

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q/A
(Amendment No. 1)

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2006

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 000-27351

American Dairy, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as
specified in its charter)

Utah

87-0445575

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

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

C-16 Shin Chen International Building, No. 10, Jiu-shen Road, Zho Yan Chu, Beijing
The People's Republic of China

(Address of principal executive offices)

011-0452-4312688

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

n/a

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year if changed since last report)

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 the 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 Exchange Act). Yes No

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Section 12, 13, or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. Yes
o No o

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date:
14,694,627 shares as of May 14, 2006.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

American Dairy, Inc. is filing this Form 10-Q/A to amend certain sections of its Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2006. We originally filed our Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2006 (the "Original Filing") on May 15, 2006. Subsequent to that date, we have received comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission to the Original Filing, as well as to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2005 and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005. We are in the process of amending these reports as well. We are amending the Original Filing and the other reports solely to revise the financial statement, notes thereto, Part I, Item 2., Management's Discussion and Analysis, and Item 4., Disclosure Controls and Procedures and the management certificates appearing as Exhibits 31.1, 31.2 and 32 to this amendment. This Form 10-Q/A does not otherwise amend the Original Filing.

AMERICAN DAIRY, INC.
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AMERICAN DAIRY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 31, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005
ASSETS

	March 31, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (audited)
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 11,606,000	\$ 12,958,000
Accounts receivable		
Trade-net of allowance for bad debts of \$315,000 and \$309,000, respectively	4,666,000	4,133,000
Employees	1,113,000	488,000
Other	396,000	1,517,000
Inventories	9,684,000	9,622,000
Prepaid expenses	713,000	875,000
Advances to suppliers	1,658,000	1,216,000
Other tax refundable	-	501,000
Total current assets	29,836,000	31,310,000

Property and equipment:		
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	37,953,000	34,686,000
Construction in progress	236,000	3,374,000
	38,189,000	38,060,000
Other assets:		
Deposit on land	666,000	-
	666,000	-
Total assets	\$ 68,691,000	\$ 69,370,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AMERICAN DAIRY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
MARCH 31, 2006 AND DECEMBER 31, 2005

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	March 31, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005 (audited)
Current assets:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 12,366,000	\$ 11,855,000
Current portion of long term debt	102,000	102,000
Advances from related parties	769,000	933,000
Advances from employees	704,000	948,000
Deferred income	5,549,000	12,074,000
Short-term notes and loans payable	7,381,000	7,324,000
Total current liabilities	26,871,000	33,236,000
Long term debt, net of current portion shown above	5,505,000	5,543,000
Minority interest	465,000	494,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized; 14,196,824 and 14,132,824 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005, respectively	14,000	14,000
Additional paid-in capital	9,669,000	9,209,000

Retained earnings	25,034,000	20,269,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,133,000	605,000
Total stockholders' equity	35,850,000	30,097,000
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 68,691,000	\$ 69,370,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AMERICAN DAIRY, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
SALES	\$ 25,893,000	\$ 13,561,000
COST OF GOODS SOLD	12,365,000	7,297,000
Gross Profit	13,528,000	6,264,000
OPERATING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES:		
Distribution expenses	7,555,000	3,332,000
General and administrative expenses	1,068,000	270,000
Depreciation	51,000	37,000
	8,674,000	3,639,000
Income from operations	4,854,000	2,625,000
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Other income (expenses)	131,000	10,000
Other expenses	-	-
Interest and finance costs	(224,000)	(2,000)
	(93,000)	8,000
MINORITY INTEREST	3,000	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	4,764,000	2,633,000
(PROVISION FOR) BENEFIT FROM INCOME TAXES	-	-
NET INCOME	4,764,000	2,633,000

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:		
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENT	535,000	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 5,299,000	\$ 2,633,000
BASIC NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.19
WEIGHTED AVERAGE BASIC SHARES OUTSTANDING	14,164,280	13,556,354
DILUTED NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.17
WEIGHTED AVERAGE DILUTED SHARES OUTSTANDING	17,068,052	15,133,369

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AMERICAN DAIRY INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,764,000	\$ 2,633,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to operating activities -	-	-
Depreciation	340,000	118,000
Compensation expense for stock issued	434,000	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in -		
Accounts and notes receivable	(533,000)	(3,065,000)
Other receivables	1,120,000	274,000
Employees receivables	(625,000)	-
Inventories	(62,000)	891,000
Prepaid expenses	163,000	68,000
Advances to suppliers	(442,000)	(41,000)
Other tax refundable	501,000	(66,000)
Increase (decrease) in -		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	511,000	1,994,000
Advances from related parties	(164,000)	(50,000)
Advances from employees	(243,000)	52,000
Deferred income	(6,525,000)	(5,710,000)
Net cash used by operating activities	(761,000)	(2,902,000)

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CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:

Purchase of fixed assets	(469,000)	(41,000)
Payments received on note receivable	-	218,000
Deposit on land, building and equipment	(666,000)	-
Minority interest	(29,000)	305,000
Construction in progress	-	(2,026,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,164,000)	(1,544,000)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Proceeds from short-term loan	57,000	943,000
Repayment of long-term loans	(38,000)	(31,000)
Issuance of common stock	26,000	-

Net cash provided by financing activities	45,000	912,000
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Effect of exchange rate change on cash and cash equivalents	528,000	-
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NET DECREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS	(1,352,000)	(3,534,000)
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	12,958,000	6,645,000
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CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 11,606,000	\$ 3,111,000
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See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AMERICAN DAIRY INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Interest paid, net of capitalized amounts	\$ 62,000	\$ 2,000
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Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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AMERICAN DAIRY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2006
(UNAUDITED)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Organizational structure

American Dairy, Inc. ("American Dairy" or the "Company") was incorporated in the State of Utah on December 31, 1985, originally with the name of Gaslight, Inc. It was inactive until March 30, 1988 when it changed its corporate name to Lazarus Industries, Inc. and engaged in the business of manufacturing and marketing medical devices. This line of business was discontinued in 1991, and it became a non-operating public company shell. During 2003, the Company changed its name to American Dairy, Inc.

