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TS ELECTRONICS INC  
Form PRER14C  
December 08, 2003

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

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SCHEDULE 14C

Information Statement Pursuant to Section 14(c)  
Of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Information Statement  
 Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14c-5(d)(2))  
 Definitive Information Statement

TS Electronics, Inc., formerly named Softstone Inc.  
(Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required  
 Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14c-5(g) and 0-11

- (1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:  
Common Stock
- (2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:  
5,400,000 shares
- (3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount of which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined): \$0.275 a share for 5,350,000 shares of common stock to be distributed to securities holders in connection with an acquisition, based on the average of the closing bid and asked prices of the registrant's common stock on August 14, 2003 (the registrant's stock traded then on the Bulletin Board under its previous name, Softstone, Inc., and stock symbol "SOFS") and \$0.275 a share for 50,000 shares of common stock (based as before) plus \$341,110 as the value of other properties to be distributed to securities holders by the registrant from the sale of substantially all of its assets.
- (4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:  
Acquisition transaction: 5,350,000 shares x \$0.275 = \$1,417,250.  
Sale of assets transaction: 50,000 shares x \$0.275 = \$13,750 + \$341,110 = \$354,860
- (5) Total fee paid:  
\$294.25 + \$70.97 = \$365.22

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(formerly named Softstone, Inc.),

This Information Statement is furnished to stockholders in connection with the proposed taking of certain actions by the written authorization or consent of persons holding a majority of the outstanding shares of common stock of TS Electronics, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("our company", formerly named "Softstone, Inc."). Although the approval of our company's stockholders is required to fully effect the transactions, shareholders holding more than 75 percent of our outstanding shares have given their written approval of the transactions. Accordingly, it is not necessary for the company to call a special meeting of stockholders to consider the proposed reorganization, and your approval is not required and is not being sought. Regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") require that our company transmit an information statement containing certain specified information to every holder of our common stock that is entitled to vote or give an authorization or consent with regard to any matter to be acted upon and from whom proxy authorization or written consent is not solicited. This Information Statement must be mailed at least 20 calendar days prior to the earliest date on which the corporate action may be taken. This Information Statement is being mailed to our stockholders on or about October 15, 2003 to our stockholders of record of October 29, 2003.

We Are Not Asking You for a Proxy and You are Requested Not To Send Us a Proxy.

## SUMMARY TERM SHEET

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We have entered into a Reorganization Agreement with TS Electronics (China), a Delaware corporation that conducts all of its business in China. The Reorganization Agreement contemplates two transactions:

We shall acquire all the capital stock of TS Electronics (China) on the following basis:

- Before acquiring all the capital stock of TS Electronics (China), we shall consolidate to 600,000 shares, on a pro rata basis, all shares of our outstanding common stock. Each 21.8045 shares outstanding on August 14, 2003 shall be consolidated into one share with fractional shares being rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. See "Description of the Five Transactions - The Stock Consolidation Transaction" on page 6;
- We shall then issue 5,350,000 shares of our common stock to the shareholders of TS Electronics (China), pro rata, in exchange for all the capital stock of TS Electronics (China). See "Description of the Five Transactions - The Stock Issuance Transaction" on page 7;

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- The officers and directors of TS Electronics (China) shall become the officers and directors of our company. See "Description of the Five Transactions - The Reorganization Agreement Transaction" on page 6; and
- We will change our name to TS Electronics, Inc. See "Description of the Five Transactions - The Name Change Transaction" on page 7.

We shall sell the following assets to an entity to be owned by Gene F.

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Boyd, Betty Sue Boyd and Keith P. Boyd ("the Boyds"), the controlling  
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shareholders of our company, on the following basis. See "Description of the  
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Five Transactions - The Sale of Assets Transaction" on page 7:  
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We shall transfer to the Boyds's entity our rubber business and all related assets, valued on our books at \$298,628, which assets have little market value,

We will issue to the Boyds's entity 50,000 shares of post-consolidation stock,

We will issue to the Boyds's entity 100,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants exercisable for one year at \$1.25 a warrant, and

We will receive from the Boyds their written release of approximately \$761,768 of debt owed by our company to them, and

We will receive from the Boyds their written assumption of the obligation to pay all other debt of our company, which is approximately \$270,820, together with written releases of this debt from the creditors to whom this debt is owed.

The net effect of the reorganization agreement transactions will be:  
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- The current rubber business and related assets of our Company, 50,000 shares of common stock and 100,000 stock purchase warrants will be transferred to an entity to be wholly owned by the Boyds.
- The new business of our Company will be the business currently conducted by TS Electronics (China).
- The Boyds's ownership of our company's Common Stock will have been reduced from 50 percent to approximately five percent. The control of our company will pass to the present shareholders of TS Electronics (China).
- Our company's debt owed to creditors other than the Boyds will have been released or paid by the Boyds. Our company's debt to the Boyds will have been cancelled. Our company will have no liabilities.

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- Our company's management will be replaced by the present management of TS Electronics (China).
- The historical financial statements of our company will be those of TS Electronics (China), not our company.
- For Federal income tax purposes, the Reorganization Transaction will be tax-free to our shareholders pursuant to the provisions of Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. There will be no income tax consequences to our shareholders other than a change in the per-share tax basis of their shareholdings after giving effect to the stock consolidation.
- There are no changes in the rights of our stockholders as a result of the transaction.

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- Our company will be renamed "TS Electronics, Inc."

### SPECIAL FACTORS

The fifth Transaction described in this Information Statement (The "Sale of Assets Transaction" on page 7) relates to the sale of substantially all the present assets and the rubber business of our Company to Gene F. Boyd, Betty Sue Boyd and Keith P. Boyd ("the Boyds"). Gene and Betty Boyd are the parents of Keith Boyd. Gene and Keith Boyd are directors of our company. Keith Boyd is the president of our company, and Gene Boyd is the secretary of our company. Our stockholders should be aware of the following matters:

- In contemplation of the sale of our assets and rubber business (with a book value of \$298,628) to an entity to be owned by the Boyds and of the effectuation of all five Transactions, in August 2003 our company issued 3,650,651 shares of common stock to Gene Boyd, 1,064,187 shares of its common stock to Keith Boyd and 507,895 shares of its common stock to Betty Sue Boyd (the "Boyds"). The issuance of these shares increased the stock position of the Boyds to 50 percent of the 13,082,698 presently outstanding shares of our common stock. These shares were issued primarily in exchange for (i) the Boyds releasing our company from the obligation to pay approximately \$761,768 in notes owed to them and (ii) the Boyds assuming the obligation to personally pay, and obtaining the release of our company from the obligation to pay, approximately \$270,820 of additional debt owed by our company to other persons. These shares were also issued in recognition of the fact that of the approximately \$1,309,234 cash (disregarding shares issued for services) raised by our company through the sale of stock since its inception, the Boyds have contributed slightly more than half of that, or \$684,099, and have not been fully recognized for this contribution. The total contributions of the Boyds, including their recent assumption to release or pay all debt of our company, is approximately \$1,716,687 or 51.6 percent of the \$3,327,026 total contributions of capital to our company, after giving effect to the

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release and assumption of debt by the Boyds described above. Absent the Boyds' release of \$761,768 of company debt owed to them and their assuming the obligation to pay an additional \$270,820 of debt of our company owed to other parties, the Transactions described below would not be possible and would not even be attempted.

- The Boyds negotiated the terms of the sale of our rubber business assets to themselves.
- Because of the Boyds's control of our company, they have actual conflicts of interest with regard to their participation in the negotiation of the terms of the sale of our rubber business to themselves. They also have conflicts of interest in the manner in which they would approve the sale of assets to themselves. In an effort to resolve these conflicts of interest, the Boyds agreed to their approving the five Transactions only after the approval of the transactions should first be obtained from holders of a majority of the outstanding shares not counting the shares held by the Boyds. Such written approval was obtained before the Boyds gave their written consent to this and the other Transactions described herein.
- The Transactions described in this Information Statement relate to the acquisition by our company of all the capital stock of TS Electronics

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(China) Corp., a Delaware corporation with its principal business located in Tianjin, China. TS Electronics (China)'s business shall become the business of our company and TS Electronics (China)'s 40 employees shall effectively become employees of our company. The sale of our rubber business and assets to the Boyds is a coincidence of the acquisition of the business and assets of TS Electronics (China). This sale of assets to the Boyds could not occur unless our stockholders should also approve the other four Transactions described herein.

- Our company is insolvent. If all five Transactions described herein should not be effectuated, the rubber business of our company would almost surely fail in the immediate future. In such a case, the Boyds would be the major creditor of our company. By reason of this, in any bankruptcy or reorganization case, the Boyds would be in a position to acquire the substantial majority or all of our assets. Our stockholders would almost surely receive nothing in such a bankruptcy reorganization or liquidation case.
- We have received no offers for the sale of our rubber business and are not aware of any prospective purchaser of our assets or rubber business. We believe the equipment relating to our rubber business that we have, which equipment has been in storage for several months, would have minimal or no value as a bankruptcy auction item.
- Essentially, the business, management and control of our company are to be changed. Because of the consolidation of all presently outstanding shares of common stock of our company to only 600,000 shares and because of (i) our issuance of 5,350,000 shares of Common Stock to the TS Electronics (China) shareholders in exchange for all

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the capital stock of TS Electronics (China) and (ii) our issuance of 50,000 shares of Common Stock to an entity to be owned by the Boyds plus 100,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants exercisable for one year at \$1.25 a warrant in exchange for the Boyds's paying or assuming and obtaining the release of approximately \$1,032,588 total indebtedness of our company, you - our existing stockholders - will experience a 90 percent dilution in your share ownership of our company. However, your shares will become shares in a growing, profitable company that realizes net income from its operations, a development that should improve the market liquidity and value of your Common Stock.

### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIVE TRANSACTIONS

REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT TRANSACTION. The Board of Directors of our company has recommended that our stockholders approve, and a majority of the shareholders have approved, a Reorganization Agreement dated as of July 31, 2003 between our company and TS Electronics (China), a Delaware corporation with its principal offices in Tianjin, China; pursuant to which agreement, among other things -

- all outstanding shares of common stock of our company will be consolidated, pro rata, into 600,000 shares,
- after such consolidation, 5,350,000 million shares of our common stock will be issued to the TS Electronics (China) shareholders in exchange for all the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of TS Electronics (China),
- the business of our company will then become the business of TS Electronics (China) in China (see "Information With Respect to TS

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- Electronics (China) on page 28, and our company's present rubber business and assets (see "Information With Respect to Our Company" on page 14), 50,000 shares of post-consolidation Common Stock plus 100,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants exercisable for one year at \$1.25 a warrant will be sold to an entity to be owned by the Boyds in exchange for their releasing, paying, or obtaining the cancellation of, approximately \$1,032,588 of debt of our company owed to the Boyds and others.

STOCK CONSOLIDATION TRANSACTION. The Board of Directors of our company has recommended that our stockholders approve, and a majority of the shareholders have approved, a Transaction to authorize the consolidation, pro rata, of all the presently outstanding shares of common stock of our company into 600,000 shares. This is equivalent to each 21.8045 shares of stock being consolidated down to one share of stock. Fractional shares shall be rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

STOCK ISSUANCE TRANSACTION. The Board of Directors of our company has recommended that our stockholders approve, and a majority of the shareholders have approved, a Transaction to authorize the issuance of 5,350,000 million shares of Common Stock to the TS Electronics (China)'s shareholders in exchange for all the issued and outstanding capital stock of that company.

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NAME CHANGE TRANSACTION. The Board of Directors of our company has recommended that our stockholders approve, and a majority of the shareholders have approved, the adoption of an amendment to our company's Certificate of Incorporation to change the name of our company from "Softstone, Inc." to "TS Electronics, Inc."

SALE OF ASSETS TRANSACTION. The Board of Directors of our company has recommended that our stockholders approve, and a majority of the shareholders have approved, the Transaction - which is part of the Reorganization Agreement Transaction - that our company sell, to an entity to be owned by the Boyds, our company's rubber business and all our company's assets, 50,000 shares of post-consolidation Common Stock plus 100,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants exercisable for one year at \$1.25 a warrant in exchange for the Boyds's releasing, paying or obtaining the release of approximately \$1,032,588 in debt owed by our company to the Boyds and others.

### LACK OF APPRAISAL RIGHTS

Delaware law and our certificate of incorporation do not provide appraisal rights to stockholders that dissent from the transactions described herein.

### PRINCIPAL PARTIES TO THE TRANSACTIONS

The principal parties to the transactions described below are:

The acquiring company:

Softstone, Inc. (now named "TS Electronics, Inc.)  
111 Hilltop Lane  
Pottsboro, TX 75076  
Telephone: (903) 786-9618

The company to be acquired:

TS Electronics (China) Corp.  
c/o ShenDing Electronics, Inc.  
XinMao Technology Park, D1, Suite 5C-D

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Tianjin, China  
Telephone: 011-86-22-83710114

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The persons to whom control of our company shall pass:

Jingyi Wang  
XinMao Technology Park, D1, Suite 5C-D  
Tianjin, China

JianZhong Wang  
XinMao Technology Park, D1, Suite 5C-D  
Tianjin, China

The persons who shall purchase our rubber business and related assets:

Gene F. Boyd  
712 Franklin Court  
Ardmore, OK 73401

Keith P. Boyd  
111 Hilltop Lane  
Pottsboro, TX 75076

Betty Sue Boyd  
712 Franklin Court  
Ardmore, OK 73401

MATERIAL CONTACTS WITH TS ELECTRONICS (CHINA)

During the period for which financial statements of our company and TS Electronics (China) are provided herein, there were no material contacts, arrangements, understandings, relationships, negotiations or transactions between the two companies and their affiliates until mid-July 2003 when negotiations commenced directly between the parties regarding what came to be executed as the Reorganization Agreement on July 31, 2003.

The negotiations were conducted by telephone on behalf of our company by our counsel, Thomas J. Kenan, and on behalf of T S Electronics (China) by Tianbing Wei, a New York City agent of T S Electronics (China) in late July 2003. Mr. Kenan and Mr. Wei had become acquainted several years earlier when Mr. Wei had resided in Oklahoma City, the city of Mr. Kenan's residence. Mr. Wei initiated the negotiations, being aware that Mr. Kenan had been known to represent companies in reverse merger transactions. Neither Mr. Wei, Mr. Kenan nor any other person is being compensated by our company as a finder, broker or consultant with regard to the transactions described herein.

In addition to the Reorganization Agreement, the principal terms of which are described in this Information Statement, the executive officers, directors, controlling persons and several shareholders associated or earlier associated with our company have executed written "lockup agreements" with TS Electronics

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(China). The effect of these agreements is to remove from the "public float"

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41,247 of the 600,000 shares of our company presently outstanding (after giving effect to the 1-for-21.8045 stock consolidation) until February 14, 2004 and an additional approximately 259,000 of these 600,000 shares until nine months after the closing of the Reorganization agreement.

There are no other present or proposed agreements, arrangements, understandings or relationships between our company or any of our executive officers, directors or controlling persons or subsidiaries and TS Electronics (China) Corp. or any of its executive officers, directors, controlling persons or subsidiaries.

### REASONS FOR ENGAGING IN THE TRANSACTIONS

Our directors considered the facts that our company has never had a profitable quarter, is insolvent, and faces possible liquidation or receivership this year if it both remains in the rubber business and continues to pay the costs of filing periodic reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Our directors also considered the impressive growth of TS Electronics (China). TS Electronics (China) has 40 full-time employees as of October 1, 2003. Its assets at June 30, 2003 were \$1,464,295 against liabilities of \$671,930. It had sales for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2003 of \$1,271,004 - a 7-fold increase from sales of \$97,049 for the preceding nine-month period ended June 30, 2002. It had net income of \$520,272 for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2003 - a 29-fold increase from net profits of \$17,920 for the preceding nine-month period ended June 30, 2002. It dominates its market in the third largest city in China and has solidified its position in that region as a supplier of certain equipment used in the rapidly growing wireless communications industry in China. It has ambitious growth plans, plans that can best be achieved if it is a public company with its stock trading in the United States.

