

ACL SEMICONDUCTOR INC
Form 10-K/A
September 22, 2010

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

(Mark One)

**FORM 10-K/A
(Amendment No. 2)**

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-50140

ACL Semiconductors Inc.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

16-1642709

State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

Room 1701, 17/F., Tower 1, Enterprise Square, 9 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code: **011-852-3666-9939**

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

Title of each class
NONE

Name of each exchange on which registered
N/A

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

Common Stock, \$0.001 par value

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files.)

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K, or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-5 of the Act).

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2009 was approximately \$1,333,486 based upon the closing price of \$0.21 of the registrant's common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. (For purposes of determining this amount, only directors, executive officers, and 10% or greater stockholders have been deemed affiliates).

The number of shares of Registrant's Common Stock outstanding as of March 15, 2010 was 28,729,936.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

NONE

Table of Contents

Form 10-K Index

	PAGE
<u>EXPLANATORY NOTE</u>	1
<u>FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT</u>	2
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	2
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	5
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	8
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	9
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	9
<u>Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)</u>	9
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	10
<u>Item 6. Selected Financial Data</u>	11
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	11
<u>Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	20
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	20
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	20
<u>Item 9AT. Controls and Procedures</u>	21
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	23
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	24
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	25
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	28
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	29
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	31
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	32
<u>Signatures</u>	35
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-1

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This is the Amendment No. 2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended December 31, 2009 dated April 22, 2010 (the Annual Report). The purpose of this amendment is to make certain immaterial changes that were not reflected in the as-filed version of the Annual Report. Except for such changes, this amendment does not update, modify, or amend any disclosure set forth in the Annual Report.

This Form 10-K/A amends and restates Item 1 of Part I, Item 1A of Part I, Item 7 of Part II, Item 9AT of Part II, Item 13 of Part III, Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Part IV. This amendment also adds a restatement footnote as Note 15 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of Part IV. No other information included in the original previous Form 10-K/A is amended hereby.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents incorporated herein contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this Annual Report, statements that are not statements of current or historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Without limiting the foregoing, the words plan, intend, may, will, expect, believe, could, anticipate, estimate, or continue or similar expressions or other variations or comparable terminology are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Except as required by law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Any reference to ACL, the Company, we, us, our or the Registrant means ACL Semiconductors Inc. and its subsidiaries.

PART I

Item 1. Business
General

ACL Semiconductors Inc. (the Company) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on September 17, 2002. Our predecessor, Print Data Corp. (Historic Print Data) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on August 15, 1984 as a business forms distributor and supplier of office and computer environment supply needs.

On September 8, 2003, the Company entered into a Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement (the Exchange Agreement) with Atlantic Components Limited, a Hong Kong corporation (Atlantic), and Mr. Chung-Lun Yang, the sole beneficial stockholder of Atlantic (Mr. Yang), which set forth the terms and conditions of the exchange by Mr. Yang of his common shares of Atlantic, representing all of the issued and outstanding capital stock of Atlantic, in exchange for the issuance by the Company to Mr. Yang and certain financial advisors of an aggregate of twenty five million (25,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the Common Stock), of the Company (the Transaction). Pursuant to the Exchange Agreement, the Company and Atlantic agreed, inter alia, to elect Mr. Yang and Mr. Ben Wong to the board of directors (Board of Directors) of the Company upon the closing of the Transaction (the Closing), effective as of that date (the Closing Date), at which time, all of the Company's existing directors resigned.

The Closing occurred on September 30, 2003, upon the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to the Closing set forth in the Exchange Agreement, as a result of which (i) Atlantic became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, (ii) Mr. Yang received an aggregate of 22,380,000 shares of Common Stock, (iii) the Company's existing directors resigned and Mr. Yang and Mr. Wong were appointed to fill their vacancies and became the only members of the Board of Directors, and (iv) certain financial advisors to Atlantic became entitled to receive an aggregate of 2,620,000 shares of Common Stock. Giving effect to the Closing (including required issuances to financial advisors), Mr. Yang held approximately 80.4% of the outstanding Common Stock immediately following the Closing.

On December 16, 2003, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware changing its name from Print Data Corp. to ACL Semiconductors Inc.

On March 23, 2010, the Company concluded that Aristo Technologies Limited (Aristo), a related company solely owned by Mr. Yang, is a variable interest entity under FASB ASC 810-10-25 and is therefore subject to consolidation with the Company beginning fiscal year 2007 under the guidance applicable to variable interest entities.

Business

Atlantic is one of the authorized distributors in the Hong Kong and southern region of the People's Republic of China (Southern China) markets of memory products of Samsung Electronics Hong Kong Co., Ltd. (Samsung), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd., the world's largest producer of memory chips and a global producer of memory products, pursuant to a distributorship agreement with Samsung (the Distribution Agreement) since 1993. Atlantic was established as a Hong Kong corporation in May 1991 by Mr. Yang as a regional distributor of memory products of various manufacturers. In 1993, Samsung appointed Atlantic as its authorized distributor and marketer of Samsung's memory products in Hong Kong and overseas markets. In 2001, Atlantic established a representative office in Shenzhen, China and began concentrating its distribution and marketing efforts in Southern China.

Since 1993, Atlantic has diversified its product portfolio to include all of Samsung's memory products marketed under the Samsung brand name which comprise Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM), Double Data Rate RAM (DDR), Graphic Random Access Memory

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(Graphic RAM), NAND Flash, NOR Flash, and Multi-Chip Packing (MCP). Atlantic believes it is one of the largest and most successful distributors of Samsung memory products in Hong Kong and Southern China.

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Aristo is engaged in the marketing, selling and servicing of computer products and accessories including semiconductors, LCD products, mass storage devices, consumer electronics, computer peripherals and electronic components. In addition to Samsung-branded products, Aristo sells Hynix, Micron, Elpida, Qimonda, Lexar, Dane-Elec, Elixir, SanDisk and Winbond branded products.