Effective May 7, 2003, American Dairy completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of American Flying Crane Corporation ("AFC"), a Delaware corporation. As a result, AFC became a wholly owned subsidiary of American Dairy. For financial reporting purposes, this transaction was treated as a recapitalization of AFC and the historical figures prior to May 7, 2003 represent the activities of AFC. AFC is engaged in the business of processing and wholesale sale of milk powder and other related products.

AFC was incorporated on January 15, 2002 in Delaware, with 50,000,000 authorized shares of common stock at a par value of \$0.0001 per share and 10,000 of which authorized shares are currently issued and outstanding. AFC owns 100% of the registered capital of Heilongjiang Feihe Dairy Co., Limited ("Feihe Dairy") and Feihe Dairy in turn owns 100% of the registered capital of BaiQuan Feihe Dairy Co. Limited ("BiaQuan Dairy") and Heilongjiang Sanhao Dairy Co., Limited ("Sanhao Dairy") which was liquidated into BaiQuan Dairy during 2004, and 95% of Beijing Feihe Biotechnology Scientific and Commercial Co., Limited (Beijing Feihe) with the other 5% being held in trust for the Company. AFC also owns 60% of the registered capital of Shanxi Feihesantai Biotechnology Scientific and Commercial Co., Limited (Shanxi) formed to develop and operate a walnut processing plant.

Currently, the principal core activity of AFC is investment holdings, while the principal core activities of Feihe Dairy, BaiQuan Dairy and Beijing Feihe are manufacturing, marketing, and distribution of dairy products under the Feihe trademarks. The principal core activity of Shanxi is the production and distribution of walnut powder. The subsidiaries' principal country of operations is the People's Republic of China ("PRC").

Included in the condensed consolidated financial statements are the following subsidiaries:

- American Flying Crane Corporation
- Heilongjiang Feihe Dairy Co., Limited
- BaiQuan Feihe Dairy Co., Limited
- Beijing Feihe Biotechnology Scientific and Commercial Co., Limited
- Shanxi Feihesantai Biotechnology Scientific and Commercial Co., Limited

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements and related notes.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the balance sheet of American Dairy, Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the three month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005. The results of operations for the three month periods ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the entire year.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies:

Consolidation policy - All significant inter-company transactions and balances within the Company are eliminated on consolidation.

Cash and equivalents - The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with maturity period of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

Accounts receivable - Provision is made against accounts receivable to the extent which they are considered to be doubtful. Accounts receivable in the balance sheet is stated net of such provision.

Inventories - Inventories comprise raw materials, consumables and goods held for resale and are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method and includes any overhead costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Overhead costs included in finished goods inventory include direct labor cost and other costs directly applicable to the manufacturing process, including utilities, supplies, repairs and maintenances, and depreciation expense. Market value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to complete the sale.

Construction-in-progress - All facilities purchased for installation, self-made or subcontracted are accounted for as construction-in-progress. Construction-in-progress is recorded at acquisition cost, including cost of facilities, installation expenses and the interest capitalized during the course of construction for the purpose of financing the project. Upon completion and readiness for use of the project, the cost of construction-in-progress is to be transferred to fixed assets.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for major additions and improvements are capitalized, and minor replacements, maintenance, and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. When property and equipment are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations for the respective period. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method less anticipated salvage values of 10% for financial statement purposes. Land use rights are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the use agreement. The estimated useful lives for significant property and equipment categories are as follows:

Buildings	33 years
Plant and machinery	20 years
Motor vehicles	9 years
Computers and equipment	5 years

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The Company reviews the carrying value of property, plant, and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Based on this assessment there was no impairment at March 31, 2006. For the three month periods ended on March 31, 2006 and 2005, depreciation totaling \$290,000 and \$81,000, respectively, was included as a component of cost of good sold.

Deferred Revenues - Revenue from the sale of goods or services is recognized when goods are delivered or services are rendered. Receipts in advance for goods to be delivered or services to be rendered in the subsequent year are carried forward as deferred revenue.

Revenue recognition - Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized on the transfer of risks and rewards of ownership, which generally coincides with the time when the goods are delivered to customers and the title has passed.

Interest income is recognized when earned, taking into account the principal amounts outstanding and the interest rates applicable.

Other income consists principally of value added tax rebates.

Foreign currencies - The Company's principal country of operations is in The People's Republic of China. The financial position and results of operations of the Company are determined using the local currency ("Renminbi" or "Yuan") as the functional currency. The results of operations denominated in foreign currency are translated at the average rate of exchange during the reporting period. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the market rate of exchange ruling at that date. The registered equity capital denominated in the functional currency is translated at the historical rate of exchange at the time of capital contribution. All translation adjustments resulting from the translation of the financial statements into the reporting currency ("US Dollars") are dealt with as an exchange fluctuation reserve in shareholders' equity.

Historically the local currency's exchange rate had been tied to the US Dollar at a rate of approximately 8.28 Yuan per US Dollar. Effective July 21, 2005 the Yuan was revalued to an effective exchange rate of approximately 8.11 Yuan per US Dollar. Subsequent to the revaluation the Yuan has been allowed to float within a specified range. As of March 31, 2006 the exchange rate was 8.0167 Yuan per US Dollar.

Taxation - In accordance with the requirements of Statement of Financial accounting Standards No. 109 "Accounting Form Income Taxes", deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets, including tax loss and credit carryforwards, and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax expense represents the change during the period in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are individually classified as current and non-current based on their characteristics. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely that not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004, and 2003, Feihe Dairy enjoyed a 100% tax holiday from enterprise income taxes. Therefore the only timing differences giving rise to deferred income taxes during these periods was the tax effect of the net operating loss carryforward at the parent company level, which was subject to a 100% valuation allowance.

A provision has not been made at March 31, 2006 for U.S. or additional foreign withholding taxes on approximately \$29,119,000 of undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries because it is the present intention of management to reinvest the undistributed earnings indefinitely in foreign operations. Generally, such earnings become subject to U.S. tax upon the remittance of dividends and under certain other circumstances. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of deferred tax liability on such undistributed earnings.