The transactions described herein among our company, TS Electronics (China) and the Boyd family commenced with TS Electronics (China) proposing that our company consider selling its rubber business to pay debt and merging with TS Electronics (China) on a no cash basis but with our company's shareholders retaining a 10% interest in the company after it should acquire all the capital stock of TS Electronics (China) for a 90% interest in our company. The Boyd family, which controls our company and is the source of most of its capital, responded (i) that it is impossible to sell the company's assets for a price that would pay any significant part of the company's debts and (ii) that almost all the more-than-\$1,000,000 of debt of the company is either owed to the Boyds or is guaranteed as to payment by the Boyds. TS Electronics (China) then proposed that the Boyds buy the present assets and rubber business of the company in exchange for their releasing the company of all debt owed to them and their either paying off the remaining debt of the company or obtaining the written release of the remaining debt of the company by transferring it to a new company to be owned by the Boyds and to which the rubber business and assets of the company would be transferred. The Boyds responded that, to pay off the debt owed to other persons but guaranteed as to payment by the Boyds, it would almost surely be required that the Boyds sell a significant amount of their

shareholdings in the company. At that point TS Electronics (China) proposed that it reduce to 89% the equity it would obtain in our company and that this 1% reduction be given to the Boyds as well as some warrants to compensate them for the loss of equity they would suffer in paying off the debts of the company. A stock consolidation down to 600,000 shares of the present number of outstanding shares of the company was then required by TS Electronics (China), and the



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compensation to the Boyds for eliminating the debt of the company was set at their receipt of the company's rubber business and associated assets, 50,000 shares of post-consolidation stock and one-year warrants to purchase 100,000 shares of the post-transaction company at \$1.25 a share.

### CONDITIONS TO THE CONSUMMATION OF THE REORGANIZATION AGREEMENT

CONDITIONS TO THE CLOSING BY OUR COMPANY. The obligation of our company to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement is subject to the satisfaction, or waiver by our company, of certain conditions including the following:

- (i) The representations and warranties made by TS Electronics (China) under the Reorganization Agreement must be true and correct as of the date of the Reorganization Agreement and as of the Closing Date with the same force and effect as if they had been made on the Closing Date;
- (ii) All covenants, agreements and conditions contained in the Reorganization Agreement must be performed or complied with by TS Electronics (China) on or prior to the Closing Date in all material respects; and
- (iii) Our company must have obtained stockholder approval of the Transactions, which approval has been obtained.

The Boyds, who own 50 percent of the outstanding voting stock of our company, withheld their consent to the five transactions until our company had first obtained the written consent to the transactions from holders of a majority of the other outstanding shares of the company.

CONDITIONS TO THE CLOSING BY TS ELECTRONICS (CHINA). The obligation of TS Electronics (China) to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement is subject to the satisfaction, or waiver by TS Electronics (China), of certain conditions including the following:

- (i) The representations and warranties made by our company under the Reorganization Agreement must be true and correct as of the date of the Reorganization Agreement and as of the Closing Date with the same force and effect as if they had been made on the Closing Date; and

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- (ii) All covenants, agreements and conditions contained in the Reorganization Agreement must be performed or complied with by our company on or prior to the Closing Date in all material respects; and
- (iii) Prior to the Closing, our company shall not have suffered any material adverse change.

### REPRESENTATIONS AND COVENANTS OF THE PARTIES

COMPANY REPRESENTATIONS AND COVENANTS. Under the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, our company has made numerous representations and agreed to abide by several affirmative covenants, among which are the following:

- (i) The financial statements of our company, which are attached hereto as Annex I, present fairly the financial condition and results of operations of our company in accordance with generally accepted

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accounting practices;

- (ii) All material liabilities of our company, contingent or matured, are revealed in the financial statements or as a separate exhibit;
- (iii) Our company has filed, or will file prior to the Closing, all tax returns required to be filed by any taxing authority and has paid or accrued all taxes required to be paid; and
- (iv) We have not made any material misstatements of fact or omitted to state any material fact necessary or desirable to make complete, accurate and not misleading every representation set forth in the Reorganization Agreement.

TS ELECTRONICS (CHINA)'S REPRESENTATIONS AND COVENANTS. Under the terms of the Reorganization Agreement, TS Electronics (China) has made numerous representations and agreed to abide by several affirmative covenants, among which are the following:

- (i) The financial statements of TS Electronics(China), which are attached hereto as Annex II, present fairly the financial condition and results of operations of TS Electronics (China) in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;
- (ii) All material liabilities of TS Electronics(China), contingent or matured, are revealed either in the financial statements or in Exhibit 4.10 attached to the Reorganization Agreement.
- (iii) TS Electronics (China) has filed, or will file prior to the Closing, all tax returns required to be filed by any taxing authority and has paid or accrued all taxes required to be paid; and

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- (iv) TS Electronics (China) has not made any material misstatements of fact or omitted to state any material fact necessary or desirable to make complete, accurate and not misleading every representation set forth in the Reorganization Agreement.

### APPROVALS AND CONSENTS

Other than the approval of our company's stockholders of the transactions, the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement do not require the approval or consent of third parties, including governmental entities, in order for the parties to perform their obligations under the Reorganization Agreement.

### OTHER REPRESENTATIONS AND WARRANTIES

The Reorganization Agreement contains customary representations and warranties of our company and of TS Electronics (China) relating to, among other things, (i) organization, good standing, qualification to do business and other corporate matters; (ii) the authorization, execution, delivery and enforceability of the Reorganization Agreement; (iii) the status of the shares of Common Stock of our company and of TS Electronics (China) to be delivered; (iv) the status of certain financial statements referenced in the Reorganization Agreement; (v) the absence of certain changes or events since the date of the balance sheet referenced in the Reorganization Agreement; (vi) the status of our company's contracts and commitments; (vii) the absence of certain litigation; (viii) the employees and employee benefit programs of our company; (ix) required consents and approvals; (x) compliance with laws; (xi) the title of each of our company and TS Electronics (China) to its property and assets; (xii) tax

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matters; and (xiii) related party transactions, including indebtedness to officers and directors.

### CHANGE OF CONTROL

The 5,350,000 shares of Common Stock to be issued to the shareholders of TS Electronics (China) pursuant to the Reorganization Agreement will represent, in the aggregate, 89 percent of all shares then outstanding, after considering the effect of consolidating to 600,000 the number of shares of our company outstanding prior to the issuance of such 5,350,000 shares and the issuance of 50,000 shares to an entity to be owned by the Boyds. As a result, following the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement, the number of shares that will be controlled by the present two shareholders of TS Electronics (China) will enable them, acting in concert, to effectively control the outcome of any matter presented to the stockholders, including the election of all of the members of our board of directors.

### INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO OUR COMPANY

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#### Business Development

Our company was incorporated as "Softstone, Inc." on January 28, 1999, pursuant to the provisions of the General Corporation Act of the State of Delaware. On May 31, 1999, we merged with Soft Stone Building Products, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation that was a predecessor to our company's business. Our initial business operations were conducted at 620 Dallas Drive, Denton, Texas 76205. On February 1, 2000, we moved our offices and facilities to Ardmore, Oklahoma. In June 2002 we moved our production facilities into storage and moved our office facilities to 111 Hilltop Lane, Pottsboro, Texas 75076, which is our present address. On August 13, 2003 we changed our name to "TS Electronics, Inc."

#### Description of Business

Our focus initially was solely on realizing the commercial benefits of a process developed for this purpose and patented by our first president, Frederick Parker. The Parker System is a fully automated process of recycling waste tires into useful products which is composed primarily of the Softstone Module, a 2' X 4' interlocking rubber paver composed of 80% tire chips and a 20% crumb rubber surface. Because we have this process, we have a contract with Michelin North America's Ardmore tire manufacturing facility that pays us to take its waste tires.

Our primary focus later shifted to the commercial possibilities of a superior, newly discovered devulcanization process to which we acquired a 5.5-year exclusive license for the Western Hemisphere and to the importation and resale of hard-to-find and specialty crumb rubber manufactured by other companies.

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#### Devulcanization - The Lev gum Process

This process - called the Lev gum Process after the name of the company of scientists and engineers in Israel that developed and patented the process - breaks down the sulfur links across polymer chains in vulcanized rubber. It allows the rubber to be used again.

There are other devulcanization techniques. But, we believe ours is better,

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cheaper and eco-friendlier than all others.

Before we agreed to pay \$250,000 for our exclusive license, we took the Lev gum devulcanized rubber product to the Akron Rubber Development Laboratory in Akron, Ohio for testing and for comparison with virgin rubber and with the best devulcanized rubber produced by other techniques. The laboratory results:

- Lev gum devulcanized rubber retains 80 percent of virgin rubber's properties, making it most useful. Other techniques retain 40 percent at best.
- Lev gum's devulcanized rubber can be produced at significantly less cost than can other devulcanization technologies or than the cost of virgin rubber.
- We use conventional machines operating at room temperatures. Competing technologies employ lengthy operations involving grinding, chemical, heating and mechanical processes.
- The Lev gum devulcanization process is non-toxic and eco-friendly. Other technologies are not.

We took a sample of the Lev gum devulcanized rubber and the Akron Rubber Development Laboratory test results to the chief chemist at Michelin's Ardmore tire factory. The chemist advised us that our product is superior to all other devulcanized rubber products.

We have attempted to exploit our licensed technology through sub-licenses throughout the Western Hemisphere. In addition to our Michelin contract, we are engaged in discussions with Rubbermaid's principal plant in Mexico. It has to dispose of 150 tons of waste rubber a month. By substituting our Lev gum technology and making use of its own waste rubber, this Rubbermaid facility should effect savings of \$99,000 a month - savings that drop to its bottom line.

We have not proposed to build devulcanization plants. Instead, it has been our intention to sub-contract the initial manufacturing of the devulcanized rubber, sell sub-licenses to other companies, and offer our assistance with the marketing of the devulcanized rubber for a commission. We have not been successful in realizing our intentions.

Our license obligations to Lev gum and our anticipated charges to our sub-licensees are as follows:

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	Charges		
	Our outgo to Lev gum	Income from sub-licensees	Net to Softstone
Lev gum-supplied "modifier"			
to mix with used rubber	\$3,000 a ton	\$3,500 a ton	\$500 a ton
Royalty on a ton of Lev gum-processed rubber	\$30 a ton	\$60 a ton	\$30 a ton
Sub-license fee	\$0	Will vary	Will vary

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We need \$50,000 in capital to fund our manufacture of a fully automated tire de-beader, which we propose to then manufacture for sale to the industry, to pursue opportunities to sublicense the Lev gum devulcanization technology, and to market crumb rubber produced by us or other manufacturers. We have not identified the source of these funds.

### Devulcanization

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Technology exists today to "fine grind" rubber from 80 to 200 mesh (holes per square inch). This technology has long been the best source for injecting recycled rubber into virgin rubber mixes. The cost to do so is extremely high; often costing 20 to 30 percent more than the cost of virgin rubber itself. Rubber manufacturing companies do this to meet government regulations and to have a way to recycle their own waste. Rubber disposal is extremely expensive; companies that can "fine grind" have the ability to sell back to a company 100% of its scrap in a usable form.

For years, manufacturers tried to establish a process that breaks the sulfur links across polymer chains (devulcanize) without hurting the original chemical properties, allowing the resulting material to be re-deployed in new and existing products. Although some have been successful, they were plagued with economic or environmental problems. We have a 5.5-year exclusive license to the Western Hemisphere for a process that (i) breaks the sulfur lattice under normal room temperature conditions using conventional machines and (ii) does away with the expensive and lengthy operations involving grinding, chemical, heating and mechanical processes. It is the only process known to us where relatively large pieces of rubber waste can be used, a feature that saves substantial amounts of investment in terms of plant and machinery, labor, power, space, storage and transportation. The process itself is 100% non-toxic and eco friendly. The final product produced is in granular form and, when mixed with virgin rubber or master compounds, results in better homogeneity than any other process we know of. The test results we obtained from a test facility in Akron, Ohio proved that the devulcanized rubber, itself, maintains 80% of the original properties of the uncured compound. This results in a product that can be produced and sold at a cheaper price than the "fine grind" powders while maintaining much higher physical properties.

Our devulcanized rubber development plan is as follows:

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1. Develop a turnkey devulcanization system.
2. Develop the market.
3. Sub-license the technology to large recyclers.

We envision utilizing our contacts in the recycled rubber and virgin rubber industry to establish market presence. We see no need at this time to establish a raw material supply beyond the needs of the development location to implement the devulcanized technology into the market. Instead, we plan to expand on our relationships with crumb rubber manufacturers by sublicensing the technology and jointly developing the market.

Our compensation for these efforts will come from the following sources.

1. Sales of devulcanized rubber from the pilot plant in Ardmore.
2. Sales of sub-licenses.

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3. Sales of specialty crumb rubber.
4. Royalties for the amount of rubber devulcanized with our process and commissions on sales.

### Conversion of Waste Tires Into Useful Products

There is a worldwide need for a method to convert whole waste tires into useful products with no waste as a byproduct and with favorable economic results. New tire manufacturers in the U.S. are required to dispose of their manufacturing rejects without creating an unsightly mess or adding to ecological problems. Government agencies at all levels tend to cooperate with any company having a reasonable means of disposing of the approximately seven million tires each year that are discarded as rejects or as worn-out tires. Virtually every state has a program whereby it pays a fee per tire to qualified companies that dispose of used tires.

Our past president, Frederick Parker, is a co-inventor of a patented process Softstone uses to convert waste tires into useful products. The Parker I System machine was constructed in Ardmore, Oklahoma as a proof-of-concept prototype. With subtle adjustments recently made, this machine became a production model that ingests whole tires at one end of the machine and ejects rubber modules at the other end with virtually no waste or contaminants. The rubber modules are virtually indestructible and have been tested for use as a playground covering, pathways, walking trails, horse barn stalls and other uses.

The Parker I System machine can make a variety of products by using different molds. Our most popular product is a two-foot by four-foot module approximately two inches thick that interlocks with adjacent modules for walk ways and driveways. However, the size and thickness of the modules can be adjusted for use as highway cone holders, crash barriers, guardrails, bridge and road impact pads and as a substitute for asphalt in several key applications.

Approximately 80 to 85 percent of the modules' composition is comprised of wire-free tire chips. The balance is comprised of readily available

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polyurethane binders and other substances.

We have raised and spent approximately \$1.5 million since inception on developing our patented process and on designing and constructing our Parker System I proof-of-concept machine in Joshua, Texas. The Parker System I is highly automated. Whole tires are inserted into a shredder, reduced to chip rubber, blended with a specially prepared binder element, placed into a custom mold and then pressed into place and locked. These molds are then moved on a conveyor belt through a heated oven where the product cures and comes out the other end as a rubber-molded product ready for sale. We believe there is no more efficient or economical method of processing tires into finished products than our process.

We need to refurbish our tire shredder and to purchase equipment that produces wire-free chips from the shredded tires. Our modules have withstood a 300,000-pound deformation test and immediately rebounded; yet, the product has qualified for installation on children's playgrounds. The product is ready to be installed immediately after it is made. There is no curing time necessary. The product is relatively light but does not break, crack or tear.

We believe that the primary markets for our products are paving applications where concrete and asphalt now dominate, such as sidewalks, driveways and trails. Concrete and asphalt have significant drawbacks compared to Softstone-based products. Concrete and asphalt crack and heave due to soil

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and weather conditions. They often must be replaced after a few years of use. Softstone's rubber modules, however, will not crack because of weather's cold or melt because of its heat. If there is a soil heaving condition, our product can be lifted and relaid when the ground condition is corrected.

### Crumb Rubber Importation

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In the United States today there exists a demand for several specific grades of crumb rubber. Until recently these grades had been considered waste and were commonly landfilled or incorporated in various molded products. Hence, the lack of value of these materials had limited their production. In the last three years, however, the crumb rubber industry has seen some significant changes, predominantly in the areas of playground and landscape. The demand for such material has entered into the hundred million pounds per year sector, and U.S. production only manufactures approximately 24,000,000 pounds per year of this specified material. We have gained a presence in the international market and have located various suppliers world wide to assist us in brokering this material.