The Company's business objective is to build the best memory solutions platform for electronics manufacturers in the region. It also aims to offer updated market intelligence to Samsung in connection with the Hong Kong and Southern China markets' demand in memory products and secure high-quality Samsung products in order to meet the market demands of individual and corporate users in Hong Kong and Southern China. The Company works closely with Samsung and presents Samsung with updated market information that it collects from retail channels and corporate users to assist Samsung to plan their production and allocation schedule in advance. The Company's business strategy is to assist Samsung in implementing their production planning using market intelligence to balance the supply and demand of memory products in the Hong Kong and Southern China markets. Accordingly, the Company maintains and develops a sales and market research team to answer marketing questions from Samsung on a regular basis. In addition, the Company has established distribution channels covering retail outlets and major corporate users in the region which allows those retail or ultimate customers a secure stable supply of Samsung's memory products with competitive prices. The Company is a non-exclusive distributor of Samsung, and enjoys a minimum guaranteed gross profit margin range of approximately 1.5% to 2% of products sold in form of sales rebate payable by Samsung.

Approximately 80% of the Company's revenues are derived from sales of Samsung memory products. As of December 31, 2009, pricing for the Samsung memory products ranged from approximately \$0.70 to \$750 per product depending on the product specifications.

The Distribution Agreement has a one-year term. The Distribution Agreement has been renewed more than ten times, most recently on March 1, 2009 and expired on February 28, 2010. As of March 1, 2010, Samsung has confirmed the annual renewal of such agreement for one year.

Products

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory (SDRAMs), or mobile SDRAM, are the most widely used semiconductor memory component in computer peripheral (HDD), Digital Still Camera (DSC), Modems, ADSL Applications, DVD player, Set-top Box (STB), Digital TV, High Definition TV (HDTV) and Portable Multimedia Players (PMP).

DDRs (DDR1, DDR2 and DDR3) are random access memory components that transfer data on both 0-1 and 1-0 clock transitions, theoretically yielding twice the data transfer rate of normal RAM or SDRAM. Currently, the market has been dominated by DDR2 and DDR3, which are also starting to penetrate into the mainstream markets in PCs and graphic cards. The DDR1 is nearly fading out in the market.

Flash memory is a specialized type of memory component used to store user data and program code; it retains this information even when the power is off. Although flash memory is currently used predominantly in mobile phones and PDAs, it is commonly used in multi-media digital storage applications for products such as MP3 players, DSC, Digital Voice Recorders, USB Disks, Flash Cards, etc. In addition, Solid State Disk hard disks (SSD) will be the next arena that NAND Flash is expected by the Company to penetrate in the marketplace. The SSD hard disk has the potential to dominate the traditional hard disk for notebook markets. Samsung is a major supplier in the world of Flash products. In 2009, Samsung NAND Flash revenue was approximately US\$4,575 million, representing 37.9% of Flash's (NAND + NOR) market share.

Graphic RAM is a special purpose DDR (GDDR1, GDDR2, GDDR3, GDDR4) as graphic products require high-speed 3-dimensional calculation performance and large memory size as data storage buffer for DVD and computer game display. The current GDDR4 currently is the fastest graphic memory in volume production.

The LCD panel is the major component used in most consumer electronics such as LCD TV, notebook, digital phone frame, portable game console, mobile phone, etc.

Mass storage devices such as micro SD card, SD card, and CF card are widely used for digital camera, mobile phone, portable game console, MP3 player, etc.

Industry Background

Memory products are integral parts of a wide variety of consumer products and industry applications including personal computer systems, notebooks, netbooks, workstations and servers, handheld computer devices, e-Reader, cellular phones, camcorders, MP3 music players, digital answering machines and game boxes, DVD player, STB, HDTV and PMP, among others. Market trends, such as increased emphasis on high-throughput applications, including networking, graphics, multimedia, computer, consumer, and telecommunications products, have created opportunities for high performance memory products. At present, NAND Flash, DDR2 and SDRAM are the major memory products and will continue to be sold in the future for Consumer Electronics, PC field and Home Appliance products, and Samsung is among the world's largest developers and manufacturers of those memory products.

Customers

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had over 150 active customers in Hong Kong and Southern China, the majority of whom are memory product traders and PC/Servers OEM manufacturers. Other than the Company's most significant customer who accounted for 53% of the Company's net sales for the years ended December 31, 2009, no other customer accounted for more than 25% of the Company's net sales for 2009 and 2008. In order to control the Company's credit risks, the Company does not offer any credit terms to its customers other than a small number of clients who have long-established business relationships with the Company.

Sales and Marketing

As of December 31, 2009, the Company employed a total of 24 sales and marketing personnel, each of whom has several years experience in the memory products industry. Eleven of these salespeople are stationed in the Company's headquarters in Hong Kong, and thirteen of them work out of the Company's China offices. These sales personnel co-operate with key memory product retailers and PC/Servers OEM manufacturers to ensure that clients are supplied promptly with Samsung memory products.

Market Research

The Company invests significant resources in market research for its own account to provide prompt and accurate market intelligence and feedback on a daily, weekly and monthly basis to Samsung in order to assist Samsung's production planning and products allocation functions and thus maintains a close business relationship with Samsung.

Suppliers

As of December 31, 2009, a majority of the distributed products are Samsung memory products. Since 1993, our procurement operations have been supported by Samsung to ensure there are enough supplies of memory products according to our monthly sales quota although there is no written long-term distribution agreement in place with Samsung. Samsung is allocated quantities of its memory products each year based on anticipated demand for such products by the customers of the various distributors of Samsung memory products in Hong Kong and in the PRC. The distributors that are supported by Samsung provide Samsung with their own annual estimates of product demand. In case of unexpected strong demand in the market exceeding our monthly sales quota, there is no assurance that Samsung will be able to supply sufficient memory products to us and other non-exclusive distributors to meet such demand in excess of Samsung's global allocation policy to Samsung. In the event of a supply shortage, the market prices of such memory products will rise and any loss of income attributable to our inability to fulfill all of our orders would be offset by the increase in income as a result of any increase in the market prices of such memory products.

Atlantic relies on Samsung to supply it with memory products for distribution to its clients. Atlantic's relationship with Samsung is primarily maintained through Mr. Yang, the founder of the Company.