Enterprise income tax ("EIT") is provided on the basis of the statutory profit for financial reporting purposes, adjusted for income and expense items, which are not assessable or deductible for income tax purposes. Under the Business Promotion Policy Concerning Income Tax on Foreign Enterprises promulgated by the QiQiHaEr City Municipal Government, foreign owned enterprises registered in QiQiHaEr City are entitled to a tax holiday of seven years for full EIT exemption as though the EIT has been paid during the tax holiday periods. The preferential tax treatment commenced in 2003 and will expire in

2009.

Value added tax - Value added tax payable in the PRC is charged on an aggregated basis at a rate of 13% or 17% (depending on the type of goods involved) on the full price collected for the goods sold or, in the case of taxable services provided, at a rate of 17% on the charges for the taxable services provided, but excluding, in respect of both goods and services, any amount paid in respect of value added tax included in the price or charges, and less any deductible value added tax already paid by the taxpayer on purchases of goods and services in the same financial year.

Product display fees - The Company has entered into a number of agreements with the resellers of its product, whereby the Company pays the reseller an agreed upon amount to display its products. As prescribed by the Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 01-09: Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer, the Company has reduced sales by the amounts paid under these agreements. For the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 these totaled \$735,000 and \$ 560,000 respectively.

Advertising costs - Advertising costs are charged to operations when incurred. Advertising expense totaled \$4,166,000 and \$1,398,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Shipping and handling costs - The Company's shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales for all periods presented.

Retirement benefit cost - According to the People's Republic of China regulations on pension, a company contributes to a defined contribution retirement plan organized by municipal government in the province in which the Company was registered and all qualified employees are eligible to participate in the plan. Contributions to the plan are calculated at 20% of the employees' salaries above a fixed threshold amount and the employees contribute 4% while the Company contributes the balance contribution of 16%. Wholly owned foreign enterprises are exempted from contribution to the retirement plan.

Fair value of financial statements - The carrying amounts of certain financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, note receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses, advances from staff, notes payable and other payables approximate their fair values as of March 31, 2006 because of the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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4. CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains certain bank accounts in the PRC which are not protected by FDIC insurance or other insurance. As of March 31, 2006 the Company held \$11,000 of cash balances within the United States, none of which was in excess of FDIC insurance limits.

Geographic Concentration; Fluctuations in Regional Economic Conditions. Nearly all of American Dairy's sales are concentrated in the northern area of China. Accordingly, American Dairy is susceptible to fluctuations in its business caused by adverse economic conditions in this region. American Dairy's products are priced higher than non-premium quality dairy products. Although American Dairy believes that the quality, freshness, flavor and absence of artificial ingredients in its products compensate for this price differential, there can be no assurance that consumers will be willing to pay more for such products in unfavorable economic conditions, or at all. Difficult economic conditions in other geographic areas into which American Dairy may expand may also adversely affect its business, operations and finances.

The Company provides credit in the normal course of business. Substantially all customers are located in The Peoples

Republic of China. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for doubtful accounts based on factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends, and other information.

The Company is self insured for all risks and carries no liability or property insurance coverage of any kind.

Substantially all of the Company's profits are generated from operations in mainland China and payments of dividends may be subject to certain restrictions.

5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Raw and partially processed materials	\$ 7,657,000	\$ 3,215,000
Finished goods	2,027,000	6,407,000
Total	\$ 9,684,000	\$ 9,622,000

6. CONSTRUCTION-IN-PROGRESS

The Company had various construction projects under construction at March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 as detailed below:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Shanxi walnut processing facility	\$ -	\$ 506,000
Feihe Dairy production facility	236,000	2,868,000
Total	\$ 236,000	\$ 3,374,000

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7. NOTES PAYABLE

Short term notes and loans payable consist of the following as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Note payable to a bank, bearing interest at 6.696% per annum, secured by plant and machinery, payable in monthly installments	\$ 3,119,000	\$ 3,082,000
Series A convertible note, bearing interest at 6.5% per Annum, due on April 26, 2006, convertible to common		

Stock at a conversion price of \$8.00 per share	3,000,000	3,000,000
Unsecured, non-interest bearing obligation to an unrelated company, repayable upon demand	1,013,000	995,000
Unsecured, non-interest bearing obligation to county finance department, with no fixed repayment terms	249,000	247,000
	\$ 7,381,000	\$ 7,324,000

8. LONG TERM DEBT

Long-term debt consists of the following as of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005:

	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Series B convertible notes, bearing interest at 7.5% per annum, payments of \$2,500,000 due on June 30, 2007 and August 14, 2007, convertible to common stock at a conversion price of \$10.00 per share	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Note payable to a bank, bearing interest at 5.76% per annum, secured by plant and machinery, payable in 96 monthly installments	597,000	635,000
Note payable to a finance company, secured by a vehicle payable in 60 monthly installments	10,000	10,000
	5,607,000	5,645,000
Less: current portion of long-term debt	(102,000)	(102,000)
	\$ 5,505,000	\$ 5,543,000

Principal payments due by year for the next five years and thereafter on this note are as follows:

Fiscal year ended	Amount
December 31, 2006	\$ 102,000
December 31, 2007	5,092,000
December 31, 2008	92,000
December 31, 2009	92,000
December 31, 2010	92,000
Thereafter	137,000
Total	\$ 5,607,000

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As of March 31, 2006 and December 31, 2005 the Company had the following balances due to/(from) its officers and directors:

Name	March 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Leng You-bin	\$ 858,000	\$ 858,000
Other officers and directors	(89,000)	75,000
	\$ 769,000	\$ 933,000

These balances are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

10. INCOME TAX

Enterprise income tax ("EIT") in The People's Republic of China is provided on the basis of the statutory profit for financial reporting purposes, adjusted for income and expense items, which are not assessable or deductible for income tax purposes. No income tax has been provided as Feihe Dairy is entitled to a tax holiday of seven years for full EIT exemption as though the EIT has been paid during the tax holiday periods.

The tax holiday resulted in tax savings as follows:

	Quarter Ended March 31,	
	2006	2005
Approximate tax savings	\$ 1,729,000	\$ 790,000
Benefit per share		
Basic	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.06
Diluted	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.05

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There are no material timing differences between the reporting of book and taxable income which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset or liability as of March 31, 2006.

