFAS 123(R).

The Company adopted SFAS 123(R) using the modified prospective transition method, which requires the application of the accounting standard as of January 1, 2006, the first day of the Company's fiscal year 2006. The Company's financial statements as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2006 reflect the impact of SFAS 123(R). In accordance with the modified prospective transition method, the Company's financial statements for prior periods have not been restated to reflect, and do not include, the

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impact of SFAS 123(R). There was no stock-based compensation expense related to employee or director stock options recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2005. Stock-based compensation expense recognized under SFAS 123(R) for employee and directors for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$119,124. Basic and diluted loss per share for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 would have been \$(.03) per share, if the Company had not adopted SFAS 123(R), compared to reported basic and diluted loss of \$(.04) per share.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, the Company granted awards of stock for 227,635 shares at an average market price of \$0.45 per share and options to acquire 2,685,135 shares at an average exercise price of \$0.42 per share. Awards to acquire 1,625,000 shares were granted to employees outside of the 1997 Plan (see Note 6), and awards of stock and options to acquire 167,500 shares were granted to a consultant. The estimated fair value of all awards granted during the quarter was \$1,200,000, of which \$70,000 was accrued for in accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2005. Assumptions used to value options granted to employees were expected volatility of 140%, expected term of 5.3 years to 6.1 years, risk-free interest rate of approximately 4.4%, and an expected dividend yield of zero. Assumptions used to value options granted to consultants were expected volatility of 160%, expected term of 10 years (contractual life), risk-free interest rate of 4.5%, and expected dividend yield of zero.

Options issued to consultants are being accounted for in accordance with the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Others Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services."

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and loss per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123 to stock-based awards granted under the Company's stock option plans for the three months ended March 31, 2005. For purposes of this pro-forma disclosure, the fair value of the options is estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing formula ("Black-Scholes model") and amortized to expense generally over the options' requisite service periods (vesting periods).

Net loss as reported for the three months ended March 31, 2005	\$(1,648,443)
Plus: Stock-based expense recognized in the Statement of Operations, net of tax	--
Less: Stock-based expense determined under fair-value based method, net of tax	(11,730)

Pro forma net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2005	\$(1,660,173)
	=====

Net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2005:	
As reported -- basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)
Pro forma -- basic and diluted	\$ (0.09)

SFAS 123(R) requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based payment awards to employees and directors on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as expense over the requisite service periods in the Company's Statements of Operations. Stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Statements of Operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 included compensation expense for share-based payment awards granted prior to, but not yet vested as of January 1, 2006 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the pro-forma provisions of SFAS 123 and compensation expense for the share-based payment awards granted subsequent to January 1, 2006 based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with

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the provisions of SFAS 123(R). For stock-based awards issued to employees and directors, stock-based compensation is attributed to expense using the straight-line single option method, which is consistent with how the prior-period pro formas were provided. As stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Statements of Operations for the first quarter of fiscal 2006 is

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based on awards ultimately expected to vest, SFAS 123(R) requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. For the quarter ended March 31, 2006, expected forfeitures is immaterial and as such the Company is recognizing forfeitures as they occur. In the pro-forma information provided under SFAS 123 for the periods prior to fiscal 2006, the Company accounted for forfeitures as they occurred.

Prior to the adoption of SFAS 123(R), the Company accounted for stock-based awards to employees and directors using the intrinsic value method in accordance with APB 25. Under the intrinsic value method, the Company recognized share-based compensation equal to the award's intrinsic value at the time of grant over the requisite service periods using the straight-line method. Forfeitures were recognized as incurred. During the quarter ended March, 31, 2005, there was no stock-based compensation expense recognized in the Statements of Operations for awards issued to employees and directors as the awards had no intrinsic value at the time of grant because their exercise prices equaled the fair values of the common stock at the time of grant.

The Company's determination of fair value of share-based payment awards to employees and directors on the date of grant uses the Black-Scholes model, which is affected by the Company's stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include, but are not limited to, our expected stock price volatility over the expected term of the awards, and actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors. The Company estimates expected volatility using historical data. The expected term is estimated using the "safe harbor" provisions under SAB 107.

The Company has elected to adopt the detailed method provided in SFAS 123(R) for calculating the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool ("APIC pool") related to the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation, and to determine the subsequent impact on the APIC pool and Statements of Cash Flows of the tax effects of employee stock-based compensation awards that are outstanding upon adoption of SFAS 123(R).

NOTE 4. INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value and are categorized as raw materials, work-in-progress or finished goods. Inventory reserves are recorded for damaged, obsolete, excess and slow-moving inventory. We use estimates to record these reserves. Slow-moving inventory is reviewed by category and may be partially or fully reserved for depending on the type of product and the length of time the product has been included in inventory. Reserve adjustments are made for the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value, if lower, and charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to these adjustments become known. Market value of inventory is estimated based on the impact of market trends, an evaluation of economic conditions and the value of current orders relating to the future sales of this type of inventory.

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Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	-----	-----
Finished goods	\$ 9,144,600	\$12,879,100
Less reserves	4,455,900	7,306,000
	-----	-----
Total inventories	\$ 4,688,700	\$ 5,573,100
	=====	=====

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NOTE 5. CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

On October 12, 2005, a shareholder class action complaint-- Huberman vs Tag-It Pacific, Inc., et al., Case No. CV05-7352 R(Ex)--was filed against the Company and certain of the Company's current and former officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging claims under Section 10(b) and Section 20 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. The action is brought on behalf of all purchasers of the Company's publicly-traded securities during the period from November 14, 2003 to August 12, 2005. On January 23, 2006 the court heard competing motions for appointment of lead plaintiff/counsel and appointed Seth Huberman as lead plaintiff. The lead plaintiff thereafter filed an amended complaint on March 13, 2006. The amended complaint alleges that the defendants made false and misleading statements about the Company's financial situation and its relationship with certain of its large customers during a purported class period between November 13, 2003 and August 12, 2005. It purports to state claims under Section 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 and Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint which motion is scheduled to be heard on June 19, 2006. Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, discovery is stayed in the case. Although the Company believes that it and the other defendants have meritorious defenses to the class action complaint and intend to contest the lawsuit vigorously, an adverse resolution the lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations. At this early stage of the litigation, the Company is not able to reasonably predict the outcome of this action or estimate potential losses, if any, related to the lawsuit.