In addition to Samsung-branded products, Aristo sells brands such as Hynix, Micron, Elpida, Qimonda, Lexar, Dane-Elec, Elixir, SanDisk and Winbond. Aristo is not an authorized distributor of any of these brands but instead is a trader of a broad range of products and brands in the computer accessories market.

Competition

The memory products industry in the Hong Kong and Southern China markets is very competitive. However, as one of the world's largest memory products manufacturers, Samsung's memory products are competitively priced and have an established reputation for product quality and brand name recognition in the retail and PC/Server OEM & Consumer Electronic segments. The Company, as one of the largest distributors of Samsung's memory products for the Hong Kong and Southern China markets, believes it is in a strong competitive position against other US, European, Japanese and Taiwanese memory products manufacturers and distributors.

Samsung's principal competitors in the Hong Kong and Southern China markets include Hynix and other Taiwanese manufacturers such as Nanya, PSC, Promos, ISSI and ESMT. The Company's principal competitors also include the five other non-exclusive distributors of Samsung memory products in the Hong Kong and Southern China markets. Samsung may, in its sole discretion, increase the number of distributors of its products in Hong Kong and Southern China which would result in increased competition for the Company.

Regulation

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's business operations were not subject to the regulations of any jurisdiction other than the People's Republic of China. Although the Company is not formally authorized to do business in the People's Republic of China, it has been permitted by the Chinese authorities to establish a representative office in Shenzhen, China to carry out liaison works for its customers in Southern China. The Company executes its sales contracts and delivers its products in Hong Kong for its Chinese customers and there have been no restrictions

imposed on the Company by the mainland Chinese authorities with respect to the Company's pursuit of business growth and opportunities in China.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had 54 employees. Of the 54 employees, 24 employees are in sales and marketing, 15 employees are in administration, 5 employees are in engineering, 10 employees are in customer service and liaison. None of the Company employees are represented by labor unions.

The Company's primary hiring sources for its employees include referrals from existing employees, print and Internet advertising and direct recruiting. All of the Company's employees are highly skilled and educated and subject to rigorous recruiting standards appropriate for a company involved in the distribution of brand name memory products. The Company attracts talent from numerous sources, including higher learning institutions, colleges and industry. Competition for these employees is intense. The Company believes its relationship with its employees to be good. However, the Company's ability to achieve its financial and operational objectives depends in large part upon its continuing ability to attract, integrate, retain and motivate highly qualified personnel, and upon the continued service of its senior management and key personnel, especially Mr. Yang.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We are subject to a number of risks. Some of these risks are endemic to the high-technology and semiconductor industry and are the same or similar to those disclosed in our previous SEC filings. This section should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto, and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in this Annual Report. The risks and uncertainties set out below are not the only risks and uncertainties we face. Our business could be harmed by any of these risks. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks and investors may lose all or part of their investment. The information included in this Annual Report is provided as of the filing date with the SEC and future events or circumstances could differ significantly from the forward-looking statements included herein.

**The restatement of our financial statements may result in litigation or government enforcement actions.
Any such action would likely harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.**

Our management recently concluded that Aristo Technologies Limited (Aristo), a related party, is a variable interest entity under FASB ASC 810-10-25. Consequently, we are consolidating the financial statements of Aristo with those of the Company for the period effective and are restating our previously filed annual and interim financial statements in amended Form 10-Ks for years ended 2007 and 2008 to correct the errors related to accounting for variable interest entities. The financial statements as originally filed for those periods should not be relied upon. The restatement of our financial statements may expose us to risks associated with litigation, regulatory proceedings and government enforcement actions. In addition, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies who have been unable to provide current public information or who have restated previously filed financial statements. Any of these actions could result in substantial costs, divert management's attention and resources, and harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 may result in actions filed against us by regulatory agencies or in a reduction in the price of our common stock.

We are required to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting under the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002 and related regulations. Any material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting that needs to be addressed, or disclosure of a material weakness in management's assessment of internal control over financial reporting, may reduce the price of our common shares because investors may lose confidence in our financial reporting. Our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could also lead to actions being filed against us by regulatory agencies. We identified material weaknesses in internal control over financial reporting as more fully discussed in Controls and Procedures at Item 9AT of this Annual Report. Currently, we have plans for certain remediation actions, but they will take time to implement because of their cost. There can be no assurance when remediation will be complete, if at all. Therefore, future reports may have statements indicating that our controls and procedures are not effective. We cannot assure you that even if we remediate our internal control over financial reporting relating to the identified material weaknesses that it will establish the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting or that we will not be subject to material weaknesses in the future.

If our relationship with Samsung is terminated, we may not be able to continue operations.

We rely ultimately on Samsung to provide us with memory products for distribution to our clients though with the consent of Samsung, we can purchase the required memory products from other Samsung distributors. Our relationship with Samsung is primarily maintained through our Chairman Mr. Chung-Lun Yang, who has verbally agreed to remain with us. If our relationship with Samsung is terminated or if Mr. Yang terminates his employment with us, we may be unable to replace or retain Samsung on favorable terms.

Although we are not an exclusive distributor of Samsung's memory products, we believe we are the largest Samsung memory products distributor for the Hong Kong and Southern China markets. Although the Distribution Agreement is subject to annual renewal at Samsung's option, we do not foresee, based upon the long-term business relationship with Samsung established by Mr. Yang and our sales history with respect to the distribution of Samsung's memory products, any significant obstacles to obtaining renewals of the Distribution Agreement in the foreseeable future. However, no assurances can be given that Samsung will definitely renew the Distribution Agreement or, if renewed, on terms satisfactory to us.

In addition, Samsung has the right to increase the number of distributors of its memory products in Hong Kong and the Southern China markets without consulting us. If Samsung significantly increases the number of authorized distributors of its memory products, competition among Samsung distributors would increase and we may not be able to operate profitably.

If the growth rate of either memory products sold or the amount of memory used in each product decreases, sales of our products could decrease.

We are dependent on the computer and consumer electronics market as many of the memory products that we distribute are used in PCs or peripheral products. DRAMs are the most widely used semiconductor components in PCs and Flash products are mostly used in the consumer electronics products. In recent years, the growth rate of PCs sold has slowed or declined. If there is a continued reduction in the growth rate of either PCs sold or the average amount of semiconductor memory included in each PC, sales of our memory products built for those markets could decrease, and our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected. However, the continued growth of consumer electronics markets over the past several years has favorably affected our operations, cash flow and financial condition.