11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

SFAS No. 128 requires a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted earnings per shares (EPS) computations. The following reconciles the components of the EPS computation:

	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
For the three months ended March 31, 2006			
Basic EPS income available to common shareholders	\$ 4,764,000	14,164,280	\$.34
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Convertible notes	143,000	875,000	(.01)
Warrants issued	-	2,028,772	(.04)

Diluted EPS income available to common	\$	4,907,000	17,068,052	\$.29
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For the three months ended March 31, 2005

Basic EPS income available to common shareholders	\$	2,633,000	13,556,354	\$.19
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Effect of dilutive securities:

Warrants issued			1,577,015	\$	(.02)
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Diluted EPS income available to common	\$	2,633,000	15,133,369	\$.17
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12. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Effective May 7, 2003, the Company adopted and approved its 2003 Incentive Stock Plan (the "Plan") which reserved 3,000,000 shares of Common Stock for issuance under the Plan. The Plan allows the Company to issue awards of incentive non-qualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, and stock bonuses to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company which may be subject to restrictions. The Company applies APB 25 and related interpretations in accounting for its plan. Compensation for services that a corporation receives under APB 25 through stock-based compensation plans should be measured by the quoted market price of the stock at the measurement date less the amount, if any, that the individual is required to pay. Compensation expense of \$434,000 was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2006 related to the plan. No compensation expense was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2005.

As of March 31, 2006, the Company had 2,524,832 warrants outstanding at an average exercise price of \$2.40 per warrant for one share each of the Company's common stock. The warrants will expire three five years from the issuance date, with 714,286,1,042,858 expiring in 2006 and the balance of 1,810,546,481,974 expiring in 2007. During the quarter ended March 31, 2006, 10,000 and 5,000 warrants were exercised for \$1.50 and \$2.25 per share, respectively, resulting in proceeds of \$26,000 to the Company.

Information with respect to outstanding warrants to service providers is as follows:

	Shares	Average Exercise Price
Outstanding warrants at beginning of year	2,539,832	\$ 2.21
Warrants granted	--	--
Exercised	(15,000)	1.73
Expired	--	--
Outstanding warrants at the end of period	<u>2,524,832</u>	<u>\$ 2.22</u>

Warrants Outstanding Warrants Exercisable

Shares	Average	Average	Shares	Average
Outstanding	Remaining	Exercise	Outstanding	Exercise
3/31/06	Life (Years)	Price	12/31/05	Price
2,524,832	2.3	\$2.22	2,524,832	\$2.22

Warrants Outstanding			Warrants Exercisable	
Shares Outstanding 3/31/06	Average Remaining Life (Years)	Average Exercise Price	Shares Outstanding 12/31/05	Average Exercise Price
2,524,832	2.3	\$2.22	2,524,832	\$2.22

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R (FAS-123R), *Share-Based Payment*, which is a revision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (FAS-123), *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. In addition to requiring supplemental disclosures, FAS-123R addresses the accounting for share-based payment transactions in which a company receives goods or services in exchange for (a) equity instruments of the company or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the company's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. FAS-123R focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which a company obtains *employee* services in share-based payment transactions. The Statement eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB-25), *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and generally requires that such transactions be accounted for using a fair value based method. Accordingly, proforma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

Under FAS-123R, the Company is required to recognize compensation cost for the portion of outstanding awards previously accounted for under the provisions of APB-25 for which the requisite service had not been rendered as of the adoption date for this Statement. The Statement also requires companies to estimate forfeitures of stock compensation awards as of the grant date of the award. Because the Company's current policy is to recognize forfeitures as they occur, a cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle will be recognized in income based on the estimate of remaining forfeitures for awards outstanding as of the date FAS-123R is adopted.

FAS-123R permits public companies (and nonpublic companies that used the fair-value method for either recognition or pro forma disclosure under FAS-123) to adopt its requirements using one of the following two methods:

- A "modified prospective" method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of FAS-123R for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of FAS-123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of FAS-123R that remain unvested on the effective date; or
- A "modified retrospective" method, which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above but also permits entities to restate, based on the amounts previously recognized under FAS-123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures, either (a) all prior periods presented for which FAS-123 was effective or (b) prior interim periods of the year in which FAS-123R is adopted.

The Company adopted FAS-123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method. As of March 31, 2006 the Company had no outstanding stock options or unvested stock compensation,

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13. COMMITMENTS

As of March 31, 2006, the Company has future commitments for construction-in-progress of \$2,836,000, to acquire land and building of \$670,000, land use rights totaling \$273,000, and to pay future advertising costs totaling \$294,000.

As of March 31, 2006, there were no minimum future rental payments under non-cancelable operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year.

Rent expense incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 totaled \$16,000 and \$4,000, respectively.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of a Sale and Purchase Agreement dated July 25, 2003, the Company has agreed

to acquire land use rights and a factory in Kedong County for a total consideration of \$401,000. At the Company's option the liability could be settled through payment of cash consideration or through the issuance of 200,000 shares of its common stock. This option had not expired as of March 31, 2006. The Company accrued the liability during the year ended December 31, 2004. As of March 31, 2006 the Company had not settled the commitment.

In accordance with provisions of a contract dated in March, 2006, Feihe Dairy entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with Lang Fang Economic & Technology Centre for the purchase of a piece of land at Lang Fang City Hebei Province at a total consideration of \$1,335,744 (Rmb.10,832,805) of which \$666,000 (Rmb.5,400,000) has been paid on execution and is reflected in deposits on the Company's financial statements at March 31, 2006, with the remaining balance included in capital commitments. The land is 80,243 square meters in area and is purchased to perform packaging of Feihe products. The remaining portion of the consideration is due in May 2006.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During April 2006, Holders of \$3,000,000 in convertible debt elected to convert their notes plus accrued interest thereon into 399,375 shares of the Company's common stock. The conversion price was \$8.00 per share.

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

Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Information When used in this report, the words "may," "expect," "anticipate," "continue," "estimate," "project," "intend," and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regarding events, conditions, and financial trends that may affect the Company's future plans of operations, business strategy, operating results, and financial position. Persons reviewing this report are cautioned that any forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to risks and uncertainties and that actual results may differ materially from those included within the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. These risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond our control, include (i) the sufficiency of existing capital resources and the Company's ability to raise additional capital to fund cash requirements for future operations; (ii) volatility of the stock market; and (iii) general economic conditions. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such expectations may prove to be incorrect.