### Distribution Methods

We have several interested parties for the distribution of our paving material; however, since we have temporarily shut down this operation, we do not have the product available for distribution.

### Competitive Business Conditions

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Many firms make molded rubber products, including some for patio, horse trailer and barn applications. Many sell specified crumb rubber. It is our observation and belief that our products are superior to all others in economics and durability. We are also able to import crumb rubber from India, Sri Lanka and China and resell it at prices lower than those of U.S. competitors.

### Sources and Availability of Raw Materials; Names of Principal Suppliers

There is virtually an endless supply of waste tires. Many sources will pay us to take the tires off their hands. Our earlier operation of the Parker System was based on Michelin's paying us \$0.77 to \$0.85 a tire for recycling purposes. However, in some sectors of the market, specifically the playground and landscape industries, there is only a limited amount of the needed material produced in the United States on an annual basis. This has led us to import crumb rubber from overseas suppliers in India, Sri Lanka and China through Hemant Kapur of Fabromech Engineering in Pondicherry, India. We are currently working on increasing our monthly supply by signing up new manufacturers from these three areas. This would alleviate a dependence on any one supplier and level out our monthly revenues.

### Dependence on Major Customers or Suppliers

We are dependent on our international suppliers for our sources of specified crumb rubber. The supply in the United States of the material we import is 100% consumed on an annual basis.

We are still in the development stage as far as sales are concerned and are dependent upon one major customer in St. Louis. There are many other buyers of the same material in the United States; however, we are currently only supplying

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a small percentage of their estimated monthly capacity.

### Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

The inventors of our patented Parker One System, one of whom is Frederick Parker, our past president, have assigned the patent to Softstone with no retained royalty.

We have a 5.5-year exclusive license to the Lev gum devulcanization technology for the Western Hemisphere.

### Regulatory Approvals

There are no federal or state regulatory requirements that must be complied with or approval must be obtained in connection with the Transactions described herein.

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### Government Regulations

Our operations are subject to regulation by various federal, state and local governmental entities and enactments, which include environmental laws and workplace regulations, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act and other laws and regulations regarding health, safety, sanitation, environmental issues, building codes and fire codes. We believe that our current compliance programs adequately address such concerns and that we will be in substantial compliance with such laws and regulations. Our failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in serious sanctions and penalties that could materially and adversely affect our business.

### Research and Development

We spent approximately \$650,000 during 1999 and 2000 but nothing over the last two years in research and development activities with regard to the development of our products. None of the cost of these activities was borne directly by our customers.

### Environmental Laws

We must comply with the environmental regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency and the equivalent Oklahoma and Texas agencies charged with environmental protection. This consists, primarily, in complying with regulations regarding the disposal of waste products. Such compliance requires no significant outlay of capital by us and only minimum costs. We produce no hazardous waste as most of our competitors do.

### Seasonality

There is no seasonal aspect to our business.

### Employees

We have one full-time employee and no part-time employees.

### Exclusive License With Lev gum, Ltd.

On March 15, 2002 we executed an agreement with Lev gum, Ltd. of Tel Aviv, Israel. Lev gum owns patents pertaining to certain technology for the



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devulcanization of rubber tires. We are convinced that this is the best devulcanization technology in the world and that it is commercially viable, as compared to other devulcanization technologies that work but cost more to apply per pound of rubber produced than the cost of virgin rubber.

Levgum shipped to us ten kilograms of its devulcanized rubber for us to perform laboratory trials on. The trials were most satisfactory. We then acquired the exclusive rights to Levgum's technology for the Western Hemisphere,

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including the right to sublicense the technology in this geographic area.

We paid \$250,000 to Levgum for these exclusive rights for a 5.5 year period and for a ten percent equity interest in Levgum. To retain the exclusive rights, we will have to remit royalties to Levgum as follows:

First 18 months:	\$ 200,000
Next 12 months:	1,000,000
Next 12 months:	2,000,000
Next 12 months:	3,000,000
Next 12 months:	5,000,000

The royalties will consist of \$30 for each ton of devulcanized rubber produced in the Western Hemisphere using Levgum's devulcanization technology.

### Reports to Security Holders

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These reports are annual 10-KSB, quarterly 10-QSB, and periodic 8-K reports. We also intend to furnish stockholders with annual reports containing financial statements audited by independent public or certified accountants and such other periodic reports as we may deem appropriate or as required by law. The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We are an electronic filer, and the SEC maintains an Internet Web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of such site is <http://www.sec.gov>.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

We neither own nor lease any office or manufacturing space. Our office space is provided rent free in Pottsboro, Texas by our president. We no longer have any space for manufacturing. All of our tire processing equipment was placed into storage in August, 2002, rent free, at a warehouse in Ardmore, Oklahoma owned by the Ardmore Industrial Airpark Authority. The equipment consists of several modules that, together, convert reject vehicle tires into rubber composition mats. The equipment has no other uses.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Neither our company nor any of our property is a party to, or the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings other than ordinary, routine litigation incidental to our business.

SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There have been no matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders during the last fiscal year or during the subsequent period to the filing of this report.

MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Our common stock was admitted to trading on the OTC Bulletin Board on April 17, 2002. Its stock symbol initially was "SOFS." On August 15, 2003 the symbol was changed to "TSET". The following table shows the quarterly high and low prices of the stock since it was admitted to trading through June 30, 2003, which was before the stock symbol change. The prices reflect inter-dealer quotations without mark-up, mark-down or commissions and may not represent actual transactions.

	High ----	Low ---
Calendar 2002:		
2nd Qtr	0.51	0.11
3rd Qtr	0.25	0.06
4th Qtr	0.17	0.05
Calendar 2003:		
1st Qtr	0.1	0.1
2nd Qtr	0.1	0.05
3rd Qtr	5.4	0.08

There are approximately 175 holders of record of our company's common stock.

Our company has declared no dividends on our common stock. There are no restrictions that would or are likely to limit the ability of our company to pay dividends on its common stock, but we have no plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future and intend to use earnings for the expansion of our business.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto and is qualified in its entirety by the foregoing and by more detailed financial information appearing elsewhere. See "Financial Statements."

Results of operations, Fiscal Years 2002 and 2003

The following table presents, as a percentage of sales, certain selected financial data for each of fiscal years ended June 30, 2002 and June 30, 2003:

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	Fiscal Year Ended	
	06-30-2002	06-30-2003
Sales	100%	100%
Operating expenses	2,579%	509%
Income from operations	(2,479)%	(409)%
Other expenses	(466)%	64%
Net income (loss)	(2,945)%	(474)%
Net loss per share(1)	\$ (3.90)	\$ (1.59)

(1) Based on each 21.8045 shares outstanding on August 14, 2003 being consolidated to one share.

Sales

Sales of \$37,490 for fiscal year 2002 increased by \$72,589, or 194 percent, to sales of \$110,079 in fiscal 2003. The increase is due to our importing and reselling in the U.S. crumb rubber from India.

Operating expenses

Operating expenses decreased to \$560,795 in fiscal 2003 from \$966,768 in fiscal 2002. This 42 percent decrease is attributed primarily to fiscal 2002's purchase of, and research conducted prior to, the purchase of the Lev gum Devulcanization Technology as well as our decision to discontinue our module manufacturing operations in Ardmore, storing the Parker System at a rent free facility, our President providing our office rent free at our current address, 111 Hilltop Lane, Pottsboro, Texas and a \$214,444 write off of intangibles in 2002 and a \$295,074 write off of property and equipment (The Parker System).

Net income (loss)

Our net loss of \$521,439 in fiscal 2003 is a marked improvement from our net loss of \$1,104,133 in fiscal 2002. This improvement is attributed to the company's purchasing in 2002 the rights to a foreign patent for \$250,000, which purchase had to be expensed as the patent has not been appraised, and our discontinuing our pilot plant operations in Ardmore, Oklahoma and storing our manufacturing equipment, thus further lowering our operating expenses.

Balance sheet items

Current assets of \$3,554 on June 30, 2003, compares unfavorably with

current liabilities of \$905,815 at that time, an unfavorable current ratio of ..004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2003, we financed our net loss of \$521,439 primarily through -

- sales of common stock for \$36,235 in cash,
- loans of \$22,336,
- the sale of assets totaling \$32,576,
- the receipt of \$2,515 for stock to be issued,
- depreciation and amortization of \$67,271,
- a \$17,741 loss on settlement of debt, and
- an increase in accrued expenses of \$48,514.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, we financed our net loss of \$1,104,133 primarily through -

- sales of common stock for \$254,520 in cash,
- loans of \$287,263,
- the issuance of \$346,537 worth of common stock for services and interest,
- depreciation and amortization of \$83,307,
- \$125,000 loss on an investment, and
- a \$214,444 loss on the impairment of assets.

### Results of Operations - First Quarter of Fiscal Year 2004 Compared to First ----- Quarter of Fiscal Year 2003 -----

The following table presents, as a percentage of sales, certain selected financial data for each of the three-month periods ended September 30, 2002 and September 30, 2003.

	Interim Period Ended	
	09-30-2002	09-30-2003
	-----	-----
Sales	100%	100%
Operating Expenses	65%	1,903%
Income (Loss) from Operations	35%	1,803%
Other Expenses	35%	6,689%
Net Loss	0%	8,492%
Net Loss Per Share	0	\$0.89

TS Electronics had sales of \$4,817 in Q1 2004 as compared with sales of \$86,425 in Q1 2003 (TS Electronics' fiscal year ends on June 30). The decrease of \$81,608 is attributable to a loss of production in a facility in Sri

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Lanka. The nature of the revenue of \$4,817 was brokering of crumb rubber, which had no direct cost of sales but was supported by our general, selling and administrative expenses.

Our general, selling and administrative expenses - which have been devoted to finalizing the reverse merger with TS Electronics of China, furthering our relationships with Hemant Kapur of India, and a trip to India by Keith Boyd - were \$91,645 in Q1 2004, or 190 percent of sales, as compared with \$56,327 or 65% of sales in Q1 2003.

We had a loss of \$409,060 in Q1 2004, or \$0.89 a share, as compared with income of \$256 in Q1 2003, or \$0.00 a share.

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We had cash of only \$353 at the end of Q1 2004, compared with cash of \$59,243 at the end of Q1 2003. We covered our \$409,060 loss in Q1 2004 by net borrowings of \$36,607 and the write off of \$454,220 in non-performing assets.

### Liquidity

During the three-month interim period ended September 30, 2003, our net loss of \$409,060 was attributed to our \$454,420 write off of non-performing assets. We also borrowed \$40,411 to finance our activities.

During the three-month interim period ended September 30, 2002, a period in which we had net income of \$256, we recorded a loan of \$20,875 on the sale of assets and depreciation and amortization of \$17,163.

### OUTLOOK

We have been unable to raise funds for the renovation of our tire shredder and the purchase of equipment that produces wire-free chips from shredded tires. We were able, however, to raise \$250,000 from the Boyds to acquire the exclusive license from Lev Gum for the Western Hemisphere rights to its devulcanization technology. We shifted our business emphasis to exploiting such license and to brokering the sale of crumb rubber manufactured by other manufacturers. We have not been able to achieve any significant success and have determined that it is in the best interests of our shareholders to reorganize our company in accordance with the reorganization agreement with TS Electronics (China) described herein.

### CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

On September 5, 2002 Hogan & Slovacek of Oklahoma City and Tulsa, our principal independent accountants, resigned. Hogan & Slovacek had been engaged as our principal independent accountants since August 22, 2001, when it replaced Grant Thornton LLP as our principal independent accountants. See Softstone's Form 8-K filed with the Commission on August 27, 2001 (Commission File No. 000-29523).

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The report of Hogan & Slovacek on the financial statements of Softstone (our earlier name) for its fiscal year ended June 30, 2001 contained no adverse opinions or disclaimers of opinion, and, other than raising substantial doubt about Softstone's ability to continue as a going concern for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2001, were not otherwise modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles during the period of its engagement (August 22, 2001 to September 5, 2002) or the interim period to September 5, 2002, the date of resignation. Similarly, the reports of Grant Thornton on the financial statements of Softstone contained no adverse opinions or disclaimers of opinion, and, other than raising substantial doubt about Softstone's ability to continue as a going concern for each of the fiscal years ended June 30, 2000 and 1999, were not modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles during such past two years or the interim period to August 21, 2001, the date of resignation.

During the past two years or interim periods prior to September 5, 2002, there were no disagreements between Softstone and either Grant Thornton or Hogan & Slovacek, whether or not resolved, on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure which, if not resolved to Grant Thornton's or Hogan & Slovacek's satisfaction, would

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have caused it to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with its reports.

On September 5, 2002, we engaged Kabani & Company, Inc. of Fountain Valley, California as our new principal accountant to audit our consolidated financial statements.

The decision to change accountants was recommended and approved by the board of directors.

### DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

A list of our current officers, directors and significant employees appears below. The directors are elected annually by the shareholders. The officers serve at the pleasure of the board of directors. The directors do not presently receive fees or other remuneration for their services.

Person -----	Office -----	Office Held Since -----	Term of Office -----
Keith P. Boyd, 30	President	2001	October 2004
	Chief Financial Officer	2003	October 2004
	Director	2001	October 2004
Frederick W. Parker, 68	Director	1999	October 2004
Gene F. Boyd, 65	Secretary	1999	October 2004
	Chairman of the Board of Directors	1999	October 2004

Keith P. Boyd. Mr. Boyd has spent most of his adult life assisting his father, Gene Boyd, with the family interests, Meinecke-Boyd, Inc., located near Ardmore, Oklahoma. After a year in college, he joined the U.S. Navy and ended his naval career as a petty officer - machinist mate 3rd class - aboard the USS Chicago, SSN 721, a nuclear-powered, fast-attack submarine. In late 1998, Mr.

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Boyd raised the first investor capital for Softstone. He has considerable mechanical skills and abilities and assisted with the design and fabrication of Softstone's Parker System machine. He formulated Softstone's sales and marketing effort and has been responsible to date for all of its sales. In June 2001 he was elected president and CEO of Softstone, Inc. (the company's third) and then merged the company with a 12G reporting shell, making Softstone an SEC-reporting public corporation. Mr. Boyd negotiated our contract with Lev gum, Ltd., of Israel and restructured the company to incorporate the devulcanization technology. Keith Boyd has initiated the beginnings of a global market strategy through his research of product applications as well as market entries. He devotes 100 percent of his time to the affairs of our company.

Frederick W. Parker. Mr. Parker attended the University of Southern California and the University of Wyoming. From December 1969 to May 1980 he was employed as an executive and wholesaler of drilling fund securities of Canadian American Securities, a subsidiary of American Quasar Petroleum. From May 1980 to June 1982 he founded and operated ENEX Securities and the ENEX Income Funds. From 1982 to November 1984 he owned and operated Parker Energy Funding, a coal methane gas company. From 1986 to 1987 he was a consultant to several oil and gas production companies regarding deep well injection of hazardous oil field

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waste. From June 1987 to October 1990 he was the executive vice president of Princeton Clearwater Corporation. From 1990 to 1999 he operated the consulting firm of Donner-Gray, primarily regarding oil and gas and real estate activities. From May 1996 to September 1998 he was the director of marketing of VE Enterprises, a manufacturing concern. From October 1998 until June 1999 when it was merged with Softstone, Inc., he was the president and owner of Softstone International LLC, which owned the patented technology for the manufacture of rubber modules, which patent was assigned to Softstone, Inc. Upon the incorporation of Softstone, Inc. on January 28, 1999, he became its president and a director. He is still a director but resigned his position as president in May 2001.