The Company has filed suit against Pro-Fit Holdings Limited in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California - Tag-It Pacific, Inc. v. Pro-Fit Holdings Limited, CV 04-2694 LGB (RCx) - based on various contractual and tort claims relating to the Company's exclusive license and intellectual property agreement, seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief and damages. The agreement with Pro-Fit gives the Company the exclusive rights in certain geographic areas to Pro-Fit's stretch and rigid waistband technology. Pro-Fit filed an answer denying the material allegations of the complaint and filed a counterclaim alleging various contractual and tort claims seeking injunctive relief and damages. The Company filed a reply denying the material allegations of Pro-Fit's pleading. Pro-Fit has since purported to terminate the exclusive license and intellectual property agreement based on the same alleged breaches of the agreement that are the subject of the parties' existing litigation, as well as on an additional basis unsupported by fact. In February 2005, the Company amended its pleadings in the litigation to assert additional breaches by Pro-Fit of its obligations under the agreement and under certain additional

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letter agreements, and for a declaratory judgment that Pro-Fit's patent No. 5,987,721 is invalid and not infringed by the Company. Thereafter, Pro-Fit filed an amended answer and counterclaim denying the material allegations of the amended complaint and alleging various contractual and tort claims seeking injunctive relief and damages. Pro-Fit further asserted that the Company infringed its United States Patent Nos. 5,987,721 and 6,566,285. The Company filed a reply denying the substantive allegations of the reply. At the Company's request, the Court bifurcated the contract issues for trial to commence on January 10, 2006. The parties have filed summary judgment motions which may dispose of some of the issues in this case prior to trial. The remaining issues will be tried at a later date. As the Company derives a significant amount of revenue from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology, the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if the dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to the Company. Additionally, the Company has incurred significant legal fees in this litigation, and unless the case is settled will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

The Company currently has pending a number of other claims, suits and complaints that arise in the ordinary course of its business. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to these

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claims and that the claims are either covered by insurance or, after taking into account the insurance in place, would not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition if adversely determined against the Company.

In accordance with the bylaws of the Company, officers and directors are indemnified for certain events or occurrences arising as a result of the officer or director's serving in such capacity. The term of the indemnification period is for the lifetime of the officer or director. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under the indemnification provisions of its bylaws is unlimited. However, the Company has a director and officer liability insurance policy that reduces its exposure and enables it to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. As a result of its insurance policy coverage, the Company believes the estimated fair value of the indemnification provisions of its bylaws is minimal and therefore, the Company has not recorded any related liabilities.

The Company enters into indemnification provisions under its agreements with investors and its agreements with other parties in the normal course of business, typically with suppliers, customers and landlords. Under these provisions, the Company generally indemnifies and holds harmless the indemnified party for losses suffered or incurred by the indemnified party as a result of the Company's activities or, in some cases, as a result of the indemnified party's activities under the agreement. These indemnification provisions often include indemnifications relating to representations made by the Company with regard to intellectual property rights. These indemnification provisions generally survive termination of the underlying agreement. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification provisions is unlimited. The Company has not incurred material costs to defend lawsuits or settle claims related to these indemnification agreements. As a result, the Company believes the estimated fair value of these agreements is minimal. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded any related liabilities.

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NOTE 6. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

On October 1, 1997, the Company adopted the 1997 Stock Incentive Plan ("the 1997 Plan"), which authorized the granting of a variety of stock-based incentive awards. The 1997 Plan is administered by the Board of Directors, or a committee appointed by the Board of Directors, which determines the recipients and terms of the awards granted. As of December 31, 2005, the Company may issue awards to acquire up to a total of 3,077,500 shares of common stock under the 1997 Plan. As of December 31, 2005, there were awards issued and outstanding under the 1997 Plan to acquire a total of 1,833,000 shares of common stock.

In addition to those awards issued under the 1997 Plan, the Company has also issued certain warrants. As of December 31, 2005, there were warrants issued to acquire a total of 1,377,147 shares of common stock. The weighted average exercise prices, remaining contractual lives and aggregate intrinsic values for employee and board member options granted, expected to vest, and exercisable as of December 31, 2005 were as follows:

	Number Of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value
OPTIONS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005:				
Outstanding	1,833,000	\$ 3.46	6.02	\$ -0
Vested and Expected to Vest	1,809,000	\$ 3.44	5.98	\$ -0
Exercisable	1,788,000	\$ 3.44	5.97	\$ -0

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The aggregate intrinsic value excludes those options that are "not-in-the-money" as of December 31, 2005. Awards that are expected to vest take into consideration estimate forfeitures for awards not yet vested. The weighted average exercise prices, remaining contractual lives and aggregate intrinsic values for warrants granted, exercisable, and expected to vest as of December 31, 2005 were as follows:

	Number Of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value
WARRANTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2005:				
Outstanding	1,377,147	\$ 4.36	2.60	\$ -0
Vested and Expected to Vest	1,377,147	\$ 4.36	2.60	\$ -0
Exercisable	1,377,147	\$ 4.36	2.60	\$ -0

The aggregate intrinsic value excludes those warrants that are "not-in-the-money" as of December 31, 2005. Awards that are expected to vest take into consideration estimated forfeitures for awards not yet vested.

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The intrinsic value of options exercised in 2005, 2004, and 2003 were \$1,500; \$183,000; and \$261,000. The total fair value of awards vested during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 approximates that which was expensed for pro-forma purposes, or approximately \$220,000, \$55,000 and \$140,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2005, there was \$42,200 of total unrecognized compensation costs related to non-vested share-based compensation arrangements granted, including warrants. This cost is expected to be recognized over the weighted-average period of 1.2 years.

When options are exercised, the Company's policy is to issue previously registered, unissued shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2005, the Company had 1,244,500 registered but unissued shares of common stock available.

NOTE 7. NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective January 1, 2006 the Company implemented FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections", an amendment to accounting Principles Bulletin (APB) Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes", and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements". Though SFAS No. 154 carries forward the guidance in APB No.20 and SFAS No.3 with respect to accounting for changes in estimates, changes in reporting entity, and the correction of errors, SFAS No. 154 established new standards on accounting for changes in accounting principles, whereby all such changes must be accounted for by retrospective application to the financial statements of prior periods unless it is impracticable to do so. SFAS No. 154 was effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this new standard did not have a material impact upon the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In February 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments" ("SFAS 155"), which amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 133") and SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities" ("SFAS 140"). SFAS 155 amends SFAS 133 to narrow the scope exception for interest-only and principal-only strips on debt instruments to include only such strips representing rights to receive a specified portion of the contractual interest or principle cash flows. SFAS 155 also amends SFAS 140 to allow qualifying special-purpose entities to hold a passive derivative financial instrument pertaining to beneficial interests that itself is a derivative instrument. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new Standard, but believe that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets" ("SFAS No. 156"), which provides an approach to simplify efforts to obtain hedge-like (offset) accounting. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities", with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. The Statement (1) requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in certain situations; (2) requires that a separately

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NOTE 8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In May 2006, the Company received notice by letter from The American Stock Exchange LLC ("AMEX") that the Company does not meet certain of the continued listing standards as set forth in the AMEX Company Guide. Specifically, the AMEX letter cited the Company's failure, as of December 31, 2005, to comply with: (i) Section 1003(a)(i) of the Company Guide because it had shareholders' equity of less than \$2,000,000 and losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in two out of our last three most recent fiscal years; and (ii) Section 1003(a)(ii) because it had shareholders' equity of less than \$4,000,000 and losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in three out of our four most recent fiscal years.

In order to maintain an AMEX listing, the Company is required to submit a plan by June 15, 2006 advising AMEX of the actions it has taken or plans to take to regain compliance with the AMEX continued listing requirements within 18 months. This plan is subject to the review and approval by AMEX. There is no assurance that the Company's plan will be accepted by AMEX or of the period of time, if any, that AMEX will allow the Company to continue its listing during the plan period. If the Company fails to timely submit this plan, AMEX does not accept the plan for any reason, or the Company fails to perform in accordance with the plan, the Company will be subject to delisting procedures.