Effective May 7, 2003, American Dairy completed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of American Flying Crane Corporation (formerly called American Dairy Holdings, Inc.), a Delaware corporation. As a result, AFC become a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Dairy. For financial reporting purposes, this transaction was treated as a recapitalization of American Flying Crane and the historical figures prior to May 7, 2003 represent the activities of American Flying Crane.

The operations of the Company are conducted primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Feihe Dairy, and Feihe Dairy's subsidiaries, Beijing Feihe and Baiquan Feihe, all of which are enterprises organized and operating in The People's Republic of China ("PRC"). Feihe Dairy engages in the production and distribution of milk powder, soybean milk powder and other dairy products in the PRC.

The principal activities of Beijing Feihe are marketing and distribution of the Feihe Dairy Group's dairy and soybean products to principal agents in 25 provinces. Baiquan Feihe principal activities are the production and supply of processed milk together with Feihe Dairy for sale entirely to Beijing Feihe for distribution to third party customers and distributors. The products are sold primarily under the registered trademark "Feihe".

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates including the allowance for doubtful accounts, the salability and recoverability of inventory, income taxes and contingencies. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to

be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form our basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We must make estimates of the collectibility of accounts receivable. We analyze historical write-offs, changes in our internal credit policies and customer concentrations when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts. Differences may result in the amount and timing of expenses for any period if we make different judgments or use different estimates. As part of the process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income, and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a period, we must include a tax provision or reduce our tax benefit in the statements of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We believe, based on a number of factors including historical operating losses, that we will not realize the future benefits of a significant portion of our net deferred tax assets and we have accordingly provided a full valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. However, various factors may cause those assumptions to change in the near term.

We cannot predict what future laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes in laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our financial statements when we deem it necessary.

Plan of Operation

We perceive that the dairy industry in China is experiencing rapid growth with demand outpacing supply. We further believe that this growth presents a window of opportunity for American Dairy to capture as much of this growing market as possible while it is in this growth phase. We must increase output of our milk products to meet this demand and capture market share. We must act quickly to secure our supply of raw milk by acquiring additional milking rights and collection stations and expand our production and distribution capacity to handle the additional volume. This involves the acquisition or construction of additional processing and distribution facilities and further increases in our marketing efforts. It is important for American Dairy's future that we concentrate our current efforts on this expansion.

Our expansion strategy will require the continued retention and investment of our earnings from operations as well as additional funding from private debt and equity financing. We currently have sufficient cash to fund our operations for the next twelve months with bank credit facilities available to cover any unforeseen shortfall. However, in order to effect our planned expansion, we will require additional funding in the approximate amount of \$76,000,000. Of this amount, we plan to use approximately \$16 million for the Lang Fang Distribution Plant and \$60 million for the Gannon Processing Plant. On October 3, 2006, we closed on offering of \$18.2 of 7.75% Convertible Notes the terms of which are discussed in greater detail under "Liquidity and Capital Resources." To date, we have used approximately \$10,000,000 of our existing cash to fund the Gannon Processing Plant. We have not yet determined exactly how much of our existing cash we will utilize for our expansion strategy going forward, but we will require a significant amount of additional external funding. Of the additional funding, we anticipate that the majority of it will come from private investors and that we will continue to renew our bank credit facilities for short-term needs. (See "Liquidity and Capital Resources.")

We have considered various options for obtaining the necessary financing to fund our expansion strategy and, at present, we are considering possible sources of private debt and equity placements. We intend to use the proceeds of any such placement for the construction of a distribution center and a processing plant. We cannot, however, be certain that our fundraising efforts will be successful or how much we will actually raise if any. Moreover, the proceeds raised in any private offering may be inadequate to cover any unforeseen costs associated with the construction of these facilities. In addition to construction of new facilities, we believe that acquisition of existing facilities is a necessary part of our strategy as well.

Results of Operations

Comparison of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2006 with the three months ended March 31, 2005.

The Company had a \$2,131,000 or a 80.9% increase in net income to \$4,764,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 from \$2,633,000 for the comparable period in 2005. Components of sales and expenses resulting in this increase in net income are discussed below.

Sales revenues increased by \$12,332,000 or 90.4% quarter-on-quarter to \$25,893,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$13,561,000. The first quarter's sales revenues represented average monthly sale revenues of \$8,631,000 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$4,520,000, representing an average monthly increase of \$4,111,000 or 90.9% compared to the corresponding quarter in 2005. The reasons of the favorable variance in sales revenues for the first quarter ended March 31, 2006 were as follows:

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- * Increased popularity of "Feihe" brand in mainland China following successful advertising campaigns in the previous year and extensive networks of principal agents in 25 provinces.
- * Demand was boosted by improved and high quality ingredients for several products such as Ca+Zn, CPP series and nucleotides series, and the markets in the PRC generally accepted these products.
- * An extensive sales network enhances the distribution of Feihe Dairy's products to different provinces. It not only enhanced the popularity of 'Feihe' products and trademark, but also the expansion of Feihe Dairy group's distribution network, which allowed Feihe Dairy group to widen and expand the geographic scope of the sales network and increase sales volumes in existing markets.
- * Increase in sales quantities of several major products such as milk powder with nucleotides series, Ca+Zn series, and CPP series in the first quarter of 2006 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2005 of approximately 271%, 61% and 82%, respectively.
- * Increase in overall sales quantity by 2,619,888 kilograms or 71% quarter-on-quarter to 6,267,961-- kilograms for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter of 2005 of 3,648,073 kilograms.
- * The dairy milk industry scandal in China in 2003 and 2004 and the resulting strict control over dairy producers' quality and ingredients drove many unscrupulous dairy producers and their tainted dairy products out of the market. Consumers concentrated on dairy products produced by such reputable dairy producers such as Feihe Dairy.

The average selling price of products during the quarter ended March 31, 2006 increased by 10.5% as compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2005. Accordingly, the favorable variance in sales revenues was mainly attributed to increases in sales volumes and average selling price.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$5,068,000 or 69.4% quarter-on-quarter to \$12,365,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$7,297,000. Quarter-on quarter increases in cost of goods sold of 69.4% was exceeded by increases in sales revenues of 90.9%, principally due to decreases in the costs of processed whey, offset by increases in the costs of sugar and fat-free powder.