Gene F. Boyd. Mr. Boyd, a 1960 graduate of Texas Tech, has been the president of Meinecke-Boyd, Inc., an Oklahoma ranching and investment corporation, since January 1979. As the operator of a 3600-acre Simmental cattle ranch at Tishomingo, Oklahoma, Mr. Boyd practiced (and preached) holistic resource management, which included rotational grazing to enhance the natural recycling of soil and grasses. He also served as vice-president of the Oklahoma Simmental Association and as a board member of soil and water conservation districts. Intrigued by the potential and the need for recycled rubber products, Mr. Boyd and his wife moved to Ardmore, Oklahoma after 26 years on the ranch, so that he could be a full-time participant in the start-up and development of Softstone, Inc. Upon the incorporation of Softstone, Inc., on January 28, 1999, Mr. Boyd became its secretary and its chairman of the board of directors, positions he still holds.

### EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

No executive officer of the company has received total compensation in any of the last three years that exceeds \$100,000. The table below sets forth all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to the presidents of the company during the last three fiscal years:

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Name	Fiscal Year	Annual Salary	Bonus	Other Restricted Compensation	Options/ Stock Awards	Securities Underlying LTIP SARS
Keith Boyd	2003	\$36,000	0	0	0	0
Keith Boyd	2002	\$36,000	0	0	\$50,000	0
Keith Boyd	2001	\$36,000	0	0	\$20,000	0
Frederick Parker	2001	0	0	0	0	0

#### Employment Contracts

We have no long-term compensation plans or employment agreements with any of our officers or directors.

There are no employment contracts, compensatory plans or arrangements, including payments to be received from our company, with respect to any director or executive officer which would in any way result in payments to any such person because of his or her resignation, retirement or other termination of employment, any change in control, or a change in the person's responsibilities following a change in control of our company.

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### Stock Options

There have been no stock options granted to the officers and directors of our company, nor have there been any other forms of compensation paid to the officers and directors of the company.

### SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of the common stock of Softstone as of September 30, 2003 (giving effect to the one-for-each-21.8045 shares of stock consolidation), by each officer and director of our company, by each individual who is known, as of the date of this filing, to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of our common stock, its only voting security, and by the officers and directors as a group:

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner -----	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership -----	Percent of Class -----	Office -----
Keith P. Boyd 111 Hilltop Lane  Pottsboro, TX 75076	74,129	12.4	President Director
Frederick W. Parker 811 N. Rockford Place Ardmore, OK 73401	35,562	5.9	Director
Gene F. Boyd 712 Franklin Court Ardmore, OK 73401	200,122	33.4	Secretary Director
Betty Sue Boyd 612 Franklin Court Ardmore, OK 73401	25,015	4.2	



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Officers and Directors as a Group 334,828 55.9  
(3 persons)

No executive officer, director, person nominated to become a director, promoter or control person of our Company has been involved in legal proceedings during the last five years such as

- bankruptcy,
- criminal proceedings (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses), or
- proceedings permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities.

Nor has any such person been found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action, or the Securities and Exchange Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law.

### CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

During fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the following outstanding notes payable were either issued or renewed from earlier years. In each instance, the notes were either guaranteed by Gene Boyd, who is a director and the secretary of our company, or were issued to him and his spouse, Betty Sue Boyd, in exchange for loans of money to the company by them:

Revolving note payable to bank;	
interest rate 7.5%, due on December 05, 2005	\$ 88,468
Notes payable to stockholder, 8% & 12% interest rates and due on demand	600,889

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Bank term loan; 6.78% interest rate; Maturing September 13, 2003	37,857
Bank term loan; interest at 6.25% (variable); collateralized by equipment, accounts receivable and intangibles and guaranteed by the principal stockholder of the Company, due July 15, 2005	25,331
Note payable to stockholder; interest free; due on demand	160,879

All of the liabilities represented by the above notes shall be released as a condition of the reorganization.

### MANAGEMENT'S PLAN OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with

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the financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto. It is qualified in its entirety by the foregoing and by more detailed financial information appearing elsewhere.

We have exhausted our cash reserves. Our liabilities exceed \$1 million. Our assets consist primarily of unique equipment that has no known value other than its scrap value. The cost of preparing and filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission the periodic reports and audited financial statements required of a public company can no longer be paid by our company. For these reasons and the other reasons stated in this Information Statement, our management has concluded that the best and most prudent course of action for all shareholders is to approve the Reorganization Agreement with TS Electronics (China), sell the rubber assets and business to the Boyds in exchange for the cancellation or release of all debt and liabilities of our company, turn over control of our company to the owners of TS Electronics (China) and pursue the business of TS Electronics (China) rather than the rubber business that has never been adequately capitalized.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF OUR COMPANY

See Annex I attached hereto for the audited financial statements of our company.

### INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO TS ELECTRONICS (CHINA)

#### Business Development

TS Electronics (China) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 31, 2002. It conducts its business through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Tianjin

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ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. ("ShenDing Electronics"), which was incorporated in China in March, 2001 and has its principal offices at XinMao Technology Park, D1, Suite 5C-D, Tianjin, P.R. China.

#### Business

TS Electronics (China), through its subsidiary in China, Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., manufactures and distributes electronic equipment for the wireless communications and utilities industries in China. Our company is headquartered in the city of Tianjin, one of the largest Chinese cities with a population exceeding 8 million. ShenDing has two main products - Reactive Power Compensation Power saving box ("RPCP Saving Box") and Uninterruptible Power Supply electronics equipment ("UPS").

#### RPCP Saving Box

RPCP Saving Box is utilized during the transmission of electricity. Traditionally, when electricity is being transported via copper wires from a power plant to various destinations, there is a high percentage of loss of the electricity during such a transmission. TS Electronics (China)'s RPCP Saving Box can substantially increase power transmission efficiency at minimum cost while avoiding the shortfalls of alternative technologies.

In 1998, the Chinese State Power Corporation, a state-owned enterprise reporting directly to the Central Government, initiated a "National Power Network Restructuring" (NPNR) project. Its purpose is to improve and update the Nation's electrical generation and transmission facilities in order to save energy, to make power transmission safer and more reliable, and to meet the Nation's rapidly growing power demands, particularly in rural areas. The situation has changed little. The current Power Factor (the percentage of

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generated electricity received after transmission) of the Chinese State Power Transmission Network is still as low as 30 to 50 percent or even lower in rural areas, and averages 15 to 20 percent elsewhere. TS Electronics (China)'s main product, its RPCP Saving Box, is designed and produced as an integral part of the NPNR project to meet the national mandate for efficient electricity transmission. TS has a strategic alliance with the Tianjin Electronic Power Corporation, a government agency that oversees the NPNR project in the Tianjin area.

TS Electronics (China)'s RPCP saving box can be widely used in industrial enterprises, oil fields, residential areas, high rise buildings, construction areas, and low voltage power distribution networks in both cities and rural areas, playing a role of dynamic compensation for the reactive power needed by the electricity loads. The RPCP Saving Box optimizes power quality and expands the electricity transmission capacity.

In particular, TS Electronics (China)'s RPCP Saving Box has the following benefits:

- It improves the receiving power factor to over 95 percent (which is a 95% electricity transmission retention rate),

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- It adjusts terminal voltage and eliminates voltage fluctuation,
- It stabilizes the terminal voltage and improves the conformity rate of the voltages,
- It improves the unbalanced-properties, three-phase power transmission networks, and
- It optimizes the reactive power wave of the electric network by purifying the pollution of the electric network and improving the operating security of the electric network.

Such benefits are significant for the country of China, which stresses the importance of power conservation and transmission loss reduction from a power plant to end-users.

### UPS

TS Electronics (China)'s second principal product is Power 2000 Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) electronic equipment utilized in the telecommunications industry. UPS is based on line-interactive technology to provide a back-up power supply for regional cellular transmission towers. UPS is specifically used in so-called Personal Access Systems (PAS), a relatively new regional cell phone solution in China. PAS is a relatively low-cost wireless service in limited geographical areas, such as cities or towns. Utilizing smaller transmission towers that can only effectively carry signals to the distance of 300 meters, a PAS sets up such towers all over a city or a town. Such towers, due to unstable power supply in certain regions, require reliable backup batteries to provide the power needed in case of a power outage. Nasdaq-listed UT Starcom (Nasdaq NM symbol UTSI) is a pioneer in China in the area of providing telecommunications equipment that makes PAS possible in China. "UT Starcom is capitalizing on a technology that many had dismissed as passe and is fashioning it as the most affordable wireless solution for the common man in China," says Alan Hellawell, head of Asian telecom research at Lehman Brothers in Hong Kong.

China has the largest market for mobile telephones in the world, with 207

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million users. To promote competition among the country's phone service providers, especially in the rapidly growing mobile phone sector, China grants the rights to provide nationwide cellular phone services to only two large companies, China Mobile (NYSE symbol: CHL) and China Unicom (NYSE symbol: CHU). China Telecom and other regional fixed line providers are prohibited from providing nationwide cellular services. However, such restrictions are limited to nationwide cellular phone services, not regional- or city-wide cellular phone services. Companies such as UT Starcom teamed up with China Telecom and started promoting regional cellular phone services that only cover the territories of a city or a town, the PAS system. Over half of the Chinese population lives in small and mid-sized cities, and most of the Chinese do not travel beyond their cities or towns. Especially in large cities, such PAS systems have proved to be efficient and cost-effective - their costs of service are about 25 percent of the cost of nationwide cellular phone services. PAS has been well accepted by most Chinese.

TS Electronics (China)'s UPS equipment is generally fixed on each

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substation of a PAS communication network near a transmission tower and provides a backup battery support in case an electricity outage occurs.

### Distribution Methods

TS Electronics (China) usually markets and promotes its products by participating in regional or national industry equipment exhibitions and product promotional conferences, such as the Annual National Electronic Equipment Exhibition and the Annual Telecommunication Equipment Exhibition.

Another approach that TS Electronics (China) utilizes in establishing sales channels is by building close and reliable business relationships with various regional and city power supply companies, as these companies normally are owned or run by the government and play the important administrative role of regulating the local electricity industry.

### Competition

TS Electronics (China) is the major manufacturer of an RPCP Saving Box in Tianjin and occupies 90 percent of the present market in Tianjin, the third largest city in China.

TS Electronics (China) has, through ShenDing Electronics, built up excellent working relationships with the Tianjin Power Corporation and its related companies. TS Electronics (China) believes that this has secured for itself an almost-monopoly position over its competitors in the Tianjin area.

TS Electronics (China) is now proceeding to expand its market beyond the city of Tianjin. TS Electronics (China) perceives that it has several advantages over potential competitors:

- There are approximately thirty RPCP saving box manufacturers in China. However, none of these competitors has produced products that are commercially available and mature enough to be widely utilized. The majority of these competitors are subsidiary research labs of universities or research institutes.
- TS Electronics (China) continues to develop new technologies to improve its existing products.
- TS Electronics (China) has an established name brand, an established

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customer base, and good product quality control.

- As for the UPS market, there are about a dozen competitors in China, but only a few of them are the main suppliers of PAS. TS Electronics (China) markets its UPS products through its own distribution channels. TS Electronics (China) has rapidly gained market share since its initial production in March 2002.

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### Sources and Availability of Raw Materials

There are numerous suppliers of raw materials TS Electronics (China) can choose from to satisfy its production requirement. During the nine months ended June 30, 2003, it purchased 89 percent of its materials from three vendors, all unrelated to TS Electronics (China).

### Dependence on Major Clients

TS Electronics (China) relies on its strategic alliance with Tianjin Electric Power Corporation and several other regional power companies for repeated business. During the nine months ended June 30, 2003, some 91 percent of its revenues were attributable to sales to three power companies.

### Patents, Trademarks and Licenses

TS Electronics (China), through its subsidiary company Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. has various trademarks and licenses. It is also in the process of applying for several patents in China related to the RPCP Savings Box.

### Governmental Approval of Principal Products

TS Electronics (China) does not need any special governmental approval other than the customary business licenses to be able to sell its principal products.

### Governmental Regulations

The regulatory bodies of China's communication system, especially the Ministry of Information Industry, do not have clearly stated policies regarding the rapidly growing popularity of PAS - Personal Access Systems. Since PAS is the target market of TS Electronics (China)'s UPS product, the projected demand for TS Electronics (China)'s UPS depends on the future regulatory policies for this new type of regional mobile communication system.

The Chinese telecommunications industry is regulated at national, provincial and local levels. Currently, PAS is approved in some regions by Public Telecommunication Administrations at the provincial and local levels. China Telecom, restricted to providing only regional cellular services, nevertheless competes at such levels with China Mobile, the major national mobile communication service provider in China. China Telecom, a major customer for TS Electronics (China)'s UPS equipment, has a vested interest in promoting PAS systems in regional China, and the PAS system does provide a cost-effective and reliable mobile communications system for the majority of the Chinese who seldom leave their towns, cities or local regions.

### Cost and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws

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TS Electronics (China) is not subject to any environmental controls or

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restrictions that require the outlay of capital or the obtaining of a permit in order to engage in business operations.

### Research and Development

TS Electronics (China)'s research and development has a staff of five, which performs administrative and ministerial functions. Much of the company's research work is done in close cooperation with universities and research labs, and the cost of such research work is incurred by such universities and research labs and not by the company. TS Electronics (China) expects to add an additional fifteen technology experts in the next six months to strengthen its research and development department.

### Number of Employees

On September 30, 2003, TS Electronics (China) employed 40 full time and no part time persons.

### Description of Property

TS Electronics (China) owns 7,000 square feet of office and manufacturing space in Tianjin, China, against which there is no indebtedness. There is ample space available for currently anticipated expansion needs.

### Legal Proceedings

Neither TS Electronics (China) nor any of its property is a party to, or the subject of, any material pending legal proceedings.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto and is qualified in its entirety by the foregoing and by the more detailed financial information appearing elsewhere. See "Appendix 2. Financial Statements."

### Results of Operations

Results of operations for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2001  
-----  
and September 30, 2002  
-----

The following table presents, as a percentage of sales, certain selected financial data for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2001 and 2002:

	FY ended 9-30-01	FY ended 9-30-02
	-----	-----
Sales	100 %	100 %
Cost of Goods Sold	82.6	62.1
Gross Profit Margin	17.4	37.9

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S, G and A Expense	4.9	20.9
Income from Operations	12.5	17.0
	-----	-----
Net Income	12.9	16.7
	=====	=====

### Sales

Sales of \$77,804 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001 (from inception on March 16, 2001 to September 30, 2001) increased by \$35,618, or 46 percent, to \$113,422 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002. This increase can be attributed primarily to the fact that the fiscal year 2001 was a short fiscal year since the inception of the fiscal year was March 16, 2001.

### Cost of Sales and Gross Margin

The cost of sales for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001 of \$64,277, was 82.6 percent of sales, as contrasted with the cost of sales for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 of \$70,437, which was 62.1 percent of sales. The gross profit margin for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001, was 17.4 percent of sales and was 37.9 percent of sales for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002. These figures demonstrated such improvement due to the company's margin management policy along with the increase in sales. This margin program is designed to promote product pricing that is in line with the specific type and extent of product that is provided to the customer. The company's margin management policy includes certain discounts or other price concessions, but such discounts or other price concessions are not material.

### General, Selling, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$3,779 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001 was 4.9 percent of sales; for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002, such expense increased to \$23,643, which was 20.9 percent of sales. This may be attributed to the significant increase of 46 percent in sales during this period, as well as the relatively small base of sales of \$77,804 in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001. Further, the increase of \$19,864 is also attributable to higher wage and benefit costs (\$10,467) in FY 2002 as compared to FY 2001, as well as the depreciation of office equipment (\$5,497) in FY 2002.

### Net Income

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As a result of the above, net income of \$10,022, or 12.9 percent of sales, in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2001 improved to net income of \$19,091, or 16.7 percent of sales in the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2002, the company increased its inventory by \$139,838 and its plant and equipment by \$219,971. Accounts payable and accrued expenses increased by \$80,854 to \$110,859. An earlier loan to an officer of \$151,859 was

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paid down by the officer to \$65,727.