If Samsung is unable to respond to customer demand for diversified semiconductor memory products or is unable to do so in a cost-effective manner, we may lose market share and our results of operations may be adversely affected.

In recent periods, the semiconductor memory market has become relatively segmented, with diverse memory needs being driven by the different requirements of desktop and notebook PCs, netbooks, servers, workstations, handheld devices, and communications, industrial and other applications that demand specific memory solutions. Samsung currently offers customers a variety of memory products including DDR, Graphic RAM and Flash.

Samsung needs to dedicate significant resources to product design and development to respond to customer demand for the continued diversification of memory products. If Samsung is unable or unwilling to invest sufficient resources to meet the diverse memory needs of customers, we, as a Samsung memory products' major distributor may lose market share. In addition, as we diversify our product lines, we may encounter difficulties penetrating certain markets, particularly markets where we do not have existing customers. If we are unable to respond to customer demand for market diversification in a cost-effective manner, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

If Samsung's global allocation process results in Samsung not having sufficient supplies of memory products to meet all of our customer orders, this would have a negative impact on our sales and could result in our loss of customers. However, such shortages are infrequent. On the other hand, no assurance can be given that such shortages will not occur in the future.

If Samsung's manufacturing process is disrupted, our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Samsung manufactures products using highly complex processes that require technologically advanced equipment and continuous modification to improve yields and performance. Difficulties in the manufacturing process can reduce yields or disrupt production. From time to time, we have experienced minor disruptions in product deliveries from Samsung and we may be unable to meet our customers' requirements and they may purchase products from other suppliers. This could result in loss of revenues or affect our customer relationships.

We are heavily dependent upon the electronics industry, and excess capacity or decreased demand for products produced by this industry could result in increased price competition as well as a decrease in our gross margins and unit volume sales.

Our business is heavily dependent on the electronics industry. A majority of our revenues are generated from the networking, high-end computing and computer peripherals segments of the electronics industry, which is characterized by intense competition, relatively short product

life-cycles and significant fluctuations in product demand. Furthermore, these segments are subject to economic cycles, which have occurred in the past and are likely to occur in the future. A recession or any other event leading to excess capacity or a downturn in these segments of the electronics industry could result in intensified price competition, a decrease in our gross margins and unit volume sales and materially affect our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

The memory product industry is highly competitive.

We face intense competition from a number of companies, some of which are large corporations or conglomerates that may have greater resources to withstand downturns in the semiconductor memory market, invest in technology and capitalize on growth opportunities. To the extent Samsung memory products become less competitive, our ability to effectively compete against distributors of other memory products will diminish.

Current economic and political conditions may harm our business.

Global economic conditions and the effects of military or terrorist actions may cause significant disruptions to worldwide commerce. If these disruptions result in delays or cancellations of customer orders, a decrease in corporate spending on information technology or our inability to effectively market, manufacture or ship our products, our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition could be adversely affected. In addition, our ability to raise capital for working capital purposes and ongoing operations is dependent upon ready access to capital markets. During times of adverse global economic and political conditions, accessibility to capital markets could decrease. If we are unable to access the capital markets over an extended period of time, we may be unable to fund operations, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

We believe that we will require additional equity financing to reduce our long-term debts and implement our business plan.

We anticipate that we will require additional equity financing in order to reduce our long-term debts and implement our business plan of increasing sales in the Southern China markets. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the necessary additional capital on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us. If we obtain such financing, the holders of our Common Stock may experience substantial dilution.

Our major stockholder controls our business, and could delay, deter or prevent a change of control or other business combination.

One shareholder, Mr. Yang, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, holds approximately 77.9% of our outstanding Common Stock. By virtue of his stock ownership, Mr. Yang will control all matters submitted to our board and our stockholders, including the election of directors, and will be able to exercise control over our business, policies and affairs. Since he has substantial voting power, he could cause us to take actions that we would not otherwise consider, or could delay, deter or prevent a change of control or other business combination that might otherwise be beneficial to our stockholders.

Our stock price has been volatile and may fluctuate in the future.

There has been significant volatility in the market prices for publicly traded shares of computer related companies, including ours. From September 30, 2003, the effective date of the reverse-acquisition of Atlantic, to March 31, 2010, the closing price of our Common Stock fluctuated from a per share high of \$3.00 to a low of \$0.06 per share. The per share price of our Common Stock may not remain at or exceed current levels. The market price for our Common Stock, and for the stock of electronic companies generally, has been highly volatile. The market price of our Common Stock may be affected by: (1) incidental level of demand and supply of the stock; (2) daily trading volume of the stock; (3) number of public stockholders in our stock; (4) fundamental results announced by ACL; and (5) any other unpredictable and uncontrollable factors.

If additional authorized shares of our Common Stock available for issuance or shares eligible for future sale were introduced into the market, it could hurt our stock price.

We are authorized to issue 50,000,000 shares of Common Stock. As of December 31, 2009, there were 28,729,936 shares of our Common Stock issued and outstanding.

Currently, outstanding shares of Common Stock are eligible for resale. We are unable to estimate the amount, timing or nature of future sales of outstanding Common Stock. Sales of substantial amounts of the Common Stock in the public market by these holders or perceptions that such sales may take place may lower the Common Stock's market price.

If penny stock regulations impose restrictions on the marketability of our Common Stock, the ability of our stockholders to sell shares of our stock could be impaired.

The SEC has adopted regulations that generally define a penny stock to be an equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share subject to certain exceptions. Exceptions include equity securities issued by an issuer that has (i) net tangible assets of at least \$2,000,000, if such issuer has been in continuous operation for more than three years, or (ii) net tangible assets of at least \$5,000,000, if such issuer has been in continuous operation for less than three years, or (iii) average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the preceding three years. Unless an exception is available, the regulations require that prior to any transaction involving a penny

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stock, a risk of disclosure schedule must be delivered to the buyer explaining the penny stock market and its risks. Our Common Stock is currently trading at under \$5.00 per share. Although we currently fall under one of the exceptions, if at a later time we fail to meet one of the exceptions, our Common Stock will be considered a penny stock. As such the market liquidity for the Common Stock will be limited to the ability of broker-dealers to sell it in compliance with the above-mentioned disclosure requirements.