Gross profit margins increased from 46.2% in 2005 to 52.2% in 2006. This represents a 6.0% increase in gross profit margins. This increase was due primarily to the Company's ability to process sufficient milk whey in 2006 to meet all of its needs, whereas in 2005 the Company had to purchase some processed milk whey from third parties to meet its needs.

Depreciation expenses included in cost of goods sold increased by \$209,000 or 258% quarter-on-quarter to \$290,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$81,000.

Gross profit increased by \$7,264,000 or approximately 116% quarter-on-quarter to \$13,528,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$6,264,000. Gross profit margin increased to 52.2% for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to 48.3% for the same corresponding quarter in 2005. The variance was principally due increases in sales volume and increases in average unit selling prices.

Distribution and related costs represented expenditures in connection with the distribution of milk powder, rice powder, and soybean powder. Distribution expenses increased by \$4,223,000 or 127% quarter-on-quarter to \$7,555,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$3,332,000 for the corresponding quarter in 2005. The increase in distribution expense was due primarily to a \$1,145,000 increase in advertising expenses from \$1,398,000 in 2005 to \$2,543,000 in 2006 combined with a \$789,000 increase in distribution salaries from \$1,173,000 in 2005 to \$1,962,000 in 2006.

Administrative expense increased by \$798,000 or 295.5% to \$1,068,000 during the three months ended March 31, 2006 from \$270,000 during the same period in 2005. This increase is due primarily to an increase in office expenses, transportations expenses, and salary related expenses at the Feihe Dairy level as well as compensation expense recognized for stock issued by the Company.

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Total other income increased by \$121,000 or 1210% quarter-on-quarter to \$131,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to \$10,000 for the same corresponding quarter in 2005.

During the three months ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, the Company incurred \$224,000 and \$2,000, respectively, in interest and financing costs associated with debts.

Net income increased by \$2,131,000 or 80.9% to \$4,764,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 compared to the same corresponding quarter in 2005 of \$2,633,000. The favorable variance in net income was mainly due to increases in gross profit by \$6,704,000 or 98.2% quarter-on-quarter to \$13,528,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2006, in excess of increases in distribution and general and administrative expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating Activities. Net cash flows used by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2006 was \$761,000 compared with net cash flows used by operating activities of \$2,902,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2005, for a net change of \$2,141,000. This change in cash flows from operating activities was attributable primarily to an increase in net income of \$2,131,000.

Working Capital. At March 31, 2006, the Company had a working capital of \$2,965,000.

Based upon our short term liabilities, we believe our cash and cash equivalents are adequate to satisfy our working capital needs and sustain our ongoing operations for the next twelve months. In the event of an unanticipated shortfall, we have access to a line of credit with the Construction Bank of China to fund our operations. This line of credit was renewed in June 2006.

Our expansion strategy outlined above under "Plan of Operation" will necessitate additional funding most likely through debt or equity financing. In general, the commitment of funds to the acquisition of plant and equipment tends to impair liquidity. However, we believe that because of the upward trend in our revenues in recent years, even if this upward trend levels off, our income from operations coupled with such additional financing should provide sufficient liquidity to meet our needs. As discussed above under "Plan of Operation," we are considering several possible sources of private funding in the form of one or more debt or equity placements.

Contractual Obligations

The following table is a summary of the Company's contractual obligations as of March 31, 2006:

Contractual obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 5,607,000	\$ 102,000	\$ 5,184,000	\$ 184,000	\$ 137,000

Operating lease obligations	--	--	--	--	--
Purchase obligation for building acquisition	670,000	670,000	--	--	--
Purchase obligations for land use rights	273,000	6,000	12,000	12,000	243,000
Purchase obligations for advertising contracts	294,000	294,000	--	--	--
Total	\$ 6,844,000	\$ 1,072,000	\$ 5,196,000	\$ 196,000	\$ 380,000

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There were no material changes in quantitative or qualitative disclosure about market risk since December 31, 2005.

As of March 31, 2006, the Company had not entered into any type of hedging or interest rate swap type transaction.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer/President and its Chief Financial Officer/principal accounting officer (collectively, the "Certifying Officers") are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for the Company. Such officers have concluded (based upon their evaluation of these controls and procedures as of March 31, 2006) that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its principal executive officers as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Certifying Officers also have indicated that there were no changes in the Company's internal controls or other factors that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, such controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

N/A

Item 1a. Risk Factors

RISK FACTORS

General

We expect to incur costs related to our planned expansion and growth into new plants and ventures which may not prove to be profitable. We anticipate that our proposed expansion of our milk processing plants may include the construction of new or additional facilities. The Company's cost estimates and projected completion dates for construction of new production facilities may change significantly as the projects progress. In addition, the Company's projects will entail significant construction risks, including shortages of materials or skilled labor, unforeseen environmental or engineering problems, weather interferences and unanticipated cost increases, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the projects and could delay their scheduled openings. A delay in scheduled openings will delay the Company's receipt of increased sales revenues, which, when coupled with the increased costs and expenses of our expansion, could cause a decline in our profits.

Our plans to finance, develop, and expand the Company's milk processing facilities will be subject to the many risks inherent in the expansion of a high growth business enterprise, including unanticipated design, construction, regulatory and operating problems, and the significant risks commonly associated with implementing a marketing strategy in changing and expanding

markets. These projects may not become operational within their estimated time frames and budgets as projected at the time the Company enters into a particular agreement, or at all. In addition, the Company may develop projects as joint ventures in an effort to reduce its financial commitment to individual projects. The significant expenditures required to expand our milk processing plants may not ultimately result in increased profits.

When our future expansion projects become operational, the Company will be required to add and train personnel, expand our management information systems and control expenses. If we do not successfully address the Company's increased management needs or are otherwise unable to manage our growth effectively, the Company's operating results could be materially and adversely affected.