Results of operations for each of the interim periods ended June 30, 2002  
-----  
and June 30, 2003  
-----

The following table presents, as a percentage of sales, certain selected financial data for each of the nine-month interim periods ended June 30, 2002 and 2003:

	9 months ended 6-30-02 -----	9 months ended 6-30-03 -----
Sales	100 %	100 %
Cost of Goods Sold	62.0	45.2
Gross Profit Margin	38.0	54.8
S, G and A Expense	19.3	9.3
Income from Operations	18.7	45.5
	-----	-----
Net Income	18.5	40.1
	=====	=====

### Sales

Sales of \$97,049 for the interim period ended June 30, 2002 increased by \$1,173,955, or 1,200 percent, during the interim period ended June 30, 2003, to \$1,271,004. This increase can be attributed to the completion of the R&D phase of development of the RPCP Savings Box and the commencement of commercialization of production of the Savings Box. In addition, the company initiated aggressive sales activities to expand the customer base for the product, resulting in increased demand.

### Cost of Sales and Gross Margin

The cost of sales for the interim period ended June 30, 2002 of \$60,231 was 62 percent of sales, as contrasted with the cost of sales for the interim period ended June 30, 2003 of \$573,894, which was 45.2 percent of sales. The gross profit margin for the interim period ended June 30, 2002 was 38 percent of sales and was 54.8 percent of sales for the interim period ended June 30, 2003. The gross margin for the two periods was 38 percent for nine-month period in FY 2002 and 54.8 percent for the nine-month period in FY 2003. These figures

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demonstrated such improvement due to the company's margin management policy along with the increase in sales.

### General, Selling, and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses of \$18,699 for the interim period ended June 30, 2002 was 19.3 percent of sales; for the interim period ended June 30, 2003, such expense was \$118,501, which was 9.3 percent of sales. The company attributes this percentage decrease to its dedication to controlling expense line items as a percentage of sales. The additional \$99,802 actually expended in the interim period ended June 30, 2003 relative to the interim period ended June 30, 2002 is attributable to higher physical installation and



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associated costs (\$32,255) in the company's facilities, sales support costs (\$13,720) and professional fees for auditors (\$34,411).

### Net Income

In a continuation of improvements in sales volume, gross profit margins and lower selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of sales, net income of \$17,920 for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2002, or 18.5 percent of sales, improved to \$520,272 for the nine-month period ended June 30, 2003, which was 40.1 percent of sales.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2003, we had \$4,034 cash on hand, compared to \$4,640 cash on hand as of September 30, 2002. We believe that our current cash needs for at least the next twelve months can be met from working capital.

During the nine-month interim period ended June 30, 2003, we increased our accounts receivable from \$139,838 on September 30, 2002 to \$983,601 and increased our accounts payable and accrued expenses from \$110,859 on September 30, 2002 to \$499,395 on June 30, 2003.

### MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

There is no public market on which TS Electronics (China)'s common stock is traded.

There are two stockholders of TS Electronics (China), Jingyi Wang and Jianzhong Wang. There are a total of 90,000 shares of TS Electronics (China) Corp. common stock outstanding prior to the proposed reorganization. Jingyi Wang owns 80% or 72,000 shares, and Jianzhong Wang owns 20% or 18,000 shares of the outstanding shares of the company. The transaction described herein contemplates that all the capital stock of TS Electronics (China) will be acquired by our company from these two stockholders.

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### PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following shows the pro forma effects of the acquisition by our company of TS Electronics (China) and the sale to an entity owned by the Boyds of our rubber business and related assets.

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TS Electronics Inc. Unaudited Proforma Combined Balance Sheets June 30, 2003

	TS Electronics (China)	TS Electronics, Inc. (Formerly, Softstone, Inc)	Proforma Adjustmen
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,034	\$ 1,789	\$ (1,78
Accounts receivable, net	983,601	1,765	(1,76
Inventories	142,547	-	
Loan to officer	60,404	-	
Loan to employees	14,570	-	
Loan to related party	2,914	-	
Loan to suppliers	2,390	-	
Deferred income taxes	2,220	-	
Prepaid expenses	23,753	-	
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,236,433</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>(3,55</b>
Property, plant and equipment, net	227,862	-	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,464,295</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>(3,55</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' (Impairment) Equity</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts payable	467,806	29,311	(29,311
Accounts payable - related party	-	160,879	(160,879
Accrued expenses	31,589	76,879	(76,879
Notes payable - current	-	638,746	(638,746
Customer deposits	27,562	-	
Income taxes payable	59,747	-	
Other taxes payable	75,787	-	
Other current liabilities	9,439	-	
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>671,930</b>	<b>905,815</b>	<b>(905,815</b>
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>			
Notes payable - long term	-	126,773	(126,773
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>671,930</b>	<b>1,032,588</b>	<b>(1,032,588</b>
<b>Stockholders' (Impairment) Equity</b>			
Common stock	242,836	350	(237,186

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Additional paid-in capital	-	2,294,088	(2,063,767)
Shares to be issued	-	6,515	-
Accumulated (deficit) earnings	549,529	(3,329,987)	3,329,987
<hr/>			
Total stockholders' (Impairment) Equity	792,365	(1,029,034)	1,029,034
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' (Impairment) Equity	\$ 1,464,295	\$ 3,554	\$ (3,554)
<hr/>			

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TS Electronics Inc. Unaudited Proforma Combined Statement of Earnings  
for twelve months ended June 30, 2003

	TS Electronics (China)	TS Electronics, Inc. (Formerly, Softstone, Inc)	Proforma Adjustmen
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Sales	\$ 1,299,359	\$ 110,079	\$ (110,0
Cost of sales	591,503	-	
<hr/>			
Gross Profit	707,856	110,079	(110,0
<hr/>			
Selling expenses	37,940	-	
General and administrative expenses	86,472	265,721	(265,7
Impairment of property and equipment	-	295,074	(295,0
<hr/>			
Total Operating Expenses	124,412	560,795	(560,7
<hr/>			
Income (Loss) from Operations	583,444	(450,716)	450,7
Other Income (Expense)			
Miscellaneous expense	(87)	-	
Miscellaneous income	-	159	(1
Interest expense	-	(46,191)	46,1
Interest income	170	-	
Loss on sale of assets	-	(17,741)	17,7
Loss on settlement of debt	-	(6,950)	6,9
<hr/>			
Total Other Income (Expense)	83	(70,723)	70,7
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	583,527	(521,439)	521,4
Provision for Income Taxes	58,482	-	
<hr/>			
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 525,045	\$ (521,439)	\$ 521,4
<hr/>			

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Net (loss) earnings per share  
from continuing operations  
Basic

Diluted

Average number of shares  
and share equivalents:

Basic

Diluted

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The above proforma adjustments reflect the execution by the Company of a Reorganization Agreement with TS Electronics (China), a Delaware Corporation with its principal offices in Tianjin China. For accounting purposes, the reorganization has been treated as an acquisition of TS Electronics, Inc. by TS Electronics (China) and a recapitalization of TS Electronics, Inc.

(1) Reflects the sale of the company's business to an entity owned by the Boyds. The company will have issued 50,000 shares of common stock, 100,000 Common Stock Purchase Warrants and transferred the company's assets to an entity owned by the Boyds in exchange for their releasing, paying, or obtaining the cancellation of all the company's liabilities.

(2) Reflects the acquisition of TS Electronics (China) and the reorganization of TS Electronics. The company will have consolidated all the outstanding shares into 600,000 shares and subsequently issued an additional 5,350,000 shares for the purchase of all the outstanding shares of TS Electronics (China) and an additional 50,000 shares in conjunction with the sale of the company's business to an entity owned by the Boyds.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF TS ELECTRONICS (CHINA)

See Annex II for the audited financial statements of TS Electronics (China).

### CERTAIN DIRECTOR MATTERS

#### New Director Designees

Simultaneously with the consummation of the transactions contemplated by, and pursuant to, the Reorganization Agreement, the directors and officers of TS Electronics (China) will become the directors and officers of our company. There are no agreements, understandings or arrangements regarding any right by any person to designate members of the post-merger board of directors other than those contained in the Reorganization Agreement. All directors will stand for re-election at our company's Annual Meeting in 2004.

The following sets forth the names and positions of the officers and directors of TS Electronics (China) who will replace our present officers and directors at the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Reorganization Agreement, as well as certain biographical information relating to each such person:

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Person -----	Positions and Offices -----	Office Held Since -----	Term Expires -----
Jingyi WANG, 45 (1)	Chairman of Board of Directors and CEO	July 2002	March 2004
Jianzhong WANG, 39 (1)	Vice President and Director	July 2002	March 2004
Hongwu SHAO 37	Director	July 2002	March 2004
Ling FANG, 30	Chief Financial Officer	July 2002	March 2004

(1) Jingyi Wang and Jianzhong Wang are brothers.

Jiangyi Wang. Mr. Wang has served as chairman and chief executive officer

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of TS Electronics since the inception of our company. Mr. Wang has over 20 years of experience in the Chinese electronics industry. He was formerly a senior manager at Tianjin Great Wall Electronics Co., Ltd., one of the largest electronics instrument manufacturers in China. Mr. Wang worked in various departments of production, quality inspection, marketing and management. From 1992 to 1999, Mr. Wang was the general manager of Tianjin XinSanLi Automobile Electronics Technology Inc., an electronic instrument supplier for Tianjin Daihatsu Automobile Company in China. Since 1999 to present, Mr. Wang has been the Chief Executive Officer of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd., a wholly -owned subsidiary of TS Electronics (China). Mr. Wang graduated from one of China's leading universities, the People's University, and received a bachelor's degree in management. Mr. Wang has also received the accreditation of Senior Economist.

Jianzhong Wang. Mr. Wang has served as the Vice President and a Director of TS Electronics (China) since the inception of our company. From 1998 to 2000 Mr. Wang worked as head of business development for Beijing Telecom. From March 2001 to present, Mr. Wang has also served as the Vice President of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. Mr. Wang graduated from Beijing Construction and Engineering College with bachelor's and master's degrees in automation. Mr. Wang has been the project manager of several telecommunication projects.

Hongwu Shao. Mr. Shao has served as an independent director of TS Electronics (China) since the inception of our company, and he has also served as an independent director of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. since March 2001. Mr. Shao brings extensive experience in investment banking and financial consulting to TS Electronics (China). Presently, Mr. Shao is the chief representative of the Beijing office of Tianjin Huaerjie Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., a business consulting firm, a position he has held since March 2003. Mr. Shao graduated from Hebei Mechanical and Electronics College in 1988. Mr. Shao has over fourteen years of business experience in marketing and management. From 1997 to June 2002, Mr. Shao set up and operated his own company, DeAn Electronic Equipment Inc. in the Hebei province of China, which was the sole agent of Rolls Royce's electronic machines and instruments and supplied several power plants in Huabei, China.

Ling Fang. Ms. Fang is the Chief Financial Officer of TS Electronics (China), a position she has held since the inception of our company, and graduated from Tianjin Economics and Management College, majoring in international trade. Ms. Fang acquired the qualification of assistant accountant in 1998. From 1998 to October 2002, Ms. Fang worked as a senior

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accounting officer for the CPA firm of Tianjin Guanxin Certified Public Accountants. Ms. Fang has extensive experience in accounting, auditing and operations management. She has audited over 100 firms in various industries, many of which are large multinational companies.

### EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Set forth below is the aggregate compensation during fiscal years 2001 and 2002 and the current anticipated compensation for 2003 of the president of TS Electronics (China):

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Name	Annual Salary in U S Dollars		
	2001	2002	2003
Jingyi Wang	\$10,361	\$14,457	\$18,072

### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company of New Jersey has been retained by TS Electronics (China) to audit its financial statements. Audited financial statements of TS Electronics (China) are attached hereto in Annex II.

### CONSENT REQUIRED FOR APPROVAL

The affirmative consent of at least a majority of shares of Common Stock outstanding has been obtained for the approval of all of the Transactions described herein.

### ANNUAL REPORT

Copies of our company's annual Form 10-KSB and most recent Form 10-QSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission may be obtained, without charge to stockholders, by writing to Sherie Adams, Fuller Tubb Pomeroy and Stokes, 201 Robert S. Kerr Ave., Oklahoma City, OK 73102.

By order of the Board of Directors,

/s/ Keith Boyd

Keith Boyd, President

December 5, 2003  
Pottsboro, Texas

ANNEX I

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Set forth below are the following financial statements for our company:

Independent Auditors' Report dated September 17, 2003	I-1
Independent Auditors Report dated October 15, 2001	I-2
Balance Sheet June 30, 2003 (Restated)	I-3
Statement of Operations from October 7, 1998 (Inception) through June 30, 2003 (Restated)	I-4
Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) from October 7, 1998 through June 30, 2003 (Restated)	I-5
Statements of Cash Flows from October 7, 1998 (Inception) through June 30, 2003 and 2002, and Cumulative From Inception (Restated)	I-6
Notes to Financial Statements (Restated)	I-7
Balance Sheet September 30, 2003 (Unaudited)	I-17
Statements of Operations for the Three Month Periods Ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 (Unaudited)	I-18
Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Month Periods Ended September 30, 2003 and 2002 (Unaudited)	I-19
Notes to the Financial Statements	I-20

ANNEX I

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors  
TS Electronics, Inc. (formerly, Softstone, Inc.)

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We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of TS Electronics, Inc. (formerly, Softstone, Inc.) as of June 30, 2003 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TS Electronics, Inc. as of June 30, 2003 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company's financial statements are prepared using the generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company had accumulated deficit of \$3,329,987 through June 30, 2003 and negative working capital of \$902,261 at June 30, 2003. These factors, as discussed in Note 10 to the financial statements, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 10. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

As discussed in Note 18, the 2001 financial statements have been restated.

/s/ Kabani & Company

KABANI & COMPANY, INC.  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Fountain Valley, California  
September 17, 2003

I-1

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of Directors  
Softstone, Inc.



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We have audited the accompanying statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2001 of Softstone, Inc. (a development stage company). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements of Softstone, Inc. referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in stockholders' equity (deficit) for the year ended June 30, 2001 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has been in the development stage since its inception on October 7, 1998, and the primary activities include establishing its operations and raising capital to fund its activities. The Company incurred losses since inception to June 30, 2001, of \$1,704,415. Realization of a major portion of its assets and satisfaction of its liabilities is dependent upon the Company's ability to meet its future financing requirements and the success of future operations. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might arise as a result of this uncertainty.