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report and other documents we file with the SEC contain forward looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about us, our future performance, our business or others on our behalf, our beliefs and our management's assumptions. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that are difficult to predict. We describe our respective risks, uncertainties, and assumptions that could affect the outcome or results of operations below. We have based our forward looking statements on our management's beliefs and assumptions based on information available to our management at the time the statements are made. We caution you that actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed, implied, or forecast by our forward looking statements. Reference is made in particular to forward looking statements regarding projections or estimates concerning our business, including demand for our products and services, mix of revenue streams, ability to control and/or reduce operating expenses, anticipated gross margins and operating results, cost savings, product development efforts, general outlook of our business and industry, international businesses, competitive position, adequate liquidity to fund our operations and meet our other cash requirements.

OVERVIEW

The following management's discussion and analysis is intended to assist the reader in understanding our consolidated financial statements. This management's discussion and analysis is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our consolidated financial statements and

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accompanying notes.

Tag-It Pacific, Inc. sells and distributes apparel zippers, specialty waistbands and various apparel trim products to manufacturers of fashion apparel, specialty retailers and mass merchandisers. We sell and market these products under various branded names including Talon, Tekfit, and Trimfit. We operate the business globally under three product groups.

We plan to increase our global expansion of Talon zippers through the establishment of a network of Talon distribution relationships. These distribution partners will be required to maintain excellent zipper manufacturing capabilities and will adopt quality manufacturing procedures to meet our high manufacturing standards. The network of these manufacturers under the Talon brand is expected to improve the time-to-market by eliminating the typical setup and build-out phase for new manufacturing capacity throughout the world. In the last quarter of 2004 and early 2005 we entered into six franchise agreements for the sale of Talon zippers. However, during 2005 several of these initial distribution partners experienced delays in their acquisition of necessary zipper equipment, and this in turn delayed the distribution of Talon zippers within their respective territories. As a result of these delays, and other performance deficiencies, the initial distribution agreements were terminated. We are in the process of changing our distribution agreements to better serve the local and regional markets and to provide more guidance and flexibility in meeting our manufacturing standards.

During the third quarter of 2005 we restructured our trim business to become an outsourced product development, sourcing and sampling department for the most demanding brands and retailers. We believe that trim design differentiation among brands and retailers has become a critical marketing tool for our customers. By assisting our customers in the development, design and sourcing of trim, we expect to achieve higher margins for our trim products, create long-term relationships with our customers, grow our sales to a particular customer by supplying trim for a larger proportion of their brands, and better differentiate our trim sales and services from those of our competitors. The restructuring (described more fully below) discontinued the supply of trim products in preassembled kits. We will continue to

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supply trim to customers who do not engage us to serve as an outsourced development, sourcing and sampling department; however, we will not provide this trim in a preassembled kit.

Our Tekfit services provide manufacturers with the patented technology, manufacturing know-how and materials required to produce pants incorporating an expandable waistband. These products are currently produced by several manufacturers for one single brand. We intend to expand this product to other brands; however our expansion has been limited to date due to a licensing dispute. As described more fully in this report under Contingencies and Guarantees (see Note 4 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements), we are presently in litigation with Pro-Fit Holdings Limited related to our exclusively licensed rights to sell or sublicense stretch waistbands manufactured under Pro-Fit's patented technology. As we derive a significant amount of revenue from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if our dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to us.

In an effort to better align our organizational and cost structures

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with its future growth opportunities, in August 2005 our Board of Directors adopted a restructuring plan that was substantially completed by December 31, 2005. The plan included restructuring our global operations by eliminating redundancies in our Hong Kong operation, closing our facilities in Mexico, converting our Guatemala facility from a manufacturing site to a distribution center, and closing our North Carolina manufacturing facility. We have also refocused our sales efforts on higher margin products, which may result in lower net sales over the next twelve months. As a result of this restructuring, we will operate with fewer employees and will have lower associated operating and distribution expenses.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth selected statements of operations data shown as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
Net Sales	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of goods sold	73.3	75.1
Gross margin	26.7	24.9
Selling expenses	5.1	5.7
General and administrative expenses	26.5	28.5
Operating loss	(4.9)%	(9.3)%

SALES

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, sales by geographic region based on the location of the customer as a percentage of sales:

	THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,	
	2006	2005
United States	8.6%	4.5%
Asia	59.4	32.9
Mexico	10.7	35.4
Dominican Republic	15.4	17.0
Other	5.9	10.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%

Sales for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$10.6 million or \$2.4 million (18.5%) less than sales for the same period in 2005. The net decrease is primarily the result of the shift of apparel production from Latin America to Asia and other worldwide markets that began in 2004, and the resulting decrease in sales to our customers in Mexico of trim products. Sales

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of our TEKFIT waistband also decreased in 2006 and 2005 because of lower demand from the single customer for this product. We responded to these market changes with a restructuring plan implemented in the third quarter of 2005 that included reducing our operations in Mexico and focusing our efforts on the markets in Asia.

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COST OF SALES

Cost of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$7.8 million or \$2.0 million (20.5%) less than cost of sales for the same period in 2005, due to lower sales volume and a reduction in cost as a percentage of sales from 75.1% in 2005 to 73.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The reduction in cost of sales as a percentage of sales is the result of our focus on higher margin sales, and the reduction of assembly and manufacturing overhead costs, partially offset (approximately 1.9 percentage points) by the impact of \$0.7 million of inventory liquidation sales in the quarter at cost. Cost of sales, for the three months ended March 31, 2005 includes overhead costs incurred in the startup of the manufacturing facility in North Carolina. This manufacturing facility was closed in the third quarter of FY 2005 in conjunction with our restructuring plan adopted at that time.

SELLING EXPENSES

Selling expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$0.5 million, or \$0.2 million (26.5%) less than for the same period in 2005 due principally to employee reductions in the U.S. and Mexico associated with the restructuring plan adopted in 2005.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2006 were \$2.8 million, or \$0.9 million (24.4%) less than for the same period in 2005. The decrease is principally the result of employee reductions within the U.S., Mexico and Hong Kong and the elimination of associated costs, completed with our restructuring plan implemented in the third quarter of fiscal year 2005. These cost reductions were partially offset by substantially higher legal, audit and professional costs incurred in the first quarter of 2006, as well as non-cash compensation costs associated with the adoption of FAS 123R effective January 1, 2006.

For the three months ended March 31, 2006 we incurred \$1.2 million in professional, audit and legal fees associated mainly with the completion of our year-end audit of fiscal year 2005, our change in independent registered auditors, and in litigation expenses associated with our Pro-Fit license dispute and the shareholder class action complaint filed in October of 2005. These costs represent an increase of \$0.5 million over the comparable costs in the same period of 2005, and we believe a substantial portion of the cost increase should not occur in future periods.

In the first quarter of 2006 we adopted FAS 123R which requires the company to recognize a non-cash expense associated with options and warrants issued to employees, directors and consultants. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 we incurred \$119,000 of costs associated with the implementation of this accounting requirement. The majority of the recognized cost is associated with the option grants issued to the executive management team in 2006.

INTEREST EXPENSE

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Interest expense decreased by approximately \$60,000 to \$209,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006, as compared to the same period in 2005 due primarily to lower borrowings under certain notes.