Our products may not achieve market acceptance. We are currently selling our products principally in northern China. Achieving market acceptance for the Company's products, particularly in new markets, will require substantial marketing efforts and the expenditure of significant funds. There is substantial risk that any new markets may not accept or be as receptive to our products. Market acceptance of our current and proposed products will depend, in large part, upon our ability to inform potential customer that the distinctive characteristics of our products make them superior to competitive products and justify their pricing. Our current and proposed products may not be accepted by consumers or able to compete effectively against other premium or non-premium dairy products. Lack of market acceptance would limit our revenues and profitability.

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Changing consumer preferences make demand for our products unpredictable. As is the case with other companies marketing dairy products, the Company is subject to changing consumer preferences and nutritional and health-related concerns. Our business could be affected by certain consumer concerns about dairy products, such as the fat, cholesterol, calorie, sodium, lactose content or contamination of such products. There is a significant percentage of customers in China who are lactose intolerant, and may therefore prefer other beverages. The Company could become subject to increased competition from companies whose products or marketing strategies address these consumer concerns more effectively.

Adverse medical research relating to milk and demand for milk could decrease the demand for our products. Periodically, medical and other studies are released and announcements by medical and other groups are made which raise concerns over the healthfulness of cow's milk in the human diet. To date, we do not believe that any such studies have had a material effect on milk consumption rates in China. However, a study may be published or an announcement made concerning the healthfulness of cow's milk which may result in a decrease in demand for dairy products in China.

Our planned growth could diminish the quality of our dairy products. Our products are manufactured in small batches with milk from the farms of local farmers. We may be unable to maintain the quality of our dairy products at increased levels of production. Increased production levels may cause the Company to modify its current manufacturing methods and will necessitate the use of milk from other additional sources. A decline in the quality of our products could damage the Company's business, operations and finances.

Supply of raw milk may be insufficient to meet demand which would limit our growth. The raw milk used in our products is supplied to the Company by numerous local farms under output contracts. This supply of raw milk may not be sufficient to meet increased demand for our products associated with our proposed marketing efforts. We believe that the supply of raw milk from our farmers should satisfy our requirements for raw milk for at least the next 12 months. Though we believe that additional raw milk is available locally, if needed, we may not be able to enter into arrangements with the producers of such milk on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all. An inadequate supply of raw milk limit our ability to grow, cause our revenues to decline and make our business less profitable.

Possible volatility of raw milk costs makes our operating results difficult to predict, and a steep cost increase could cause our profits to diminish significantly. The current policy of China since the mid-1990s has focused on moving the industry in a more market-oriented direction. These reforms have resulted in the potential for greater price volatility relative to past periods, as prices are more responsive to the fundamental supply and demand aspects of the market. These changes in China's dairy policy could increase the risk of price volatility in the dairy industry, making our net income difficult to predict. Also, if prices are allowed to escalate sharply, our costs will rise which may lead to a decrease in profits.

The loss of any of our key executives could cause an interruption of our business and an increase in our expenses if we are forced to recruit a replacement; we have no key-man life insurance covering these executives. The Company is highly dependent on the services of Leng You-Bin and Liu Hua, and the loss of their services would have a material adverse impact on our operations. The individuals have been primarily responsible for the development of the Company and the

development and marketing of our products. The Company has not applied for key-man life insurance on the lives of these executives, but may do so in the future.

The milk business is highly competitive and, therefore, we face substantial competition in connection with the marketing and sale of our products. In general, milk products are price sensitive and affected by many factors beyond our control, including changes in consumer tastes, fluctuating commodity prices and changes in supply due to weather, production, feed costs and natural disasters. Our products compete with other premium quality dairy brands as well as less expensive, non-premium brands. The Company's milk faces competition from non-premium milk producers distributing milk in our marketing area; other milk producers packaging their milk in glass bottles, and other special packaging, which serve portions of our marketing area. Most of our competitors are well established, have greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources, have been in business for longer periods of time than the Company, and have products that have gained wide customer acceptance in the marketplace. The largest competitors of the Company are state-owned dairies owned by the government of China. Large foreign milk companies have also entered the milk industry in China. The greater financial resources of such competitors will permit them to procure retail store shelf space and to implement extensive marketing and promotional programs, both generally and in direct response to advertising claims by the Company. The milk industry is also characterized by the frequent introduction of new products, accompanied by substantial promotional campaigns. We may be unable to compete successfully or our competitors may develop products which have superior qualities or gain wider market acceptance than ours.

Lack of property and general liability insurance expose the Company to the risk of loss of our property as well as liability risks in the event of litigation against our company. The Company and its subsidiaries do not carry any property insurance, general liability insurance, or any other insurance that covers the risks of their business operations. As a result, any material loss or damage to our properties or other assets could lead to an increase in costs to replace or repair lost or damaged property and, possibly, a decline in revenues from lost use of the lost or damaged property. Also, personal injuries arising from our business operations, could significantly increase our costs for attorneys' fees as well as the payment of any damages arising out of the litigation. Any of the above would cause lost profits.

We face the expenses associated with product liability associated with food products. The Company faces the risk of liability in connection with the sale and consumption of milk products and soybean products should the consumption of such products cause injury, illness or death. Such risks may be particularly great in a company undergoing rapid and significant growth. The Company currently maintains no product liability insurance. Any insurance which we may obtain in the future may be insufficient to cover potential claims or the level of insurance coverage needed may be unavailable at a reasonable cost. A partially or completely uninsured successful claim against the Company would drive up our costs to defend such claim or pay damages and could cause reputational damage which would hurt our revenues. Either of these results would in turn reduce our profitability.

Doing business in China involves various risks including internal and international political risks, evolving national economic policies as well as financial accounting standards, expropriation and the potential for a reversal in economic conditions. Since the late 1970s, the government of the PRC has been reforming the Chinese economic system. These reforms have resulted in significant economic growth and social progress. These policies and measures may from time to time be modified or revised. Adverse changes in economic policies of the Chinese government or in the laws and regulations, if any, could have a material adverse effect on the overall economic growth of China, and could adversely affect our business operations.