Hogan and Slovacek

/s/ Hogan and Slovacek

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
October 15, 2001

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TS Electronics, Inc.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
BALANCE SHEET  
June 30, 2003  
(Restated)

ASSETS  
-----

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash & cash equivalents	\$	1,789
Accounts receivable		1,765
		-----
Total current assets		3,554

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-----  
 \$ 3,554  
 =====

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
 -----

CURRENT LIABILITIES:

Accounts payable	29,311
Accounts payable-related party	160,879
Accrued expenses	76,879
Notes payable - current	638,746
	-----
Total current liabilities	905,815

LONG TERM LIABILITIES

Notes payable - long term	126,773
	-----
Total liabilities	1,032,588

CONTINGENCY

STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 350,155 shares issued and outstanding	350
Additional paid-in capital	2,294,088
Shares to be issued	6,515
Accumulated deficit	(3,329,987)
	-----
Total stockholders' deficit	(1,020,034)

\$ 3,554  
 =====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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TS Electronics, Inc.  
 (Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
 STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002  
 (Restated)

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Net revenues	\$ 110,079	\$ 37,490

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Operating expenses		
General and administrative	265,721	752,324
Impairment of property & equipment	295,074	-
Impairment of intangibles	-	214,444
	-----	-----
	560,795	966,768
	-----	-----
Operating loss	(450,716)	(929,278)
Other income (expense):		
Miscellaneous Income	159	-
Interest expense	(46,191)	(49,855)
Loss on sale of assets	(17,741)	-
Loss on settlement of debt	(6,950)	-
Loss on investment	-	(125,000)
	-----	-----
Total other income (expense)	(70,723)	(174,855)
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (521,439)	\$ (1,104,133)
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common stock outstanding	326,941	283,176
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (1.59)	\$ (3.90)
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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TS Electronics, Inc.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002  
(Restated)

	Common Stock		Additional	Stock			
	Number of	Amount	Paid-In	to be	Unearned	Accumulate	
	shares		Capital	issued	Compensation	Deficit	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance July 1, 2001	205,740	\$ 4,486	\$1,632,528	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,704,411)	
Share issued for cash (\$8.72/shr)	11,158	243	97,077	-	-		
Shares issued for cash (\$10.90/shr)	13,272	290	144,410	-	-		
Shares issued for cash (\$21.80/shr)	573	13	12,487	-	-		
Share issued for service (\$7.85/shr)	11,790	257	92,290	-	-		

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Share issued for service (\$8.72/shr)	24,903	543	216,657	-	-	
Share issued for service (\$10.90/shr)	1,147	25	12,475	-	-	
Share issued for interest (\$9.81/shr)	2,396	52	24,238	-	-	
Shares issued for merger	53,126	1,158	-	-	-	
Shares to be issued for cash (\$7.20/shr)	-	-	-	999	-	
Shares to be issued for loan incentive (\$8.72/shr)	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Cancellation of shares	(1,147)	(25)	-	-	-	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,104,13)
Balance June 30, 2002	322,959	7,042	2,232,162	2,999	-	(2,808,54)
Reverse stock split 21.8045:1 on August 14, 2003	-	(7,288)	7,288	-	-	
Shares issued for cash	12,841	280	35,955	-	-	
Stock issued for settlement of notes payable	13,759	300	17,700	-	-	
344 Shares of common stock to be issued for cash	-	-	-	2,515	-	
Shares issued for cash included in the prior period	138	3	996	(999)	-	
Adjustment to share price	459	13	(13)	-	-	
1,147 Shares of common stock to be issued for loan incentive	-	-	-	2,000	-	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(521,43)
Balance June 30, 2003	350,155	\$ 350	\$2,294,088	\$ 6,515	\$ -	\$ (3,329,98)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2003 AND 2002  
(Restated)

	Year Ended June 30, 2003	Year Ended June 30, 2002
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (521,439)	\$ (1,104,133)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Loss on sale of assets	17,741	-
Loss on settlement of debt	6,950	-
Depreciation and amortization	67,271	83,307
Issuance of common stock for services and interest	-	346,537
Issuance of common stock for merger	-	1,133
Shares to be issued for loan incentive	2,000	2,000
Loss on investment	-	125,000
Impairment of assets	295,074	214,444
Decrease of other current assets	-	4,473
(Increase) decrease of accounts receivable	818	(2,583)
Increase (decrease) of accounts payable	(10,055)	22,368
Increase in accrued expense	48,514	8,252
	-----	-----
Total adjustments	428,313	804,931
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(93,126)	(299,202)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of patents/investment	-	(250,000)
Receipt of cash on disposal of property and equipment	32,576	-
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	32,576	(250,000)
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings	22,336	287,263
Payments on borrowings	-	(5,000)
Issuance of common stock for cash	36,235	254,520
Receipt of cash for stock to be issued	2,515	999
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	61,086	537,782
	-----	-----
Net increase (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	536	(11,420)
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING	1,253	12,673
	-----	-----
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$ 1,789	\$ 1,253
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

1. ORGANIZATIONS AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

TS Electronics, Inc. (formerly, Softstone, Inc.) (the "Company"), a Delaware corporation, was incorporated on October 7, 1998. The Company was formed to manufacture a patented rubber product used in the road and building construction industries. Its principal activities have consisted of financial planning, establishing sources of production and supply, developing markets, and raising capital. Prior to July 2002, the Company was in the development stage as defined Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7 "Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises". Its principal operations began in the quarter ended September 30, 2002. On August 13, 2003, the Company changed its name to TS Electronics, Inc.

On October 7, 1998, Softstone Building Products, Inc. ("SSBI" - an Oklahoma corporation and predecessor to the Company) was incorporated. Effective May 31, 1999, SSBI was merged into Softstone, Inc. (incorporated January 28, 1999 under the laws of the State of Delaware) and SSBI was subsequently dissolved. Each share of previously outstanding common stock was converted into 2,500 shares of common stock of the new entity.

On July 24, 2001, the Company entered into a plan of reorganization involving Kilkenny Acquisition Corp. (Kilkenny) whereby the Company is the survivor and in control of the board of directors. The merger agreement provided for the exchange of 1,158,387 shares of the Company's common stock for all the common stock of Kilkenny. In connection with this merger, on April 4, 2001, certain insider shareholders of the Company contributed 3,947,698 shares of their common stock to the Company effectively reducing the then outstanding shares of stock to 3,685,992. Subsequent issues of common stock for cash and services increased the outstanding stock of the Company to 4,590,646. The issuance of the above mentioned shares of the Company's common stock on the merger date increased the common stock of the Company to 5,669,033 with the Company shareholders, prior to the merger, owning approximately 81% of the outstanding shares of the Company. For accounting purposes, the transaction between the Company and Kilkenny has been treated as a re-capitalization of the Company, with the Company as the accounting acquirer (reverse acquisition), and has been accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling of interests. Since Kilkenny is a dormant entity with insignificant assets or liabilities, no pro forma information is presented.

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### 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

#### Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Expenditures for repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale, retirement, or other disposition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in operations for the period. The Company depreciates property and equipment using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from five to seven years.

Long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amount may not be recoverable. When required, impairment losses are recognized based upon the estimated fair value of the asset. The Company evaluated valuation of the Company's property and equipment at June 30, 2003 and determined all the non-current assets have been impaired and were of no value.

#### Patent and patent license agreement

In August 2000, patent rights amounting to \$100,000 were acquired, in exchange for 300,000 shares of common stock, forgiveness of debt and assumption of additional debt. Patent rights were acquired for the manufacturing process and had been amortized using the straight-line method over fifteen years. In March 2002, additional patent rights were purchased for \$125,000. The net book value of \$89,444 for the patent purchased in 2000 and the newly purchased patent of \$125,000 were written off as impairment of intangible assets in the year ended June 30,, 2002 as the Company decided against selling the items under patent rights.

#### Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policies are in compliance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) 101. Revenue is recognized when merchandise is shipped to a customer.

#### Income taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided on temporary differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. Deferred income tax assets or liability are determined by applying the presently enacted tax rates and laws.

#### Fair value of financial instruments

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The carrying amount of all financial instruments at June 30, 2003 and 2002, which consist of various notes and loans payable, approximate their fair values.

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

### Accounts payable - related party

The Company has an amount payable to a shareholder amounting \$160,879 for certain equipment purchased in prior years. The amounts are due on demand, unsecured and interest free.

### Earnings per share

Net loss per share is calculated in accordance with the Statement of financial accounting standards No. 128 (SFAS No. 128), "Earnings per share". Basic net loss per share is based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net loss per share is based on the assumption that all dilutive convertible shares and stock options were converted or exercised. Dilution is computed by applying the treasury stock method. Under this method, options and warrants are assumed to be exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and as if funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common stock at the average market price during the period.

### Use of estimates

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

### Stock-based compensation

SFAS No. 123 prescribes accounting and reporting standards for all stock-based compensation plans, including employee stock options, restricted stock, employee stock purchase plans and stock appreciation rights. SFAS No. 123 requires compensation expense to be recorded (i) using the new fair value method or (ii) using the existing accounting rules prescribed by Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for stock issued to employees" (APB 25) and related interpretations with proforma disclosure of what net income and earnings per share would have been had the Company adopted the new fair value method. The Company has chosen to account for stock-based compensation using Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" and has adopted the disclosure only provisions of SFAS 123. Accordingly, compensation cost for stock options is measured as the excess, if any, of the quoted market price of the Company's stock at the date of the grant over the amount an employee is required to pay for the stock.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123 and the



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Emerging Issues Task Force consensus in Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services". Valuation of shares for services is based on the estimated fair market value of the shares issued.

As of June 30, 2003, the Company does not have any option for share purchase or warrant outstanding.

### Segment Reporting

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131 ("SFAS 131"), "Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" requires use of the "management approach" model for segment reporting. The management approach model is based on the way a company's management organizes segments within the company for making operating decisions and assessing performance. Reportable segments are based on products and services, geography, legal structure, management structure, or any other manner in which management disaggregates a company. Currently, SFAS 131 has no effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements as substantially all of the Company's operations are conducted in one industry segment.

### Accounting developments

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure". SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used, on reported results. The Statement is effective for the Companies' interim reporting period ending January 31, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 148 does not have a material effect on the earnings or financial position of the Company.

On April 30, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 149 (FAS 149), Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. FAS 149 amends and clarifies the accounting guidance on (1) derivative instruments (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) and (2) hedging activities that fall within the scope of FASB Statement No. 133 (FAS 133), Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. FAS 149 also amends certain other existing pronouncements, which will result in more consistent reporting of contracts that are derivatives in their entirety or that contain embedded derivatives that warrant separate accounting. FAS 149 is effective (1) for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003, with certain exceptions, and (2) for hedging relationships designated after June 30, 2003. The guidance is to be applied prospectively. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 149 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations or cash flows.

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On May 15, 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Statement No. 150 (FAS 150), Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity. FAS 150 changes the accounting for certain financial instruments that, under

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

previous guidance, could be classified as equity or "mezzanine" equity, by now requiring those instruments to be classified as liabilities (or assets in some circumstances) in the statement of financial position. Further, FAS 150 requires disclosure regarding the terms of those instruments and settlement alternatives. FAS 150 affects an entity's classification of the following freestanding instruments: a) Mandatorily redeemable instruments b) Financial instruments to repurchase an entity's own equity instruments c) Financial instruments embodying obligations that the issuer must or could choose to settle by issuing a variable number of its shares or other equity instruments based solely on (i) a fixed monetary amount known at inception or (ii) something other than changes in its own equity instruments d) FAS 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety. The guidance in FAS 150 is generally effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and is otherwise effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. For private companies, mandatorily redeemable financial instruments are subject to the provisions of FAS 150 for the fiscal period beginning after December 15, 2003. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 150 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations or cash flows.

### Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the 2002 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the 2003 presentation.

### 3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company evaluated valuation of the Company's property and equipment at June 30, 2003 and determined all the non-current assets have been impaired and were of no value. Therefore, the Company recorded an impairment expense equal to the book value of property and equipment amounting \$295,074 in the accompanying financial statements (note 12).

### 4. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following at June 30, 2003:

Revolving note payable to bank; interest rate 7.5%, due on	
December 05, 2005	\$ 88,468
Notes payable to stockholder, 8% & 12% interest rates and due on demand	600,889

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Bank term loan; 6.78% interest rate; Maturing September 13, 2003.	37,857
Note payable to finance vehicle, 9.5% interest rate, maturing September 23, 2005, collateralized by vehicle	12,974

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Bank term loan; interest at 6.25% (variable); collateralized by equipment, accounts receivable and intangibles and guaranteed by the principal stockholder of the Company, due July 15, 2005	25,331
Note payable to stockholder; interest free; due on demand	160,879
	-----
	926,398
Less: current portion	799,625
	-----
Long-term debt	\$ 126,773
	=====

The following is a summary of maturities of principal under long-term debt for years ending June 30:

2006	\$ 126,773
	=====

The notes payable has been classified in the balance sheet at June 30, 2003 as per follows:

Accounts payable - related parties	\$ 160,879
Notes payable- current	638,746
	-----
Current liabilities	799,625
Notes Payable - long term	126,773
	-----
	\$ 926,398
	=====

### 5. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOWS

The Company prepares its statements of cash flows using the indirect method as defined under the Financial Accounting Standard No. 95. The Company paid \$0 for income tax during the year ended June 30, 2003 and 2002. The Company paid \$13,898 and \$31,318 interest during the year ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

The cash flow statements do not include following non-cash investing and financing activities:

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued 13,759 shares of common stock valued at \$18,000 for settlement of short-term notes payable

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amounting \$11,050 resulting in a loss of \$6,950 on settlement of debt.

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### 6. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common stock

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued common stocks in exchange of various services to following parties:

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued 12,841 shares of common stock for cash of \$36,235 received during this period and issued 138 shares for cash amounting \$999 received in the prior year.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued 13,759 shares of common stock valued at \$18,000 for settlement of short-term notes payable amounting \$11,050 resulting in a loss of \$6,950 on settlement of debt.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company received cash of \$2,515 for 344 shares to be issued.

During the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company issued 459 shares of common stock for the adjustment to share price in the prior year.

At June 30, 2003, the Company has 1,147 shares of common stock amounting \$2,000 to be issued for the extension of the due date for the loan.

### 7. INCOME TAXES

The Company's effective income tax benefit differed from the benefit computed using the federal statutory tax rate as follows:

	Year Ended 2003	Period from June 30, 2002
	-----	-----
Income tax benefit at		
federal statutory rate	\$ 177,289	\$ 375,405
Nondeductible expenses	(443)	(2,100)
Other, including graduated rates	-	-
Change in valuation allowance	(176,846)	(373,305)
	-----	-----
	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====

Deferred income tax asset amounting \$464,800 at June 30, 2003, was due to the following components at June 30, 2003:

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.

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(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

## Assets

Net operating loss carryforward	\$ 1,367,000
Valuation allowance	(1,367,000)
	-----
	\$ -
	=====

A valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. At June 30, 2003 and 2002, the Company had a net deferred tax asset mainly related to a net operating loss carryforward from operating losses incurred. As such carryforward can only be used to offset future taxable income, management has fully reserved this net deferred tax asset with a valuation allowance until it is more likely than not that taxable income will be generated. Net operating loss carryforwards can be carried forward for fifteen years for federal tax purpose subject to certain limitations and they will expire in the year 2018.

## 8. IMPAIRMENT OF INVESTMENT

In March 2002, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Lev gum, Ltd. (Levgum) of Tel Aviv, Israel, where the Company received 83 shares with 1.00 par value representing 10% of outstanding capital, for \$250,000. The Company also received the right to use their technology for rubber devulcanization and right to sublicense as part of this purchase agreement. The Company recorded its investment in Lev gum for \$125,000 and license agreement acquired through acquisition at \$125,000. On June 30, 2002, the Company evaluated its investment and patents rights according to FASB 121 and recognized an impairment loss equal to the book value of these intangible assets amounting \$125,000.

## 9. BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted net loss per share for the six-month period ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 were determined by dividing net loss for the periods by the weighted average number of basic and diluted shares of common stock outstanding. Weighted average number of shares used to compute basic and diluted loss per share is the same since the effect of dilutive securities is anti-dilutive.

## 10. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which contemplate continuation of the company as a going concern. However, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$3,329,987 at June 30, 2003 and a negative working capital of \$902,261 at June 30, 2003. In view of the matters described above, recoverability of a major portion of the recorded asset amounts shown in the accompanying balance sheet is dependent upon continued operations of the company, which in turn is dependent upon the Company's ability to raise additional capital, obtain financing and succeed in its future operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts

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or amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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TS ELECTRONICS, INC.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Restated)

Management's plan of operations anticipates that the cash requirements for the next twelve months will be met by obtaining capital contributions through the sale of common stock and cash flow from operations. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to implement its plan.

### 11. SUBSEQUENT EVENT & CONTINGENT LIABILITY

On July 31, 2003, the Company entered in to a reorganization agreement with TS Electronics Corporation (TSEC), a Delaware corporation. Under the reorganization agreement, TSEC shareholders shall purchase from the Company, 5,350,000 shares of its common stock in a private placement under rule 506 of the Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, in exchange of for the transfer to the Company of all the capital stock of TSEC. Under the agreement, all of the directors of the Company will be replaced by present designee of TSEC to fill this vacancy and become the director of the Company.

Per the agreement, TSEC and its shareholders shall be indemnified by the Company against any liabilities arising either from a failure of the Company or its current president to discharge all liabilities of the Company. The closing of the agreement will be effective subject to compliance of Securities and Exchange filing rules and regulations.

Pursuant to the reorganization agreement, on August 13, 2003, the Company filed its Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware changing its name to "TS Electronics, Inc." and consolidating the common stock of the corporation. The stock consolidation to 600,000 shares, \$0.001 par value, effective August 14, 2003, consolidates each 21.8045 outstanding shares to one share, with fractional shares being rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

### 12. RESTATEMENT

Subsequent to the issuance of the Company's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2003, the Company determined that a certain transaction and presentation in the financial statements had not been accounted properly in the Company's financial statements. The Company's 2003 financial statements have been restated to correct errors as follows:

(1) The failure to record the impairment expense of property & equipment amounting \$295,074 at June 30, 2003.