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INCOME TAXES

There was no provision for income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2006 due to the operating losses incurred and no benefit for income taxes has been recorded since there is not sufficient evidence to determine that we will be able to utilize our net operating loss carryforwards to offset future taxable income. Income taxes for the three months ended March 31, 2005 included a provision for earned income in our foreign subsidiary.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes selected financial data at (amounts in thousands):

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,027	\$ 2,277
Total assets	30,146	30,321
Current debt	15,356	14,850
Non-current debt	14,419	14,558
Stockholders' equity	372	912

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents increased by \$749,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2006 from December 31, 2005 principally due to cash generated by operating activities, and lower cash used in investing and financing activities.

Cash provided by operating activities is our only recurring source of funds, and was approximately \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The increase in cash provided by operating activities during the three months resulted principally from a \$3.7 million decrease in inventory, net of reserves of \$3.2 million, for a \$0.5 million net increase; a \$0.3 million reduction in prepaid purchases; and a \$0.4 million reduction in operating capital requirements offset in part by the loss from operations. Cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2005 was approximately \$1.3 million resulting from increased inventories and prepaid expenses offset partially by a decrease in accounts receivable.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$22,000 as compared to \$588,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005. The cash used in the first quarter of 2006 represents capital expenditures for replacement computer equipment. In the first quarter of 2005 the cash used for investing activities consisted primarily of capital expenditures for zipper equipment and leasehold improvements for the manufacturing facility in North Carolina.

Net cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was approximately \$300,000 and primarily reflects the repayment of borrowings under capital leases and notes payable. For the three months ended

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March 31, 2005 the cash used by financing activities was \$636,000 and represented the repayment of notes payable and capital leases, partially offset by funds raised from the exercise of stock options and warrants.

We currently satisfy our working capital requirements primarily through cash flows generated from operations, sales of equity securities and borrowings from institutional investors and individual accredited investors.

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As we continue to respond to the current industry trend of large retail brands to outsource apparel manufacturing to offshore locations, our foreign customers, though backed by U.S. brands and retailers, are increasing. This makes receivables based financing with traditional U.S. banks more difficult. Our current borrowings may not provide the level of financing we may need to expand into additional foreign markets. As a result, we are continuing to evaluate non-traditional financing of our foreign assets.

We have incurred significant legal fees in our litigation with Pro-Fit Holdings Limited. Unless the case is settled, we will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents and anticipated cash flows from our operating activities and available financing will be sufficient to fund our minimum working capital and capital expenditure needs for at least the next twelve months. This conclusion is based on the assumption that we will be successful in restructuring our operations in accordance with the restructuring plan adopted in 2005, and that we will collect our note and accounts receivable in accordance to existing terms. If we are unable to successfully fully implement our restructuring initiative or collect the note receivable, or experience greater than anticipated reductions in sales, we may need to raise additional capital or further reduce the scope of our business in order to fully satisfy our future short-term liquidity requirements. If we cannot raise additional capital or reduce the scope of our business in response to our failure to implement our restructuring initiative in accordance with our plan, there may be substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our auditors have included in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern if we fail to successfully implement our restructuring initiative.

The extent of our future long-term capital requirements will depend on many factors, including our results of operations, future demand for our products, the size and timing of future acquisitions, our borrowing base availability limitations related to eligible accounts receivable and inventories and our expansion into foreign markets. Our need for additional long-term financing includes the integration and expansion of our operations to exploit our rights under our Talon trade name, the expansion of our operations in the Asian, Central and South American and Caribbean markets and the further development of our waistband technology. If our cash from operations is less than anticipated or our working capital requirements and capital expenditures are greater than we expect, we may need to raise additional debt or equity financing in order to provide for our operations. We are continually evaluating various financing strategies to be used to expand our business and fund future growth or acquisitions. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. If we are unable to secure additional financing, we may not be able to execute our plans for expansion, including expansion into foreign markets to promote our Talon brand tradename, and we may need to implement additional cost savings initiatives.

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CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following summarizes our contractual obligations at March 31, 2006 and the effects such obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods:

Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Aft- 5 Ye
Demand notes payable to related parties (1)	\$ 875,200	\$ 875,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Capital lease obligations	\$ 1,198,800	\$ 342,300	\$ 856,000	\$ 500	\$ -
Operating leases	\$ 1,892,000	\$ 628,000	\$ 1,126,000	\$ 138,000	\$ -
Notes payable	\$ 1,447,300	\$ 235,000	\$ 574,100	\$ 638,200	\$ -
Convertible notes payable	\$ 12,448,600	\$ -	\$ 12,448,600	\$ -	\$ -

(1) The majority of notes payable to related parties are due on demand with the remainder due and payable on the fifteenth day following the date of delivery of written demand for payment, and include accrued interest payable through March 31, 2006.

At March 31, 2006 and 2005, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Prior to 2005 we operated under an apparel trim supply agreement with Tarrant Apparel Group. Two of Tarrant's executive officers and significant shareholders are also significant shareholders of our company. The supply agreement was terminated in December 2004; however we continue to conduct business with Tarrant Apparel Group on a limited basis. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 sales to Tarrant Apparel Group were \$25,300. There were no sales to Tarrant or its affiliates for the three months ended March 31, 2005.

As of March 31, 2006 accounts receivable included \$206,400 due from Tarrant. At March 31, 2005 accounts receivable, related party included \$4.5 million due from Tarrant's affiliate, United Apparel Ventures. United Apparel Ventures paid this balance over a nine-month period and it was fully paid as of December 31, 2005.

As of March 31, 2006 and 2005, we had outstanding related-party notes payable of \$665,000, at interest rates ranging from 0% to 11%. The majority of related-party debt is due on demand, with the remainder due and payable within 15 days of demand. Accrued interest associated with these notes is included in

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other accrued liabilities.

As of March 31, 2006 and 2005, we had receivables due from related parties of \$680,000 and \$567,000, respectively. The receivables consist of unsecured notes, advances and accrued interest receivable from a former officer and stockholder of the Company who is related to or affiliated with a director of the Company. The notes and advances bear interest at 0%, 8.5% and prime and, together with accrued interest, are due on demand.

APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions for the reporting period and as of the financial statement date. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of

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which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities and the reported amounts of revenue and expense. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting policies are those that are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results, and which require us to make difficult, subjective and/or complex judgments. Critical accounting policies cover accounting matters that are inherently uncertain because the future resolution of such matters is unknown. We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

- o Accounts receivable balances are evaluated on a continual basis and allowances are provided for potentially uncollectible accounts based on management's estimate of the collectibility of customer accounts. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, resulting in an impairment of its ability to make payments, an additional allowance may be required. Allowance adjustments are charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to the adjustments become known.
- o Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Inventory is evaluated on a continual basis and reserve adjustments are made based on management's estimate of future sales value, if any, of specific inventory items. Inventory reserves are recorded for damaged, obsolete, excess and slow-moving inventory. We use estimates to record these reserves. Slow-moving inventory is reviewed by category and may be partially or fully reserved for depending on the type of product and the length of time the product has been included in inventory. Reserve adjustments are made for the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value, if lower, and charged to operations in the period in which the facts that give rise to these adjustments become known. Market value of inventory is estimated based on the impact of market trends, an evaluation of economic

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conditions and the value of current orders relating to the future sales of this type of inventory.