You should be aware that, according to the SEC, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include:

Control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers;

Boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics;

Manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales;

The release of misleading information;

Excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differentials and markups by selling broker-dealers; and

Dumping of securities by broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, which hurts the price of the stock and causes investors to suffer loss.

We are aware of the abuses that have occurred in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, we will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent such abuses with respect to our Common Stock.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law may deter a third party from acquiring us.

Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits a merger with a 15% shareholder within three years of the date such shareholder acquired 15%, unless the merger meets one of several exceptions. The exceptions include, for example, approval by two-thirds of the shareholders (not counting the 15% shareholder), or approval by the Board prior to the 15% shareholder acquiring its 15% ownership. This provision makes it difficult for a potential acquirer to force a merger with or takeover of the Company, and could thus limit the price that certain investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal office occupies approximately 7,643 square feet and is located at Room 1701, 17/F., Tower 1, Enterprise Square, 9 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The lease is for five years, expiring November 30, 2014 with monthly lease payments of HK\$90,000 (approximately US\$11,538).

We own an office unit of approximately 4,989 square feet, which is located at B24-B27, 1/F., Block B, Proficient Industrial Centre, 6 Wang Kwun Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong, and which was acquired from Classic Electronic Limited, a related party, on July 21, 2006 (see Item 13 Certain Relationships and Related Transactions). Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is also a director of Classic Electronic Limited.

We lease a warehouse unit of approximately 1,846 square feet, which is located at B14-15, 1/F., Block B, Proficient Industrial Centre, 6 Wang Kwun Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The lease is for two years, expiring May 22, 2011 with monthly lease payments of HK\$15,691 (approximately US\$2,012).

We lease a warehouse unit of approximately 873 square feet, from Systematic Information Limited, a related party, which is located at B9, 1/F., Block B, Proficient Industrial Centre, 6 Wang Kwun Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The lease is for two years expiring on August 31, 2010, with monthly rental payments of HK\$5,000 (approximately US\$641). Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is also a director of Systematic Information Limited.

We lease a warehouse unit of approximately 968 square feet from Solution Semiconductor (China) Limited (Solution), a related party, which is located at B10, 1/F., Block B, Proficient Industrial Centre, 6 Wang Kwun Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The lease is on a month-to-month basis, with monthly rentals of HK\$8,500 (approximately US\$1,090). Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is also a 99% shareholder of Solution.

We lease a warehouse unit of approximately 1,070 square feet, which is located at B11, 1/F., Block B, Proficient Industrial Centre, 6 Wang Kwun Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. The lease is for two years expiring on June 30, 2011, with monthly rentals of HK\$10,000 (approximately US\$1,282).

We lease an office unit of approximately 2,682.9 square feet, which is located at Room 2208, 22/F., Building A, United Plaza, No.5022 Binhe Road, Futian Centre, Shenzhen, China. The lease is for three years expiring on August 23, 2010 with monthly lease payments of RMB20,122 (approximately US\$2,719).

We own an investment property of approximately 3,000 square feet, which is located at No. 76, 5th Street, Hong Lok Yuen, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong. The current lease is for two years expiring on August 31, 2011 with monthly lease income of HK\$48,000 (approximately US\$6,154).

We own a property of approximately 3,000 square feet that is used for Mr. Yang's personal residence and is located at No. 78, 5th Street, Hong Lok Yuen, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong.

We own an investment property of approximately 2,670 square feet, which is located at House 19, Casas Domingo, 8 Kam Ka Street, New Territories, Hong Kong with 2 parking lots namely No. 39 and No. 40 of the estate.

In the event that the above facilities become unavailable, we believe that alternative facilities could be obtained on a competitive basis.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of business the Company may be subject to litigation from time to time. There is no past, pending or, to the Company's knowledge, threatened litigation or administrative action (including litigation or action involving the Company's officers, directors or other key personnel) which in the Company's opinion has, had, or is expected to have, a material adverse effect upon its business, prospects, financial condition or operations.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

PART II**Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Quarters ended	High	Low
Quarter ended March 31, 2010		
Quarter ended March 31, 2010	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.45
Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2009:		
Quarter ended December 31, 2009	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.43
Quarter ended September 30, 2009	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.21
Quarter ended June 30, 2009	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.17
Quarter ended March 31, 2009	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.14
Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2008:		
Quarter ended December 31, 2008	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.10
Quarter ended September 30, 2008	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.19
Quarter ended June 30, 2008	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.10
Quarter ended March 31, 2008	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.08

Stock price information has been derived from Yahoo Finance. Such quotations reflect inter-dealer bids, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commissions, and may not reflect actual transactions.

As of March 15, 2010, the last reported sale price of our Common Stock, as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board, was \$0.58 per share.

As of March 15, 2010, there were approximately 201 holders of record of our Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

Since our recapitalization with Atlantic, effective September 30, 2003, we have never paid cash dividends on our Common Stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain all available funds for use in the operation and expansion of our business, and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Equity Compensation Plan Information**2006 STOCK OPTION PLAN**

On March 31, 2006, the Board of Directors adopted the 2006 Equity Incentive Stock Plan (the "Plan") and the majority stockholder approved the Plan by written consent. The purpose of the Plan is to provide additional incentive to employees, directors and consultants and to promote the success of the Company's business. The Plan permits the Company to grant both incentive stock options ("Incentive Stock Options" or "ISOs") within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), and other options which do not qualify as Incentive Stock Options (the "Non-Qualified Options") and stock awards.

Unless earlier terminated by the Board of Directors, the Plan (but not outstanding options) terminates on March 31, 2016, after which no further awards may be granted under the Plan. The Plan is administered by the full Board of Directors or, at the Board of Directors' discretion, by a committee of the Board of Directors consisting of at least two persons who are "disinterested persons" defined under Rule 16b-2(c)(ii) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Committee").