Extensive regulation of the food processing and distribution industry in China could increase our expenses resulting in reduced profits. The Company is subject to extensive regulation by China's Agricultural Ministry, and by other county and local authorities in jurisdictions in which its products are processed or sold, regarding the processing, packaging, storage, distribution and labeling of its products. Applicable laws and regulations governing our products may include nutritional labeling and serving size requirements. Our processing facilities and products are subject to periodic inspection by national, county and local authorities. We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all material governmental laws and regulations and maintain all material permits and licenses relating to our operations. Nevertheless, we may fall out of substantial compliance with current laws and regulations or may be unable to comply with any future laws and regulations. To the extent that new regulations are adopted, the Company will be required to conform its activities in order to comply with such regulations. Our failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject the Company to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on its business, operations and finances.

The Chinese currency, "Renminbi", is not a freely convertible currency, which could limit our ability to obtain

sufficient foreign currency to support our business operations in the future. We rely on the Chinese government's foreign currency conversion policies, which may change at any time, in regard to our currency exchange needs. We receive substantially all of our revenues in Renminbi, which is not freely convertible into other foreign currencies. In China, the government has control over Renminbi reserves through, among other things, direct regulation of the conversion of Renminbi into other foreign currencies and restrictions on foreign imports. Although foreign currencies which are required for "current account" transactions can be bought freely at authorized Chinese banks, the proper procedural requirements prescribed by Chinese law must be met. At the same time, Chinese companies are also required to sell their foreign exchange earnings to authorized Chinese banks and the purchase of foreign currencies for capital account transactions still requires prior approval of the Chinese government. This type of heavy regulation by the Chinese government of foreign currency exchange restricts certain of our business operations and a change in any of these government policies, or any other, could further negatively impact our operations which could result in a loss of profits.

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Chinese currency and the United States dollar could adversely affect our operating results. The functional currency of our operations in China is "Renminbi". However, results of our operations are translated at average exchange rates into United States dollars for purposes of reporting results. As a result, fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect our expenses and results of operations as well as the value of our assets and liabilities. Fluctuations may adversely affect the comparability of period-to-period results. Although we may use hedging techniques in the future (which we currently do not use), we may not be able to eliminate the effects of currency fluctuations. Thus, exchange rate fluctuations could cause our profits, and therefore our stock prices, to decline.

In order for our China subsidiaries to pay dividends to the Company, a conversion of Renminbi into US dollars is required which, if we were not allowed by the Chinese government to do, would cause an interruption in our operating cash flow. Under current Chinese law, the conversion of Renminbi into foreign currency generally requires government consent. Government authorities may impose restrictions that could have a negative impact in the future on the conversion process and upon the ability of the Company to meet its cash needs, and to pay dividends to its shareholders. Although, our subsidiaries' classification as wholly - owned foreign enterprises ("WOFEs") under Chinese law permits them to declare dividends and repatriate their funds to American Dairy in the United States, any change in this status or the regulations permitting such repatriation could prevent them from doing so.

Dividends paid to the Company, as the U.S. parent company, would be subject to U.S. corporate income tax. The Company has not accrued any tax liability associated with the possible payment of dividends to the U.S. parent company. Such a tax would be an added expense appearing on our balance sheet which would reduce our net income.

Lack of bank deposit insurance puts our funds at risk at risk of loss from bank foreclosures or insolvencies. The Company maintains certain bank accounts in China that are not insured and are not protected by FDIC insurance or other insurance of approximately \$11,600,000. If a Chinese bank holding our funds experienced insolvency, it may not permit us to withdraw our funds which would result in a loss of such funds and reduction of our net assets.

Limited and uncertain trademark protection in China makes the ownership and use of our trademark uncertain. The Company has obtained trademark registrations for the use of its tradename "Feihe", which has been registered with the Trademark Bureau of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce with respect to its milk products. The Company believes its trademark is important to the establishment of consumer recognition of its products. However, due to uncertainties in Chinese trademark law, the protection afforded by our trademark may be less than we currently expect and may, in fact, be insufficient. Moreover even if is sufficient, in the event it is challenged or infringed, we may not have the financial resources to defend it against any challenge or infringement and such defense could in any event be unsuccessful. Moreover, any events or conditions that negatively impact our trademarks could have a material adverse effect on its business, operations and finances.

Our lack of patent protection could permit our competitors to copy our trade secrets and formulae and thus gain a competitive advantage. The Company has no patents covering its products or production processes, and we expect to rely principally on know-how and the confidentiality of our formulae and production processes for our products and our flavoring formulae in producing a competitive product line. Any breach of confidentiality by our executives or employees having access to our formulae could result in our competitors gaining access to such formulae. The ensuing competitive disadvantage could reduce our revenues and our profits.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

On February 15, 2006, the Company issued 4,500 restricted shares of its Common Stock to each of the directors of the Company for their services to the Company as members of the Board of Directors, specifically to Mr. Leng You-Bin, Liu Hua, Liu Sheng-Hui, Hui Lan-Lee, Kevin Tseng, and Kirk Downing, in reliance upon Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933.

On February 15, 2006, the Company issued restricted shares of its Common Stock to consultants of the Company for their services, specifically, Charles Hung, Jr. (5,000 shares), Trang Chung Hung (5,000 shares), Matthew Wong (2,500 shares), Sun-Kaipan (2,500 shares), Liu Gang (5,000 shares), and Joanne Marie Hung (2,000 shares), in reliance upon Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933.

On February 6, 2006, the Company issued 10,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to Keating Securities Inc. in connection with its exercise of a warrant in reliance upon Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933.

On March 2, 2006, the Company issued 5,000 shares of restricted Common Stock to John G. Hutchens in connection with his exercise of a warrant in reliance upon Section 4(2) under the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities

N/A

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

N/A

Items 5. Other Information

N/A

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Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

(a) Exhibits

- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of American Dairy, as amended, are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to its registration statement on Form 10-SB, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 16, 1999.
- 3.2 An Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of American Dairy dated May 6, 2003, is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to its Form 10-KSB annual report, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2004.
- 3.3 By-Laws of American Dairy are incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to its registration statement on Form 10-SB, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 16, 1999.
- 31.1 Certification of Leng You-Bin
- 31.2 Certification of Liu Hua
- 32 Certification of Leng You-Bin and Liu Hua

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with 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.

Date: November 17, 2006

American Dairy, Inc.

By: /s/ Leng You-Bin
Leng You-Bin,
Chief Executive Officer and President

By: /s/ Lui Hua
Lui Hua
Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and
Principal Accounting Officer