- o We record deferred tax assets arising from temporary timing differences between recorded net income and taxable net income when and if we believe that future earnings will be sufficient to realize the tax benefit. For those jurisdictions where the expiration date of tax benefit carry-forwards or the projected taxable earnings indicate that realization is not likely, a valuation allowance is provided. If we determine that we may not realize all of our deferred tax assets in the future, we will make an adjustment to the carrying value of the deferred tax asset, which would be reflected as an income tax expense. Conversely, if we determine that we will realize a deferred tax asset, which currently has a valuation allowance, we would be required to reverse the valuation allowance, which would be reflected as an income tax benefit. We believe that our estimate of deferred tax assets and determination to record a valuation allowance against such assets are critical accounting estimates because they are subject to, among other things, an estimate of future taxable income, which is susceptible to change and dependent upon events that may or may not occur, and because the impact of recording a valuation allowance may be material to the assets reported on the balance sheet and results of operations.
- o We record impairment charges when the carrying amounts of long-lived assets are determined not to be recoverable. Impairment is measured by assessing the usefulness of an asset or by comparing the carrying value of an asset to its fair value. Fair value is typically determined using quoted market prices, if available, or an estimate of

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undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. The amount of impairment loss is calculated as the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. Changes in market conditions and management strategy have historically caused us to reassess the carrying amount of our long-lived assets. Long-lived assets are evaluated on a continual basis and impairment adjustments are made based upon management's valuations. As part of the 2005 Restructuring Plan, certain long-lived assets, primarily machinery and equipment, were impaired and their values adjusted accordingly.

- o Sales are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, product delivery has occurred, pricing is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Sales resulting from customer buy-back agreements, or associated inventory storage arrangements are recognized upon delivery of the products to the customer, the customer's designated manufacturer, or upon notice from the customer to destroy or dispose of the goods. Sales, provisions for estimated sales returns, and the cost of products sold are recorded at the time title transfers to customers. Actual product returns are charged against estimated sales return allowances.

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- o We are currently involved in various lawsuits, claims and inquiries, most of which are routine to the nature of the business, and in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies," we accrue estimates of the probable and estimable losses for the resolution of these claims. The ultimate resolution of these claims could affect our future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period should our exposure be materially different from our earlier estimates or should liabilities be incurred that were not previously accrued.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Effective January 1, 2006 the Company implemented FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections", an amendment to accounting Principles Bulletin (APB) Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes", and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements". Though SFAS No. 154 carries forward the guidance in APB No.20 and SFAS No.3 with respect to accounting for changes in estimates, changes in reporting entity, and the correction of errors, SFAS No. 154 established new standards on accounting for changes in accounting principles, whereby all such changes must be accounted for by retrospective application to the financial statements of prior periods unless it is impracticable to do so. SFAS No. 154 was effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this new standard did not have a material impact upon the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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initial adoption a one-time reclassification of available-for-sale securities to trading securities by an entity with recognized servicing rights, provided the securities reclassified offset the entity's exposure to changes in the fair value of the servicing assets or liabilities; and (5) requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 is effective for all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, with earlier adoption permitted in certain circumstances. The Statement also describes the manner in which it should be initially applied. We are currently evaluating the impact of this Statement.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Several of the matters discussed in this document contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Factors associated with the forward-looking statements that could cause actual results to differ from those projected or forecast are included in the statements below. In addition to other information contained in this report, readers should carefully consider the following cautionary statements and risk factors.

OUR GROWTH AND OPERATING RESULTS COULD BE MATERIALLY, ADVERSELY EFFECTED IF WE ARE UNSUCCESSFUL IN RESOLVING A DISPUTE THAT NOW EXISTS REGARDING OUR RIGHTS UNDER OUR EXCLUSIVE LICENSE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT ("AGREEMENT") WITH PRO-FIT. Pursuant to our agreement with Pro-Fit Holdings, Limited, we have exclusive rights in certain geographic areas to Pro-Fit's stretch and rigid waistband technology. We are in litigation with Pro-Fit regarding our rights. See Part II, Item 1, "Legal Proceedings" for discussion of this litigation. We derive a significant amount of revenues from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology. Our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to conclude our present negotiations in a manner acceptable to us and ensuing litigation is not resolved in a manner favorable to us. Additionally, we have incurred significant legal fees in this litigation, and unless the case is settled, we will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

WHILE WE EXPECT THAT THE RESTRUCTURING WILL RESULT IN REDUCED OPERATING COSTS AND IMPROVED OPERATING RESULTS AND CASH FLOWS, THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT THESE RESULTS WILL BE ACHIEVED. We recorded restructuring costs during 2005 of \$6.4 million. We face many challenges related to our decision to implement this restructuring plan, including that we may not execute the restructuring effectively, and our expectation that we will benefit from greater efficiencies may not be realized. Any failure on our part to successfully manage these challenges or other unanticipated consequences may result in the loss of customers and sales, which could cause our results to differ materially from our current expectations. The challenges we face include:

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- o Our ability to execute successfully through business cycles while we continue to implement the restructuring plan and cost reductions;
- o Our ability to meet and achieve the benefits of our cost-reduction goals and otherwise successfully adapt our cost structures to continuing changes in business conditions;

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- o The risk that our cost-cutting initiatives will impair our ability to develop products and remain competitive and to operate effectively;
- o We may experience delays in implementing our restructuring plan and incur additional costs;
- o We may experience decreases in employee morale; and
- o We may experience unanticipated expenses winding down manufacturing operations, including labor costs, which may adversely affect our results of operations in the short term.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN IF WE DO NOT SUCCESSFULLY ACHIEVE CERTAIN OBJECTIVES. If we are unable to successfully fully implement our restructuring initiative, or collect the note receivable, or experience greater than anticipated reductions in sales, we may need to raise additional capital or further reduce the scope of our business to fully satisfy our future short-term liquidity requirements. If we cannot raise additional capital, or reduce the scope of our business in response to our failure to implement our restructuring initiative in accordance with our plan, or fail to achieve other operating objectives, the Company may be otherwise unable to achieve its goals or continue its operations. Our auditors have included in their report on our financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2005 an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

IF WE LOSE OUR LARGER CUSTOMERS OR THEY FAIL TO PURCHASE AT ANTICIPATED LEVELS, OUR SALES AND OPERATING RESULTS WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. Our results of operations will depend to a significant extent upon the commercial success of our larger customers. If these customers fail to purchase our products at anticipated levels, or our relationship with these customers terminates, it may have an adverse affect on our results because:

- o We will lose a primary source of revenue if these customers choose not to purchase our products or services;
- o We may not be able to reduce fixed costs incurred in developing the relationship with these customers in a timely manner;
- o We may not be able to recoup setup and inventory costs;
- o We may be left holding inventory that cannot be sold to other customers; and
- o We may not be able to collect our receivables from them.

CONCENTRATION OF RECEIVABLES FROM OUR LARGER CUSTOMERS MAKES RECEIVABLE BASED FINANCING DIFFICULT AND INCREASES THE RISK THAT IF OUR LARGER CUSTOMERS FAIL TO PAY US, OUR CASH FLOW COULD BE SEVERELY AFFECTED. Our business relies heavily on a relatively small number of customers. This concentration of our business reduces the amount we can borrow from our lenders under receivables based financing agreements. If we are unable to collect any large receivables due us, our cash flow would be severely impacted.