Recipients of options under the Plan ("Optionees") are selected by the Board of Directors or the Committee. The Board of Directors or Committee determines the terms of each option grant, including (1) the purchase price of shares subject to options, (2) the dates on which options become exercisable and (3) the expiration date of each option (which may not exceed ten years from the date of grant). The minimum per share purchase price of options granted under the Plan for Incentive Stock Options and Non-Qualified Options is the fair market value (as defined in the Plan) on the date the option is granted.

Optionees will have no voting, dividend or other rights as stockholders with respect to shares of Common Stock covered by options prior to becoming the holders of record of such shares. The purchase price upon the exercise of options may be paid in cash, by certified bank or cashier's check, by tendering stock held by the Optionee, as well as by cashless exercise either through the surrender of other shares subject to the

option or through a broker. The total number of shares of Common Stock available under the Plan, and the number of shares and per share exercise price under outstanding options will be appropriately adjusted in the event of any stock dividend, reorganization, merger or recapitalization or similar corporate event.

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The Board of Directors may at any time terminate the Plan or from time to time make such modifications or amendments to the Plan as it may deem advisable and the Board of Directors or Committee may adjust, reduce, cancel and re-grant an unexercised option if the fair market value declines below the exercise price except as may be required by any national stock exchange or national market association on which the Common Stock is then listed. In no event may the Board of Directors, without the approval of stockholders, amend the Plan if required by any federal, state, local or foreign laws or regulations or any stock exchange or quotation system on which the Common Stock is listed or quoted and the applicable laws of any other country or jurisdiction where options or stock purchase rights are granted under the Plan.

Subject to limitations set forth in the Plan, the terms of option agreements will be determined by the Board of Directors or Committee, and need not be uniform among Optionees.

As of December 31, 2009, there were no options outstanding under the Plan.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and other portions of this report contain forward-looking information that involve risks and uncertainties. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking information. Factors that may cause such differences include, but are not limited to, availability and cost of financial resources, product demand, market acceptance and other factors discussed in this report under the heading Risk Factors. This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Corporate Background

We are engaged primarily in the business of distribution of memory products under the Samsung brand name which comprise DRAM, Graphic RAM and Flash for the Hong Kong and Southern China markets.

As of December 31, 2009, we had over 150 active customers in Hong Kong and Southern China.

Depending on the product specifications, pricing for the Samsung memory products range from approximately \$0.70 to \$750. We sell our products in Hong Kong and Southern China and do not anticipate selling our products outside of these regions in the foreseeable future.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the largest 5 customers accounted for 70% and 62% of our net sales, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, we had net current liabilities of \$12,072,030 and accumulated earnings of \$954,185. We generated net sales of \$304,655,159 for the year ended December 31, 2009 and recorded a net income of \$2,922,483. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$7,865,309.

We are in the mature stage of operations and, as a result, the relationships between revenue, cost of revenue, and operating expenses reflected in the financial information included in this document to a large extent represent future expected financial relationships. Much of the cost of sales and operating expenses reflected in our consolidated financial statements are recurring costs in nature.

Plan of Operations

Our business objectives are to offer updated market intelligence to Samsung in connection with the Hong Kong and Southern China markets demand in memory products and secure high-quality Samsung products in order to meet the market demands of individual and corporate users in Hong Kong and Southern China. Each quarter, we work closely with Samsung to present updated market information collected from retail channels and corporate users to assist Samsung to plan their production and allocation schedule six months in advance. Our business strategy is to assist Samsung in implementing their production planning using market intelligence to balance the supply and demand of memory products in the Hong Kong and Southern China markets. Accordingly, we maintain and develop a sales and market research team to answer marketing questions from Samsung on a regular basis. In addition, our established distribution channels covering retail outlets and major corporate users in the region allow those retail or ultimate customers a secure stable supply of Samsung's memory products with competitive prices. We are a non-exclusive distributor of Samsung, and enjoy a minimum guaranteed gross profit margin range of approximately 1.5% to 2% of products sold in form of sales rebate payable by Samsung.

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Net sales

Net sales are recognized upon the transfer of legal title of the products to customers. As of December 31, 2009 we had over 150 active customers.

Net sales for fiscal year 2009 were \$304,655,159, which increased by 45.4% or \$95,098,233 compared to fiscal year 2008. The net sales for the quarter ended December 31, 2009 (2009 4th Quarter) was \$90,357,166, representing an increase of 56.8% compared to \$57,613,777 for the quarter ended December 31, 2008 (2008 4th Quarter). The net sales increase was mostly due to limited supplies as well as higher selling prices for memory products due to the increasing demand. The increase in net sales also provided higher rebate income from Samsung.

The Company's gross profit for fiscal year 2009 was \$8,478,982, representing a 103.4% increase compared to \$4,168,640 for fiscal year 2008. Gross profit margin for fiscal year 2009 was improved from 2.0% for fiscal year 2008 to 2.8%. The Company reported income before income taxes of \$3,573,873, representing a 3,780,616 increase compared to \$206,743 loss before income taxes for fiscal year 2008. The results were mainly due to the increase in gross profit and decrease in bank interest expense due to reduction on external financing from banks

The Company had recorded its net income of \$2,922,483, representing a \$3,095,355 increased from net loss of \$172,872 for fiscal year 2008. The amazing growth was due to better market condition and supply shortage, which led to higher selling prices compare to the fiscal year 2008. The gross profit for 2009 4th Quarter was \$653,721, as compared to \$696,623 for 2008 4th Quarter, representing a 6.2% decrease. The gross profit margin for the Company for 2009 4th Quarter was 0.7%, compared to 1.2% for the corresponding quarter in 2008. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly due to the increase of cost of goods sold compare to the 2008 4th Quarter.

The Company predicts that the supply shortage will continue in 2010, while the average selling price and demand for memory components will be steady. The Company believes its sales turnover and gross profit margin will continue to increase in 2010 as the Company is expanding its business.