The Company has restated its Statements of Operations by disclosing the loss from the impairment of property & equipment at June 30, 2003 (note 3), as a separate line item in the Statement of Operations.

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The effect of the correction of all the errors is as follows:

Year ended June 30, 2003	AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED -----	AS RESTATED -----
PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT, net	\$ 295,074	\$ -
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 298,628	\$ 3,554
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Accumulated deficit:	\$ (3,034,913)	\$ (3,329,987)
Total stockholders' deficit	\$ (733,960)	\$ (1,029,034)
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS:		
Operating expenses	\$ 265,721	\$ 560,795
Operating Loss	\$ 155,642	\$ 450,716
Net loss	\$ 226,365	\$ 521,439
Basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (0.69)	\$ (1.59)

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TS Electronics, Inc.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
BALANCE SHEET  
September 30, 2003  
(Unaudited)

ASSETS  
-----

CURRENT ASSETS:

Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 353 =====
-------------------------	-----------------

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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	\$ 43,679
COMMITMENTS & CONTINGENCIES	
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 600,015 shares issued and outstanding	600
Additional paid-in capital	3,693,121
Shares to be issued	2,000
Deficit accumulated from inception	(3,739,047)
	-----
Total stockholders' deficit	(43,326)
	-----
	\$ 353
	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

I-17

TS Electronics, Inc.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND 2002  
(Unaudited)

	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Net revenues	\$ 4,817	\$ 86,425
Operating expenses		
General and administrative	91,645	56,327
	-----	-----
Operating income (loss)	(86,828)	30,098
Other income (expense)		
Interest expense	(5,595)	(8,968)
Loss on sale of assets	-	(20,875)
Miscellaneous income	2,500	-
Gain on settlement of debt	135,083	-
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	(454,220)	-
	-----	-----
Total other income (expense)	(322,232)	(29,843)
	-----	-----



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Net income (loss)	\$ (409,060)	\$ 256
	=====	=====
Basic & diluted weighted average number of common stock outstanding	461,756	322,959
	=====	=====
Basic & diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.89)	\$ 0.00
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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TS Electronics, Inc.  
(Formerly, Softstone, Inc.)  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003 AND 2002  
(Unaudited)

	2003	2002
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (409,060)	\$ 256
Adjustments to reconcile net (income) loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities	454,220	-
Depreciation and amortization	-	17,163
Issuance of common stock for services	8,599	-
Gain on settlement of debt	(135,083)	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	20,875
Decrease of accounts receivable	-	818
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	43,679	(14)
Increase of accrued expense	2,102	1,192
	-----	-----
Total adjustments	373,517	40,034
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(35,543)	40,290
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from sale of assets	2,500	19,676
	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Payments of debts	(3,804)	(1,976)
Proceeds from borrowing	40,411	-
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in)		

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financing activities	36,607	(1,976)
	-----	-----
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents	3,564	57,990
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING	1,789	1,253
	-----	-----
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING	\$ 5,353	\$ 59,243
	=====	=====
CASH PAID FOR:		
Interest	\$ 1,789	\$ 4,712
	=====	=====
Income taxes	\$ 0	\$ 0
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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### SOFTSTONE, INC. NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Softstone, Inc. (the "Company"), was formed to manufacture a patented rubber product used in the road and building construction industries. The Company plans to create rubber modules entirely from recycled tires, which can be used in the construction of roads, driveways, decks, and other types of walkways. Its principal activities have consisted of financial planning, establishing sources of production and supply, developing markets, and raising capital. Prior to July 2002, the Company was in the development stage in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 7. Its principal operations began in the quarter ended September 30, 2002.

On October 7, 1998, Softstone Building Products, Inc. ("SSBI" - an Oklahoma corporation and predecessor to the Company) was incorporated. Effective May 31, 1999, SSBI was merged into Softstone, Inc. (incorporated January 28, 1999 under the laws of the State of Delaware) and SSBI was subsequently dissolved. Each share of previously outstanding common stock was converted into 2,500 shares of common stock of the new entity and the new capitalization is reflected in the accompanying financial statements as if it had occurred at the beginning of the period presented.

On July 24, 2001, the Company entered into a plan of reorganization involving Kilkenny Acquisition Corp. (Kilkenny) whereby the Company is the survivor and in control of the board of directors. The merger agreement provided for the exchange of 1,158,387 shares of the Company's common stock for all the common stock of Kilkenny. In connection with this merger, on April 4, 2001, certain insider shareholders of the Company contributed 3,947,698 shares of their common stock to the Company effectively reducing the then outstanding shares of stock to 3,685,992. Subsequent issues of common stock for cash and services increased the outstanding stock of the Company to 4,590,646. The issuance of the above mentioned shares of the Company's common stock on the merger date increased the common stock of the Company to 5,669,033 with the Company shareholders, prior to the merger,

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owning approximately 81% of the outstanding shares of the Company. For accounting purposes, the transaction between the Company and Kilkenny has been treated as a re-capitalization of the Company, with the Company as the accounting acquirer (reverse acquisition), and has been accounted for in a manner similar to a pooling of interests.

### Basis of presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for the presentation of interim financial information, but do not include all the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. The audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2002 were filed on October 15, 2002 with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are hereby referenced. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six-month ended December 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ended June 30, 2003.

### Segment Reporting

During the periods ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, the Company only operated in one segment. Therefore, segment disclosure has not been presented.

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## SOFTSTONE, INC. NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Reclassifications

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

## 2. RECENT PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". SFAS 143 addresses financial accounting and reporting for obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets and the associated asset retirement costs. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002.

SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," was issued in August 2001. SFAS No. 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets. This statement supersedes SFAS No. 121 "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of," and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions," for the disposal of a segment of a business.

The Company does not expect that the adoption of above pronouncements will have a material effect on its earnings or financial position.

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In May 2002, the Board issued SFAS No. 145, Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Corrections ("SFAS 145"). SFAS 145 rescinds the automatic treatment of gains or losses from extinguishments of debt as extraordinary unless they meet the criteria for extraordinary items as outlined in APB Opinion No. 30, Reporting the Results of Operations, Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions. SFAS 145 also requires sale-leaseback accounting for certain lease modifications that have economic effects that are similar to sale-leaseback transactions and makes various technical corrections to existing pronouncements. The provisions of SFAS 145 related to the rescission of FASB Statement 4 are effective for fiscal years beginning after May 15, 2002, with early adoption encouraged. All other provisions of SFAS 145 are effective for transactions occurring after May 15, 2002, with early adoption encouraged. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of SFAS 145 will have a material effect on our earnings or financial position.

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146 "Accounting for Costs Associated with exit or Disposal Activities." This Statement addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." This Statement requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. Under Issue 94-3 a liability for an exit cost as defined, was recognized at the date of an entity's commitment to an exit plan. The Company does not anticipate that adoption of SFAS 146 will have a material effect on our earnings or financial position.

In October 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 147, "Acquisitions of Certain Financial Institutions." SFAS No. 147 removes the requirement in SFAS No.

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### SOFTSTONE, INC. NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

72 and Interpretation 9 thereto, to recognize and amortize any excess of the fair value of liabilities assumed over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired as an unidentifiable intangible asset. This statement requires that those transactions be accounted for in accordance with SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," and SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." In addition, this statement amends SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," to include certain financial institution-related intangible assets. The Company does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 147 to have a material impact, if any, on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others" (FIN 45). FIN 45 requires that upon issuance of a guarantee, a guarantor must recognize a liability for the fair value of an obligation assumed under a guarantee. FIN 45 also requires additional disclosures by a guarantor in its interim and annual financial statements about the obligations associated with guarantees issued. The recognition provisions of FIN 45 are effective for any guarantees issued or

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modified after December 31, 2002. The disclosure requirements are effective for financial statements of interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The adoption of FIN45 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148 "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure". SFAS No. 148 amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock Based Compensation", to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation. In addition, this Statement amends the disclosure requirements of Statement 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used, on reported results. The Statement is effective for the Companies' interim reporting period ending January 31, 2003. The Companies do not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 148 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations or cash flows.

### 3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 2002:

Furniture and computer equipment	\$	42,198
Production and other equipment		485,160
Vehicles		29,381
		-----
		556,739
Less: Accumulated depreciation		(209,917)
		-----
		\$ 346,822
		=====

### 4. NOTES PAYABLE

Notes payable consist of the following at December 31, 2002:

Revolving note payable to bank; interest due 7/5/02, prime + 1%,  maturing December 5, 2002	\$	100,035
--	----	---------

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Notes payable to stockholder, 8% & 12% interest rates		547,852
Bank term loan; 3.9% interest rate; maturing September 24, 2002. The fair value of the loan at current market rate of 9% would be approximately \$64,000		64,570
Note payable to finance vehicle, 9.5% interest rate, maturing July 15, 2005, collateralized by vehicle		14,739

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Refinanced bank term loan; payable on demand or in semiannual payments of \$6,485, including interest at 10.75% (variable); collateralized by equipment, accounts receivable and intangibles and guaranteed by the principal stockholder of the Company, due July 15, 2004	25,331
Note payable to bank, collateralized by tractor, 9%, variable payable in 60 monthly installments beginning July 29, 2001	8,973
Payable to stockholder; interest free; due on demand and unsecured	160,879
	-----
	922,379
Less: current portion	873,336
	-----
Long-term debt	\$ 49,043
	=====

The following is a summary of maturities of principal under long-term debt for periods ending December 31:

2004	\$ 25,331
2005	14,739
2006	8,973
	-----
	\$ 49,043
	=====

The notes payable has been classified in the balance sheet at December 31, 2002 as per follows:

Accounts payable - related party	\$ 160,879
Loans current	712,457
	-----
Current liabilities	873,336
Notes Payable	49,043
	-----
	\$ 922,379
	=====

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SOFTSTONE, INC.  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. MERGER & ACQUISITION

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The Company has agreed to participate in a plan of reorganization involving Kilkenny Acquisition Corp. (Kilkenny) whereby the Company, upon merger, is the survivor and controls the board of directors. To facilitate the merger and acquire additional capital, the Company is committed to issue certain of the Company stock for all the common stock of Kilkenny. In connection with this merger, on April 4, 2001, certain insider shareholders of the Company contributed 3,947,686 of their common stock to the Company and effectively reduced the then outstanding shares of stock to 3,685,992. Subsequent issues of common stock for cash and services increased the outstanding stock of the Company to 4,590,646. The issuance of the above mentioned shares of the Company's common stock on the merger date, July 24, 2001, increased the Common stock of the Company to 5,669,033 with the Company shareholders, prior to the merger, owning approximately 81% of the outstanding shares of the merged Company.

In March 2002, the Company entered into a purchase agreement with Lev gum, Ltd. (Levgum) of Tel Aviv, Israel, where the Company received 83 shares with 1.00 par value representing 10% of outstanding capital, for \$250,000. The Company also received the right to use their technology for rubber devulcanization and right to sublicense as part of this purchase agreement. The recorded its investment in Lev gum for \$125,000 and license agreement acquired through acquisition at \$125,000. On June 30, 2002, the Company evaluated its investment and patents rights according to FASB 121 and recognized an impairment loss equal to the book value of these intangible assets.

### 6. GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. This basis of accounting contemplates the recovery of the Company's assets and the satisfaction of its liabilities in the normal course of business. Through December 31, 2002, the Company had incurred cumulative losses of \$2,911,890 and negative working capital of \$942,966. The Company's goal to attain profitable operations is dependent upon obtaining financing adequate to fulfill its research and development activities, production of its equipment and achieving a level of revenues adequate to support the Company's cost structure. Management's plan of operations anticipates that the cash requirements for the next twelve months will be met by obtaining capital contributions through the sale of common stock and cash flow from operations. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to implement its plan.

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## ANNEX II

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Set forth below are the following financial statements for T S Electronics (China):

Report of Independent Accountant	II-1
Balance Sheets for fiscal years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001	II-2
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2002 and 2001	II-3
Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002 and for the interim period from inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, 2001	II-4
Notes to Financial Statements	II-5
Report of Independent Accountant	II-9
Balance Sheet at June 30, 2003 (Unaudited)	II-10
Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the nine-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 (unaudited)	II-11
Statement of Cash Flows for the nine-month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002 (unaudited)	II-12
Notes to Financial Statements	II-13

## ANNEX II

### Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. as of September 30, 2002 and 2001 and the related statements of income and retained earnings, and cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2002 and the period from inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, 2001. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial



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statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. as of September 30, 2002 and 2001 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended September 30, 2002 and the period from inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, 2001, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company

Bridgewater, New Jersey  
November 15, 2002

II-1

### Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. Balance Sheets

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
	----	----
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 4,640	\$ 1,962
Accounts receivable	30,750	48,991
Inventories	139,838	-
Loan to officer	65,727	151,859
Loan to supplier	2,379	7,249
Prepaid expenses	23,845	79,741
Total Current Assets	267,179	289,802
Plant and equipment	219,971	-
Total Assets	487,150	289,802
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	110,859	30,005
Building loan payable	65,243	-
Customer deposits	26,822	-
Other current liabilities	13,473	8,135
	-----	-----

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Total Current Liabilities	216,397	38,140
	-----	-----
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 45 million shares authorized; 90,000 shares issued and outstanding	90	90
Additional paid in capital	241,550	241,550
Retained earnings	29,113	10,022
	-----	-----
Total Stockholders' Equity	270,753	251,662
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 487,150	\$ 289,802
	=====	=====

See notes to the financial statements.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

	Year Ended September 30,		Period of Inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30,	
	2002		2001	
	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Sales	\$ 113,422	100.0%	\$ 77,804	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	70,437	62.1	64,277	82.6
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross Profit	42,985	37.9	13,527	17.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Selling expenses	1,340	1.2	1,115	1.5
General and administrative expenses	22,303	19.7	2,664	3.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Operating Expenses	23,643	20.9	3,779	4.9
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income from Operations	19,342	17.0	9,748	12.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other Income (Expense)				
Miscellaneous expense	(349)	(0.3)	(12)	-
Interest income	98	-	286	0.4

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Total Other Income (Expense)	----- (251) -----	----- (0.3) -----	----- 274 -----	----- 0.4 -----
Net Income	\$ 19,091 =====	16.7% =====	\$ 10,022 =====	12.9% =====
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Period	\$ 10,022		\$ -	
Net income above	19,091 -----		10,022 -----	
Retained Earnings at End of Period	\$ 29,113 =====		\$ 10,022 =====	

See notes to the financial statements.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended September 30, ----- 2002 -----	Period of Inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, ----- 2001 -----
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net income	\$ 19,091	\$ 10,022
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation expense	6,382	-
Decrease (increase) in assets		
Accounts receivable	18,241	(48,991)
Inventories	(139,838)	-
Prepaid expenses	55,896	(79,741)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	80,854	30,005
Customer deposits	26,822	
Other current liabilities	70,581	8,135
	-----	-----
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	138,029 -----	(80,570) -----
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchases of plant and equipment	(226,353)	-
Loan to suppliers	-	(7,249)

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Loan to officer	-	(151,859)
Proceeds from suppliers loan	4,870	-
Proceeds from officer loan	86,132	-
	-----	-----
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(135,351)	(159,108)
	-----	-----
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from shareholder paid-in register capital	-	241,640
	-----	-----
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	-	241,640
	-----	-----
Net Increase in Cash and Equivalents	2,678	1,962
Cash and Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,962	-
	-----	-----
Cash and Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 4,640	\$ 1,962
	=====	=====

### SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

There were no cash payments for interest or income taxes during the year ended September 30, 2002 and the period from inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, 2001.

See notes to the financial statements.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

### SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Nature of Organization

Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. (the Company) was founded in the People's Republic of China on March 16, 2001. The Company, located in D1-C Xinmao Technology Zone Hayuan Industry Area Tianjin, is primarily engaged in developing, consulting, servicing and transferring electronic integrative technology and products within Tianjin, China.