IF CUSTOMERS DEFAULT ON INVENTORY PURCHASE COMMITMENTS WITH US, WE WILL BE LEFT HOLDING NON-SALABLE INVENTORY. We hold significant inventories for specific customer programs, which the customers have committed to purchase. If any customer defaults on these commitments, or insists on markdowns, we may incur a charge in connection with our holding significant amounts of non-salable

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inventory and this would have a negative impact on our operations and cash flow.

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OUR REVENUES MAY BE HARMED IF GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS WORSEN. OUR REVENUES DEPEND ON THE HEALTH OF THE ECONOMY AND THE GROWTH OF OUR CUSTOMERS AND POTENTIAL FUTURE CUSTOMERS. When economic conditions weaken, certain apparel manufacturers and retailers, including some of our customers may experience financial difficulties that increase the risk of extending credit to such customers. Customers adversely affected by economic conditions have also attempted to improve their own operating efficiencies by concentrating their purchasing power among a narrowing group of vendors. There can be no assurance that we will remain a preferred vendor to our existing customers. A decrease in business from or loss of a major customer could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. Further, if the economic conditions in the United States worsen or if a wider or global economic slowdown occurs, we may experience a material adverse impact on our business, operating results, and financial condition.

BECAUSE WE DEPEND ON A LIMITED NUMBER OF SUPPLIERS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ALWAYS OBTAIN MATERIALS WHEN WE NEED THEM AND WE MAY LOSE SALES AND CUSTOMERS. Lead times for materials we order can vary significantly and depend on many factors, including the specific supplier, the contract terms and the demand for particular materials at a given time. From time to time, we may experience fluctuations in the prices, and disruptions in the supply, of materials. Shortages or disruptions in the supply of materials, or our inability to procure materials from alternate sources at acceptable prices in a timely manner, could lead us to miss deadlines for orders and lose sales and customers.

WE OPERATE IN AN INDUSTRY THAT IS SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT FLUCTUATIONS IN OPERATING RESULTS THAT MAY RESULT IN UNEXPECTED REDUCTIONS IN REVENUE AND STOCK PRICE VOLATILITY. We operate in an industry that is subject to significant fluctuations in operating results from quarter to quarter, which may lead to unexpected reductions in revenues and stock price volatility. Factors that may influence our quarterly operating results include:

- o The volume and timing of customer orders received during the quarter;
- o The timing and magnitude of customers' marketing campaigns;
- o The loss or addition of a major customer;
- o The availability and pricing of materials for our products;
- o The increased expenses incurred in connection with the introduction of new products;
- o Currency fluctuations;
- o Delays caused by third parties; and
- o Changes in our product mix or in the relative contribution to sales of our subsidiaries.

DUE TO THESE FACTORS, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT IN SOME QUARTERS OUR OPERATING RESULTS MAY BE BELOW OUR STOCKHOLDERS' EXPECTATIONS AND THOSE OF PUBLIC MARKET ANALYSTS. If this occurs, the price of our common stock could be adversely affected. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market

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price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against such a company. In October 2005, a securities class action lawsuit was filed against us. See footnote 4, Contingencies and Guarantees for a detailed description of this lawsuit.

THE OUTCOME OF LITIGATION IN WHICH WE HAVE BEEN NAMED, AS A DEFENDANT IS UNPREDICTABLE AND AN ADVERSE DECISION IN ANY SUCH MATTER COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE AFFECT ON OUR FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. We are defendants in a number of litigation matters. These claims may divert financial and management resources that would otherwise be used to benefit our operations. Although we believe that we have meritorious defenses to the claims made in each and all of the litigation matters to which we have been named a party, and intend to contest each lawsuit vigorously, no assurances can be given

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that the results of these matters will be favorable to us. An adverse resolution of any of these lawsuits could have a material adverse affect on our financial position and results of operations.

WE MAINTAIN PRODUCT LIABILITY AND DIRECTOR AND OFFICER INSURANCE THAT WE REGARD AS REASONABLY ADEQUATE TO PROTECT US FROM POTENTIAL CLAIMS; HOWEVER WE CANNOT ASSURE YOU THAT IT WILL. Further, the costs of insurance have increased dramatically in recent years, and the availability of coverage has decreased. As a result, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current levels of insurance at a reasonable cost, or at all.

OUR CUSTOMERS HAVE CYCLICAL BUYING PATTERNS WHICH MAY CAUSE US TO HAVE PERIODS OF LOW SALES VOLUME. Most of our customers are in the apparel industry. The apparel industry historically has been subject to substantial cyclical variations. Our business has experienced, and we expect our business to continue to experience, significant cyclical fluctuations due, in part, to customer buying patterns, which may result in periods of low sales usually in the first and fourth quarters of our financial year.

OUR BUSINESS MODEL IS DEPENDENT ON INTEGRATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS ON A GLOBAL BASIS AND, TO THE EXTENT THAT WE FAIL TO MAINTAIN AND SUPPORT OUR INFORMATION SYSTEMS, IT CAN RESULT IN LOST REVENUES. We must consolidate and centralize the management of our subsidiaries and significantly expand and improve our financial and operating controls. Additionally, we must effectively integrate the information systems of our Hong Kong facility with the information systems of our principal offices in California. Our failure to do so could result in lost revenues, delay financial reporting or adversely affect availability of funds under our credit facilities.

THE LOSS OF KEY MANAGEMENT AND SALES PERSONNEL COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS, INCLUDING OUR ABILITY TO OBTAIN AND SECURE ACCOUNTS AND GENERATE SALES. Our success has and will continue to depend to a significant extent upon key management and sales personnel, many of whom would be difficult to replace. In connection with our restructuring, we significantly reduced the number of employees within our company, which has increased our reliance on those employees that have remained with the company. The loss of the services of key employees could have a material adverse effect on our business, including our ability to establish and maintain client relationships. Our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain personnel with a variety of sales, operating and managerial skills.

IF WE EXPERIENCE DISRUPTIONS AT ANY OF OUR FOREIGN FACILITIES, WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO MEET OUR OBLIGATIONS AND MAY LOSE SALES AND CUSTOMERS. Currently,

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we do not operate duplicate facilities in different geographic areas. Therefore, in the event of a regional disruption where we maintain one or more of our facilities, it is unlikely that we could shift our operations to a different geographic region and we may have to cease or curtail our operations. This may cause us to lose sales and customers. The types of disruptions that may occur include:

- o Foreign trade disruptions;
- o Import restrictions;
- o Labor disruptions;
- o Embargoes;
- o Government intervention;
- o Natural disasters; or
- o Regional pandemics.

INTERNET-BASED SYSTEMS THAT HOST OUR MANAGED TRIM SOLUTION MAY EXPERIENCE DISRUPTIONS AND AS A RESULT WE MAY LOSE REVENUES AND CUSTOMERS. Our Managed Trim Solution is an Internet-based business-

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to-business e-commerce system. To the extent that we fail to adequately continue to update and maintain the hardware and software implementing the system, our customers may experience interruptions in service due to defects in our hardware or our source code. In addition, since our software is Internet-based, interruptions in Internet service generally can negatively impact our customers' ability to use the Managed Trim Solution to monitor and manage various aspects of their trim needs. Such defects or interruptions could result in lost revenues and lost customers.