Cost of Sales

Cost of revenues consists of costs of goods purchased from our principal supplier, Samsung and purchases from other Samsung authorized distributors. Many factors affect our gross margin, including, but not limited to, the volume of production orders placed on behalf of our customers, the competitiveness of the memory products industry and the availability of cheaper Samsung memory products from overseas Samsung distributors due to regional demand and supply. Nevertheless, our procurement operations are supported by Samsung, although there is no written long-term supply agreement in place between us and Samsung. Our cost of goods, as a percentage of total revenues, amounted to approximately 97.2% for the year ended December 31, 2009 and approximately 98.0% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were comprised of sales and marketing, general and administrative expenses.

Selling and marketing expenses consisted primarily of costs associated with transportation and marketing activities.

General and administrative expenses include all corporate and administrative functions that serve to support our current and future operations and provide an infrastructure to support future growth. Major items in this category include management and staff salaries, rent/leases, professional services, and travel and entertainment. We expect these expenses to remain at approximately the same level in 2010. Sales and marketing costs are expected to fluctuate due to the addition of sales personnel and various marketing activities planned throughout the year.

Interest expense, including finance charges, relate primarily to our short-term and long-term bank borrowings.

Critical Accounting Policies

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) recently issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60, *Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies* (FRR 60), suggesting companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In FRR 60, the SEC defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, our most critical accounting policies include: inventory valuation, which affects cost of sales and gross margin; policies for revenue recognition, and allowance for doubtful accounts. The methods, estimates and judgments we use in applying these most critical accounting policies have a significant impact on our results we report in our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues from resale of computer memory products. The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, Revenue Recognition (SAB 104). Under SAB 104, revenue is recognized when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred or services are rendered, the sales price is determinable, and

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collectability is reasonably assured. Revenue typically is recognized at time of shipment. Sales are recorded net of discounts, rebates, and returns, which historically were not material.

Inventory Valuation

Our policy is to value inventories at the lower of cost or market on a part-by-part basis. In addition, we write down unproven, excess and obsolete inventories to net realizable value. This policy requires us to make a number of estimates and assumptions including market and economic conditions, product lifecycles and forecast demand for our product to value our inventory. To the extent actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the balances of reported inventory and cost of products sold will change accordingly.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. Our allowance for doubtful accounts is based on our assessment of the collectability of specific customer accounts, the aging of accounts receivable, our history of bad debts, and the general condition of the industry. If a major customer's credit worthiness deteriorates, or our customers' actual defaults exceed our historical experience, our estimates could change and impact our reported results.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth audited consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this document.

	Year Ended December 31, (US\$)	
	2009	2008 (Restated)
Net sales	\$ 304,655,159	\$ 209,556,926
Cost of sales	(296,176,177)	(205,388,286)
Gross profit	8,478,982	4,168,640
Operating expenses:		
Sales and marketing	(139,124)	(82,285)
General and administrative	(4,549,182)	(3,315,840)
Total operating expenses	(4,688,306)	(3,398,125)
Income from operations	3,790,676	770,515
Other income (expenses)	(216,803)	(977,258)
Income (loss) before income taxes provision	3,573,873	(206,743)
Income taxes (provision) reversal	(651,390)	33,871
Net income (loss)	\$ 2,922,483	\$ (172,872)

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Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2008

Net Sales

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% Change
\$ 304,655,159	\$ 209,556,926	45.4%

Sales increased by \$95,098,233 or 45.4% from \$209,556,926 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$304,655,159 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was mainly due to increase in demand and prices in memory products market, resulting in a higher turnover when compared to the year ended December 31, 2008.

Cost of Sales

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% Change
\$ 296,176,177	\$ 205,388,286	44.2%

Cost of sales increased by \$90,787,891 or 44.2%, from \$205,388,286 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$296,176,177 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The cost of sales increased in proportion to the increase of net sales and reduction of rebate by Samsung.

Gross Profit

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% Change
\$ 8,478,982	\$ 4,168,640	103.4%

Gross profit increased by \$4,310,342 or 103.4% from \$4,168,640 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$8,478,982 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase in gross profit amount is mainly due to the increase in net sales. The gross profit percentage increased to 2.8% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to 2.0% of revenue for the year ended December 31, 2008, as a result of high selling prices caused by supply shortage. We expect the gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2010 to remain at approximately the same level as in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Sales and Marketing

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% Change
\$ 139,124	\$ 82,285	69.1%

Sales and marketing expenses increased by \$56,839, or 69.1%, from \$82,285 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$139,124 for the year ended December 31, 2009. The increase was in proportion to the increase in net sales for fiscal year 2009. We expect the sales and marketing expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 to remain at approximately the same level as the year ended December 31, 2009.

General and Administrative

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	% Change
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\$ 4,549,182 \$ 3,315,840 37.2%

General and administrative expenses increased by \$1,233,342 or 37.2% from \$3,315,840 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$4,549,182 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in professional expenses and compensation paid to Company employees and executives during fiscal year 2009. We intend to continue to keep general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 at approximately the same level as the year ended December 31, 2009.

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Income from Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$ 3,790,676	\$ 770,515	392.0%

Income from operations was \$3,790,676 for the year ended December 31, 2009 compared to \$770,515 for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$3,020,161. This increase was mainly due to increase in gross profit and decrease of interest expenses.

Interest Expense

Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$ 460,329	\$ 1,073,798	-57.1%

Interest expense decreased \$613,469, or 57.1%, from interest expense of \$1,073,798 in the year ended December 31, 2008, to \$460,329 in the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in the use of letters of credit by the Company to obtain goods from suppliers. We expect to keep interest expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 at approximately the same level as in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Loss on Dispositions of Marketable Securities

Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$	\$ (227,781)	N/A

Loss on disposal of marketable securities decreased by \$227,781, from \$227,781 in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$0 in the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was due to no trading of marketable securities during the year 2009.

Net Income on Cash Flow Hedge

Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$ 78,978	\$ 161,288	-51.0%

Net income on cash flow hedge decreased by \$82,310 from \$161,288 in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$78,978 in the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was due to the expiration or termination of several currency hedging contracts in 2009.

Interest Income

Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$ 38,576	\$ 90,706	-57.5%

Interest income decreased by \$52,130 from \$90,706 in the year ended December 31, 2008 to \$38,576 in the year ended December 31, 2009. This decrease was due to a reduction in interest from restricted cash and lower interest rate.