#### Cash and Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

#### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated losses that will be incurred in the collection of all receivables. The estimated losses are based on a review of the current status of the existing receivables. The Company expects all receivables to be collected; the allowance for doubtful accounts as of September 30, 2002 and 2001 is zero.

#### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in,

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first-out basis) or market.

### Fixed Assets and Depreciation

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated for financial reporting purposes on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets: 20-30 years for buildings and building improvements and 5-10 years for machinery and equipment. Repairs and maintenance expenditures which do not extend the useful lives of the related assets are expensed as incurred.

### Revenue Recognition

Sales revenue is recognized at the date of shipment to customers, at which time, no other significant obligations of the Company exist, other than normal warranty support.

### Income Taxes

According to the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Income Tax, the Document of Reductions and Exemptions of Income Tax for the Company is approved by the Tianjin local tax bureau and the Management Regulation of New Technology Industry Zone of Tianjin. The Company is exempt from income tax in 2002 and 2001, its first two years of operations.

### Use of Estimates

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

## CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company provides credit in the normal course of business. 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.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

## CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK, (Continued)

Since inception, the Company had significant sales to one customer representing 84% and 100% of total revenues in 2002 and 2001, respectively. This significant customer, Tianjin Green Multiple Energy Saving Tech Co., Ltd. (GMET), is owned and controlled by similar interests as the Company. The Company has also made significant purchases from two vendors representing 15% and 39% of total purchases in 2002 and 2001, respectively. These two significant vendors, Jianjie Material Co., Ltd. and Zhengtai Electronic Appliance Co., are not related parties to the Company.

## INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

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	September 30,	
	2002	2001
Raw materials	\$ 29,421	\$ -
Work in process	513	-
Finished goods	109,904	-
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 139,838	\$ -
	=====	=====

LOAN TO OFFICER

Loan to officer is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due upon demand.

PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment at cost, less accumulated depreciation, consists of the following:

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
Buildings	\$ 217,501	\$ -
Equipment	7,348	-
Work shop	1,504	-
	-----	-----
Subtotal	226,353	-
Less accumulated depreciation	6,382	-
	-----	-----
Total	\$ 219,971	\$ -
	=====	=====

Depreciation expense charged to operations was \$6,382 and \$0 in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company's office and manufacturing site is located in Tianjin. The Company leases land per a real estate contract with the People's Republic of China Government, for a period from January 2001 through January 2051. Per the People's Republic of China's governmental regulations, the Government owns all land. The Government allows for 50 year leases at no cost for commercial building owners.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

BUILDING LOAN PAYABLE

As of September 30, 2002, the Company had outstanding a non-interest bearing balance of \$65,243 due to the seller of the building purchased in

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December, 2001. The balance is expected to be paid in full in the current period.

### OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
Affiliates payable	\$ 15,706	\$ -
Staff salary payable	1,214	1,124
Welfare payable	2,397	617
Taxes (credit) payable	(5,844)	6,394
	-----	-----
Total Other Current Liabilities	\$ 13,473	\$ 8,135
	=====	=====

### TAXES PAYABLE

Taxes (credit) payable are (\$5,844) and \$6,394 as of September 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively and consist of the following:

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
Value-added tax	\$ (9,971)	\$ 5,760
City construction tax	781	403
Education fee	335	173
Flood prevent tax	-	58
Deed tax	2,900	-
River way maintenance fee	111	-
	-----	-----
Total Taxes (Credit) Payable	\$ (5,844)	\$ 6,394
	=====	=====

### EMPLOYEE WELFARE PLAN

The Company has established its own employee welfare plan in accordance with Chinese law and regulations. The Company makes annual pre-tax contributions of 14% of all employees' salaries.

The total expense for the above plan amounted to \$1,872 and \$617 for the year ended September 30, 2002, and the period from inception (March 16, 2001) through September 30, 2001, respectively.

### WARRANTIES

The Company warrants that all equipment manufactured by it will be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for a period of one year from the date of shipment. Through September 30, 2002, substantially all sales by the Company have been from electric efficiency

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boxes. During 2002, a production error was made for one shipment, yielding a \$1,534 warranty repair. Except for this production error, the Company's experience for cost and expenses in connection with such warranties has been minimal and through September 30, 2002, no additional amounts have been considered necessary to reserve for additional warranty costs at this time.

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### Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. Notes to the Financial Statements

#### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company sells significant goods to GMET, a related affiliate whose shareholders are also owners of the Company. Following is a summary of transactions and balances with GMET for 2002 and 2001.

GMET was formed on June 17, 1998 and enjoyed special tax treatment which provided tax-free status with respect to its income for a period of two years from the date of formation of the Company. Upon expiration of such tax benefits, the shareholders of GMET formed the Company on March 16, 2001 in order to take advantage of such tax benefits for an additional two-year period.

However, GMET had certain existing contracts with customers who are non-related third parties. GMET continued to make sales to and collect payment from such customers subsequent to the formation of the Company. The vast majority of such GMET customer contracts were completed as of June 30, 2003. The Company became the manufacturer of GMET's products and sold such products to GMET so that GMET could fulfill its contracts with GMET's buyers under GMET's existing contracts with such buyers.

	September 30,	
	2002	2001
Sales to GMET	\$ 95,263	\$ 77,804
Due from GMET	\$ 30,750	\$ 48,991
	\$ 15,706	\$ -
Due to GMET	\$ 15,706	\$ -

The Company also advanced a loan as referred to above to an officer and majority shareholder of the Company.

#### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The current carrying amounts of the Company's cash and equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payables and accrued expenses approximate their fair values at September 30, 2002 and 2001 due to the short term maturities of these financial instruments.



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To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of  
Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. as of June 30, 2003, and the related statements of income and retained earnings for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, and the statements of cash flows for the nine month periods ended June 30, 2003 and 2002, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.

A review consists principally of inquiries of Company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in United States of America.

/s/ Rosenberg Rich Baker Berman & Company

Bridgewater, New Jersey  
August 15, 2003

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Balance Sheet  
June 30, 2003

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Assets

Current Assets

Cash and equivalents	\$ 4,034
Accounts receivable net of allowance for doubtful accounts	983,601
Inventories	142,547
Loan to officer	60,404
Loan to employees	14,570
Loan to related party	2,914
Loan to suppliers	2,390
Deferred income taxes	2,220
Prepaid expenses	23,753

-----  
Total Current Assets 1,236,433

Property, plant and equipment, net 227,862

-----  
Total Assets 1,464,295  
=====

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	499,395
Customer deposits	27,562
Income taxes payable	59,747
Other taxes payable	75,787
Other current liabilities	9,439

-----  
Total Current Liabilities 671,930  
-----

Stockholders' Equity

Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 45 million shares authorized; 90,000 shares issued and outstanding	90
Additional paid in capital	242,746
Retained earnings	549,529

-----  
Total Stockholders' Equity 792,365  
-----

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity \$ 1,464,295  
=====

See notes to financial statements and accountants' report.

II-10

Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

Three Months Ended June 30,		Nine Months Ended
2003	2002	2003
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

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	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales	Am
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Sales	\$428,506	100.0	\$ -	-	\$1,271,004	100.0	\$ 9
Cost of sales	190,973	44.5	-	-	573,894	45.2	6
Gross Profit	237,533	55.5	-	-	697,110	54.8	3
Selling expenses	13,419	3.1	59	-	37,605	3.0	
General and administrative expenses	32,570	7.6	8,385	-	80,896	6.3	1
Total Operating Expenses	45,989	10.7	8,444	-	118,501	9.3	1
Income (Loss) from Operations	191,544	44.8	(8,444)	-	578,609	45.5	1
Other Income (Expense)							
Miscellaneous expense	-	-	(349)	-	-	-	
Interest income	28	-	35	-	145	-	
Total Other Income (Expense)	28	-	(314)	-	145	-	
Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	191,572	44.8	(8,758)	-	578,754	45.5	1
Provision for Income Taxes	28,735	6.7	-	-	58,482	5.4	
Net Income (Loss)	\$162,837	38.1	\$ (8,758)	-	\$ 520,272	40.1	\$ 1
Retained Earnings at Beginning of Period	\$386,692		\$ 36,700		\$ 29,257		\$ 1
Net income (loss) above	162,837		(8,758)		520,272		1
Retained Earnings at End of Period	\$549,529		\$ 27,942		\$ 549,529		\$ 2

See notes to financial statements and accountants' report.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Statements of Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended June 30,	
	2003	2002
	-----	-----
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income	\$ 520,272	\$ 17,920
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities		
Depreciation	4,190	4,193
Deferred income taxes	(2,220)	-

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(Increases) Decreases in Assets		
Accounts receivable	(952,698)	14,951
Inventories	(2,017)	(71,973)
Prepaid expenses	210	-
Increases (Decreases) in Liabilities		
Accounts payable	387,988	49,592
Customer deposits	607	-
Income tax payable	59,747	-
Other tax payable	81,660	-
Other current liabilities	(9,975)	61,036
	-----	-----
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	87,764	75,719
	-----	-----
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Purchases of fixed assets	(10,992)	(218,140)
Loan To employees	(14,570)	-
Proceeds from suppliers loans	-	151,863
Loans to related party	(2,914)	-
Proceeds from officer loans	5,648	-
	-----	-----
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(22,828)	(66,277)
	-----	-----
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of building loan	(65,565)	-
	-----	-----
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	(65,565)	-
	-----	-----
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash and Equivalents	(629)	9,442
Cash and Equivalents at Beginning of Period	4,663	1,885
	-----	-----
Cash and Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 4,034	\$ 11,327
	=====	=====
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Income taxes	\$ 955	\$ -
	=====	=====
Interest	\$ -	\$ -
	=====	=====

See notes to financial statements and accountants' report.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Organization

Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd. (the Company) was founded in the People's Republic of China on March 16, 2001. The

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Company, located in D1-C Xinmao Technology Zone Hayuan Industry Area Tianjin, is primarily engaged in developing, consulting, servicing and transferring electronic integrative technology and products within Tianjin, China.

Effective June 2, 2003, the Company became a subsidiary of TS Electronics Corp, incorporated in the state of Delaware. On August 13, 2003, TS Electronics Corp changed its name to TS Electronics (China) Corp.

### Cash and Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents include time deposits, certificates of deposit and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less.

### Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts equal to the estimated losses that will be incurred in the collection of all receivables. The estimated losses are based on a review of the current status of the existing receivables. The Company expects all receivables to be collected; the allowance for doubtful accounts as of June 30, 2003 is zero.

### Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) or market.

### Fixed Assets and Depreciation

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated for financial reporting purposes on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets: 20-39 years for buildings and building improvements and 5-10 years for machinery and equipment. Repairs and maintenance expenditures which do not extend the useful lives of the related assets are expense as incurred.

### Revenue Recognition

Sales revenue is recognized at the date of shipment to customers, at which time, no other significant obligations of the Company exist, other than normal warranty support.

### Income Taxes

According to the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Income Tax, the Document of Reductions and Exemptions of Income Tax for the Company is approved by the Tianjin local tax bureau and the Management Regulation of New Technology Industry Zone of Tianjin. The Company was exempt from income tax in 2002 and 2001, its first two years of operations.

After its first two year exempt period, income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the bases of financial and income tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

## Use of Estimates

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

## CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company provides credit in the normal course of business to customers located primarily in Tianjin of People's 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 had significant sales to three customer representing 91% of total revenues for the nine months period ended June 30, 2003. These three significant clients, Baodi Power Bureau, Ninhe Power Bureau, Wuqing Power Bureau, are not related parties to the Company. The Company also made significant purchases from three vendors representing 89% of total purchases for the nine months period ended June 30, 2003. These three significant vendors, Huaxingkexin Co., Zhengtai Electronic Appliance Co., and Shangdizhiguang Science & Technology Co., are not related parties to the Company.

## INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following as of June 30, 2003:

	Amount
	-----
Raw materials	\$ 42,386
Work in process	6,558
Finished goods	93,603
	-----
Total	\$ 142,547
	=====

## LOAN TO OFFICER

Loan to officer is unsecured, non-interest bearing and due upon demand.

## PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment at cost, less accumulated depreciation, consists of the following as of June 30, 2003:

Amount  
-----

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Buildings	\$	219,919
Equipments		9,308
Work shops		8,857
Furniture		381
		-----
Subtotal		238,465
Less accumulated depreciation		10,603
		-----
Total	\$	227,862
		=====

Depreciation expense charged to operations was \$4,190 for nine months ended June 30, 2003.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

The Company's office and manufacturing site is located in Tianjin. The Company leases land per a real estate contract with the People's Republic of China Government, for a period from January 2001 through January 2051. Per the People's Republic of China's governmental regulations, the Government owns all land. The Government allows for 50 year leases at no cost for commercial building owners.

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following as of June 30, 2003. These amounts are expected to be paid within the subsequent fiscal year.

		Amount
		-----
Accounts payable	\$	467,806
Accrued professional fee		15,000
Accrued warranty expenses		16,589
		-----
Total Other Current Liabilities	\$	499,395
		=====

OTHER TAXES PAYABLE

Other taxes payable are \$75,787 as of June 30, 2003, consist of the following:

		Amount
		-----
Value-added tax	\$	74,554
City construction tax		785

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Education fee	336
Flood prevent tax	112
	-----
Total Other Taxes Payable	\$ 75,787
	=====

### OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Other current liabilities consist of the following as of June 30, 2003:

	Amount
	-----
Staff salary payable	\$ 6,211
Welfare payable	3,228
	-----
Total Other Current Liabilities	\$ 9,439
	=====

### INCOME TAXES

According to the Provisional Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Income Tax, a Guidebook of Local Taxes issued by the Tianjin local tax bureau, after its first two year income tax exemption, the Company is imposed income taxes of 15% of its net income. Income tax expenses were \$58,482 and \$28,735 for nine and three month periods ended June 30, 2003, respectively.

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

The income tax provision (benefit) is comprised of the following:

	Amount
	-----
Nine Months Ended June 30, 2003	
Current	\$ 60,702
Deferred	(2,220)
	-----
	\$ 58,482
	=====

Deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the basis of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes. The differences relate primarily to depreciable assets (using accelerated depreciation methods for income tax purposes).



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### EMPLOYEE WELFARE PLAN

The Company has established its own employee welfare plan in accordance with Chinese law and regulations. The Company makes annual pre-tax contributions of 14% of all employees' salaries.

The total expense for the above plan was \$3,346 for nine months ended June 30, 2003.

### WARRANTIES

The Company warrants that all equipment manufactured by it will be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use for a period of one year from the date of shipment. Through June 30, 2003, substantially all sales by the Company have been from electric efficiency boxes. The Company's experience for cost and expenses in connection with such warranties has been minimal. However, through June 30, 2003, \$16,589.00 has been reserved for additional warranty costs.

### RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company sells goods to GMET, a related affiliate whose shareholders are also owners of the Company. Following is a summary of transactions and balances with GMET for the nine month period ended June 30, 2003.

GMET was formed on June 17, 1998 and enjoyed special tax treatment which provided tax-free status with respect to its income for a period of two years from the date of formation of the Company. Upon expiration of such tax benefits, the shareholders of GMET formed the Company on March 16, 2001 in order to take advantage of such tax benefits for an additional two-year period.

However, GMET had certain existing contracts with customers who are non-related third parties. GMET continued to make sales to and collect payment from such customers subsequent to the formation of the Company. The vast majority of such GMET customer contracts were completed as of June 30, 2003. The Company became the manufacturer of GMET's products and sold such products to GMET so that GMET could fulfill its contracts with GMET's buyers under GMET's existing contracts with such buyers.

	Amount
Sales to GMET	\$ 567
Accounts Receivable from GMET	\$ 8,113
Due from GMET	\$ 2,914

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Tianjin ShenDing Electronics Technology Co., Ltd.  
Notes to the Financial Statements

### FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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The current carrying amounts of the Company's cash and equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payables and accrued expenses approximate their fair values on June 30, 2003 due to the short term maturities of these financial instruments.