THERE ARE MANY COMPANIES THAT OFFER SOME OR ALL OF THE PRODUCTS AND SERVICES WE SELL AND IF WE ARE UNABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY COMPETE OUR BUSINESS WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED. We compete in highly competitive and fragmented industries with numerous local and regional companies that provide some or all of the products and services we offer. We compete with national and international design companies, distributors and manufacturers of tags, packaging products, zippers and other trim items. Some of our competitors have greater name recognition, longer operating histories and greater financial and other resources than we do.

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF OUR PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY MAY INCREASE OUR LITIGATION COSTS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR SALES. We rely on trademark, trade secret and copyright laws to protect our designs and other proprietary property worldwide. We cannot be certain that these laws will be sufficient to protect our property. In particular, the laws of some countries in which our products are distributed or may be distributed in the future may not protect our products and intellectual rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. If litigation is necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources. This could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition. Ultimately, we may be unable, for financial or other reasons, to enforce our rights under intellectual property

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laws, which could result in lost sales.

IF OUR PRODUCTS INFRINGE ANY OTHER PERSON'S PROPRIETARY RIGHTS, WE MAY BE SUED AND HAVE TO PAY LEGAL EXPENSES AND JUDGMENTS AND REDESIGN OR DISCONTINUE SELLING OUR PRODUCTS. From time to time in our industry, third parties allege infringement of their proprietary rights. Any infringement claims, whether or not meritorious, could result in costly litigation or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements as a means of settlement. If we are found to have infringed the proprietary rights of others, we could be required to pay damages, cease sales of the infringing products and redesign the products or discontinue their sale. Any of these outcomes, individually or collectively, could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

OUR STOCK PRICE MAY DECREASE, WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR BUSINESS AND CAUSE OUR STOCKHOLDERS TO SUFFER SIGNIFICANT LOSSES. The following factors could cause the market price of our common stock to decrease, perhaps substantially:

- o The failure of our quarterly operating results to meet expectations of investors or securities analysts;
- o Adverse developments in the financial markets, the apparel industry and the worldwide or regional economies;
- o Interest rates;
- o Changes in accounting principles;
- o Intellectual property and legal matters;
- o Sales of common stock by existing shareholders or holders of options;
- o Announcements of key developments by our competitors; and
- o The reaction of markets and securities analysts to announcements and developments involving our company.

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IF WE NEED TO SELL OR ISSUE ADDITIONAL SHARES OF COMMON STOCK OR ASSUME ADDITIONAL DEBT TO FINANCE FUTURE GROWTH, OUR STOCKHOLDERS' OWNERSHIP COULD BE DILUTED OR OUR EARNINGS COULD BE ADVERSELY IMPACTED. Our business strategy may include expansion through internal growth, by acquiring complementary businesses or by establishing strategic relationships with targeted customers and suppliers. In order to do so or to fund our other activities, we may issue additional equity securities that could dilute our stockholders' value. We may also assume additional debt and incur impairment losses to our intangible assets if we acquire another company.

IF WE ARE NOT ABLE TO REGAIN COMPLIANCE WITH LISTING REQUIREMENTS, OUR SHARES MAY BE REMOVED FROM LISTING ON AMEX. We have been advised by AMEX that we are non-compliant with certain listing requirements related to the number of independent board members, and the number of members on our audit committee. The AMEX has allowed the company until July 28, 2006 to regain compliance with these matters. We have been advised by AMEX that we are also non-compliant with the minimum net equity listing requirements and we must submit a plan acceptable to AMEX by June 15, 2006 that provides for increases in our equity beyond the

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minimum \$4.0 million equity within a timeframe that is acceptable to AMEX. We have suffered substantial recurring losses and may fail to comply with other listing requirements of AMEX. We may not be able to regain compliance with these matters within the time allowed by the exchange, and our shares of common stock may be removed from the listing on AMEX.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO REALIZE THE ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF ACQUISITIONS. WE MAY CONSIDER STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS AS OPPORTUNITIES ARISE, SUBJECT TO THE OBTAINING OF ANY NECESSARY FINANCING. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including diversion of our management's attention away from our operating activities. We cannot assure you that we will not encounter unanticipated problems or liabilities relating to the integration of an acquired company's operations, nor can we assure you that we will realize the anticipated benefits of any future acquisitions.

OUR ACTUAL TAX LIABILITIES MAY DIFFER FROM ESTIMATED TAX RESULTING IN UNFAVORABLE ADJUSTMENTS TO OUR FUTURE RESULTS. The amount of income taxes we pay is subject to ongoing audits by federal, state and foreign tax authorities. Our estimate of the potential outcome of uncertain tax issues is subject to our assessment of relevant risks, facts, and circumstances existing at that time. Our future results may include favorable or unfavorable adjustments to our estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made or resolved, which may impact our effective tax rate and our financial results. See Item 3 "Legal Proceedings" for discussion of certain tax claims.

WE HAVE ADOPTED A NUMBER OF ANTI-TAKEOVER MEASURES THAT MAY DEPRESS THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK. Our stockholders' rights plan, our ability to issue additional shares of preferred stock and some provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and of Delaware law could make it more difficult for a third party to make an unsolicited takeover attempt of us. These anti-takeover measures may depress the price of our common stock by making it more difficult for third parties to acquire us by offering to purchase shares of our stock at a premium to its market price.

INSIDERS OWN A SIGNIFICANT PORTION OF OUR COMMON STOCK, WHICH COULD LIMIT OUR STOCKHOLDERS' ABILITY TO INFLUENCE THE OUTCOME OF KEY TRANSACTIONS. As of March 31, 2006, our officers and directors and their affiliates beneficially owned approximately 10.5% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. The Dyne family, which includes Mark Dyne, Colin Dyne, and Jonathan Burstein, who are also our directors; Larry Dyne and the estate of Harold Dyne; beneficially owned approximately 12.7% of the outstanding shares of our common stock at March 31, 2006. As a result, our officers and directors and the Dyne family are able to exert considerable influence over the outcome of any matters submitted to a vote of the holders of our common stock, including the election of our Board of Directors. The voting power of these stockholders could also discourage others from seeking to acquire control of us through the purchase of our common stock, which might depress the price of our common stock.

WE MAY FACE INTERRUPTION OF PRODUCTION AND SERVICES DUE TO INCREASED SECURITY MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO TERRORISM. Our business depends on the free flow of products and services through the channels of commerce. In response to terrorists' activities and threats aimed at the United States, transportation, mail, financial and other services may be slowed or stopped altogether. Extensive delays or stoppages in transportation, mail, financial or other services could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Furthermore, we may experience an increase in operating costs, such as costs for transportation, insurance and security as

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a result of the activities and potential delays. We may also experience delays in receiving payments from payers that have been affected by the terrorist activities. The United States economy in general may be adversely affected by the terrorist activities and any economic downturn could adversely impact our results of operations, impair our ability to raise capital or otherwise adversely affect our ability to grow our business.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

All of our sales are denominated in United States dollars or the currency of the country in which our products originate. We are exposed to market risk for fluctuations in the foreign currency exchange rates for certain product purchases that are denominated in British Pounds. There were no hedging contracts outstanding as of March 31, 2006. Currency fluctuations can increase the price of our products to foreign customers which can adversely impact the level of our export sales from time to time. The majority of our cash equivalents are held in United States bank accounts and we do not believe we have significant market risk exposure with regard to our investments.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

EVALUATION OF CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We conducted an evaluation, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as of March 31, 2006, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities Exchange Commission's rules and forms, including to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports filed or submitted by us under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of March 31, 2006, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level due to the significant deficiencies described below.

In light of the significant deficiencies described below, we performed additional analysis and other post-closing procedures to ensure our consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, we believe that the consolidated financial statements included in this report fairly present, in all material respects, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

A material weakness is a control deficiency (within the meaning of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing Standard No. 2) or combination of control deficiencies that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Management previously identified the following deficiencies

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that represented material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting which have caused management to conclude that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level:

In conjunction with preparing our Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2005, management reviewed our revenue recognition practices as they relate to the recognition of revenues on certain sale and inventory storage transactions. As a result of this review, management concluded that our controls over the identification and monitoring of assumptions and factors affecting the recording of revenue were not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and that our revenue for the quarters ended June 30, 2005 and September 30, 2005 had been misstated. Based upon this conclusion, management with concurrence of our Audit Committee, decided to restate our financial statements as of and for those quarters to reflect the corrections in the application of our revenue recognition policies. We believe this control weakness has been corrected as of March 31, 2006 and did not result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements for this interim period.

In fiscal year 2005 we previously reported the failure to maintain sufficient documentation supporting inventory costs necessary to effectively analyze our inventory for lower-of-cost or market reserves. We believe this control weakness has been corrected as of March 31, 2006 and did not result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements.

We previously reported the failure to maintain sufficient documentation supporting our perpetual inventory counts and our year end physical inventories were not effectively controlled, requiring a recount of our inventory balances at year end. We believe we have implemented appropriate procedures to ensure this weakness is remedied; however as of March 31, 2006 we have not tested these procedures. This control deficiency did not result in a material misstatement of our consolidated financial statements.

To address these material weaknesses, management performed additional analyses and other procedures to ensure that the financial statements included herein fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

REMIEDIATION OF MATERIAL WEAKNESSES

To remediate the material weaknesses in our disclosure controls and procedures identified above, we have done the following which correspond to the material weaknesses identified above:

We have revised our review procedures over the application of our revenue recognition practices, particularly as they relate to inventory storage transactions. We have instituted additional control and disclosure procedures to effectively and timely identify such transactions including a review of all major sale transactions by our disclosure committee.

We have implemented additional documentation control procedures over the assumptions and factors affecting our inventory costs and reserves to ensure that inventory balances are appropriately supported and reduced to their net realizable values on a timely basis. These controls include the segregation and review of selected inventory adjustment transactions and management analysis of inventory cost and reserve changes during the reporting period.

We have modified our physical inventory process procedures and instructions to ensure that the appropriate documentation regarding physical inventories is maintained and controlled, and that the physical counting of inventories is performed at regular intervals.

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CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the first quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our

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internal control over financial reporting, other than the changes we implemented as discussed above to address the material weaknesses.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On October 12, 2005, a shareholder class action complaint-- Huberman vs Tag-It Pacific, Inc., et al., Case No. CV05-7352 R(Ex)--was filed against us and certain of our current and former officers and directors in the United States District Court for the Central District of California alleging claims under Section 10(b) and Section 20 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. The action is brought on behalf of all purchasers of our publicly-traded securities during the period from November 14, 2003 to August 12, 2005. On January 23, 2006 the court heard competing motions for appointment of lead plaintiff/counsel and appointed Seth Huberman as lead plaintiff. The lead plaintiff thereafter filed an amended complaint on March 13, 2006. The amended complaint alleges that the defendants made false and misleading statements about our financial situation and our relationship with certain of our large customers during a purported class period between November 13, 2003 and August 12, 2005. It purports to state claims under Section 10(b)/Rule 10b-5 and Section 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. We filed a motion to dismiss the amended complaint which motion is scheduled to be heard on June 19, 2006. Pursuant to the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act, discovery is stayed in the case. Although we believe that we and the other defendants have meritorious defenses to the class action complaint and intend to contest the lawsuit vigorously, an adverse resolution the lawsuit could have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. At this early stage of the litigation, we are not able to reasonably predict the outcome of this action or estimate potential losses, if any, related to the lawsuit.

We have filed suit against Pro-Fit Holdings Limited in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California - Tag-It Pacific, Inc. v Pro-Fit Holdings Limited, CV 04-2694 LGB (RCx) - based on various contractual and tort claims relating to our exclusive license and intellectual property agreement, seeking declaratory relief, injunctive relief and damages. The agreement with Pro-Fit gives us the exclusive rights in certain geographic areas to Pro-Fit's stretch and rigid waistband technology. Pro-Fit filed an answer denying the material allegations of the complaint and filed a counterclaim alleging various contractual and tort claims seeking injunctive relief and damages. We filed a reply denying the material allegations of Pro-Fit's pleading. Pro-Fit has since purported to terminate the exclusive license and intellectual property agreement based on the same alleged breaches of the agreement that are the subject of the parties' existing litigation, as well as on an additional basis unsupported by fact. In February 2005, we amended our pleadings in the litigation to assert additional breaches by Pro-Fit of its obligations under the agreement and under certain additional letter agreements, and for a declaratory judgment that Pro-Fit's patent No. 5,987,721 is invalid

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and not infringed by us. Thereafter, Pro-Fit filed an amended answer and counterclaim denying the material allegations of the amended complaint and alleging various contractual and tort claims seeking injunctive relief and damages. Pro-Fit further asserted that we infringed its United States Patent Nos. 5,987,721 and 6,566,285. We filed a reply denying the substantive allegations of the reply. At our request, the Court bifurcated the contract issues for trial to commence on January 10, 2006. The parties have filed summary judgment motions which may dispose of some of the issues in this case prior to trial. The remaining issues will be tried at a later date. As we derive a significant amount of revenue from the sale of products incorporating the stretch waistband technology, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected if the dispute with Pro-Fit is not resolved in a manner favorable to us. Additionally, we have incurred significant legal fees in this litigation, and unless the case is settled will continue to incur additional legal fees in increasing amounts as the case accelerates to trial.

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We currently have pending a number of other claims, suits and complaints that arise in the ordinary course of its business. We believe that we has meritorious defenses to these claims and that the claims are either covered by insurance or, after taking into account the insurance in place, would not have a material effect on our consolidated financial condition if adversely determined against us.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

A restated description of the risk factors associated with the Company is included under "Cautionary Statements and Risk Factors" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," contained in Item 2 of Part I of this report. This description includes any material changes to and supersedes the description of the risk factors associated with the Company previously disclosed in the Company's 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 10.1 Executive Employment Agreement dated March 16, 2006 between Tag-It Pacific, Inc. and Stephen P. Forte.
- 10.2 Employment offer letter dated March 16, 2006 between Tag-It Pacific, Inc. and Wouter van Biene.
- 10.3 Employment offer letter dated March 16, 2006 between Tag-It Pacific, Inc. and Lonnie D. Schnell.
- 10.4 Employment offer letter dated March 16, 2006 between Tag-It Pacific, Inc. and Jonathan Burstein.
- 31.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 31.2 Certificate of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
- 32.1 Certificate of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer

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pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: May 22, 2006

TAG-IT PACIFIC, INC.

/S/ LONNIE D. SCHNELL

By: Lonnie D. Schnell
Its: Chief Financial Officer

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