Income Tax Provision (reversal)

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Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
\$ 651,390	\$ (33,871)	2023.1%

Income tax provision increased by \$685,261 from tax credit of \$33,871 for the year ended December 31, 2008 to tax provision of \$651,390 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was due to an increase in the estimated Hong Kong taxes payable by Atlantic. The effective income tax rate is 18% for 2009 as compared to 0% for 2008.

Net Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	2008	% Change
	\$ 2,922,483	\$ (172,872)	1790.5%

Our net income increased by \$3,095,355 from a loss \$172,872 for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to income of \$2,922,483 for the year ended December 31, 2009. This increase was mainly due to the increase in gross profit and decrease of interest expenses.

Liquidity and capital resources

Our principal sources of liquidity have been cash from operations, bank lines of credit and credit terms from suppliers. Our principal uses of cash have been for operations and working capital. We anticipate these uses will continue to be our principal uses of cash in the future.

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had revolving lines of credit and loan facilities in the aggregate amount of \$16,900,393, of which \$3,972,111 was available for drawdown as short-term loans repayable within 90 days. Detailed disclosures regarding our outstanding credit facilities are set forth in Notes 4 and 5 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, including the amounts of the facilities, outstanding balances, interest rates, maturity periods (for long term loans) and pledge of assets.

Our ability to draw down under our various credit and loan facilities is, in each case, subject to the prior consent of the relevant lending institution to make advances at the time of the requested advance and each facility (other than with respect to certain long term mortgage loans) is payable within 90 days of drawdown. Accordingly, on a case by case basis, we may elect to terminate or not renew several of our credit facilities if significant reduction in our available short term borrowings that we do not deem it is commercially reasonable. The Company has obtained a \$20 million purchase credit from Samsung. The Company plans to obtain an additional \$30 million line of credit from various lenders.

We will continue to seek additional sources of available financing on acceptable terms; however, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain the necessary additional capital on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, if the results are negatively impacted and delayed as a result of political and economic factors beyond management's control, our capital requirements may increase.

The short-term borrowings from banks to finance the cash flow required to finance the purchase of Samsung memory products from Samsung HK must be made a day in advance of the release of goods from Samsung HK's warehouse before receiving payments from customers upon physical delivery of such goods in Hong Kong which, in most instances, take approximately two days from the date of such delivery.

The following factors, among others, could have a negative impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position: the termination or change in terms of the Distributorship Agreement; pricing pressures in the industry; a continued downturn in the economy in general or in the memory products sector; an unexpected decrease in demand for Samsung's memory products; the Company's ability to attract new customers; an increase in competition in the memory products market; and the ability of some of the Company's customers to obtain financing.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform them to actual results or to make changes in our expectations.

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

In the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$7,865,309 while in the year ended December 31, 2008, it amounted to \$2,181,184, an increase of \$5,684,125. This increase was primarily due to a \$3,095,355 increase in operating income, a \$1,716,781 decrease of accounts receivable from related parties and \$2,071,055 increase in accounts payable, which was partially offset by a \$2,642,167 increase in inventory.

Net Cash Used for Investing Activities

In the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash used for investing activities amounted to \$696,233 while in the year ended December 31, 2008, it amounted to \$2,527,948, a decrease of \$1,831,715. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease of restricted cash and marketable securities and increase of purchases of property, automobiles and machinery, and amount due from Aristo / Mr. Yang in 2009.

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Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities

In the year ended December 31, 2009, net cash used for financing activities amounted to \$7,110,735 while net cash provided by financing activities in the year ended December 31, 2008, amounted to \$629,171, an increase of \$7,739,906. This decrease was due to the Company repayment of certain bank lines of credit and cancellation of bank facilities in 2009.

Contractual Obligations

The following table presents our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2009 over the next five years and thereafter:

Payments by Period

	Amount	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Operating Leases	\$ 796,183	\$ 220,362	\$ 168,705	\$ 141,731	\$ 265,385
Line of credit and notes payable short-term	9,013,813	9,013,813			
Short term loans	162,244	162,244			
Long term loans	3,522,915	628,817	732,131	508,049	1,653,918
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 13,495,155	\$ 10,025,236	\$ 900,836	\$ 649,780	\$ 1,919,303

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Related Party Transactions

We conduct business with several affiliated companies. All the related party transactions taking place during the reporting periods were conducted during the normal course of business. The prices of products sold to or purchased from these related entities are in the same price ranges as those offered to other non-related customers or purchased from other vendors.

Dependence of Samsung

We are highly dependent on the product supplies from Samsung. If the relationship with Samsung is terminated, we may not be able to continue our business. We have been working on diversifying our product line and seeking new market opportunities.

Impact of Inflation

We believe that our results of operations are not dependent upon moderate changes in inflation rates as we expect to be able to pass along component price increases to our customers.

Seasonality

We have not experienced any material seasonality in sales fluctuations over the past 2 years in the memory products markets.

New Accounting Pronouncements

ASC 105, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (ASC 105) (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 168, The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162) reorganized by topic existing accounting and reporting guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) into a single source of authoritative generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) to be applied by nongovernmental entities. All guidance contained in the Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) carries an equal level of authority. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. Accordingly, all other accounting literature will be deemed non-authoritative. ASC 105 is effective on a prospective basis for financial

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statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company has implemented the guidance included in ASC 105 as of July 1, 2009. The implementation of this guidance changed the Company's references to GAAP authoritative guidance but did not impact the Company's financial position or results of operations.

ASC 855, Subsequent Events (ASC 855) (formerly Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 165, Subsequent Events) includes guidance that was issued by the FASB in May 2009, and is consistent with current auditing standards in defining a subsequent event. Additionally, the guidance provides for disclosure regarding the existence and timing of a company's evaluation of its subsequent events. ASC 855 defines two types of subsequent events, recognized and non-recognized. Recognized subsequent events provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the balance sheet and are required to be reflected in the financial statements. Non-recognized subsequent events provide evidence about conditions that did not exist at the date of the balance sheet but arose after that date and, therefore, are not required to be reflected in the financial statements. However, certain non-recognized subsequent events may require disclosure to prevent the financial statements from being misleading. This guidance was effective prospectively for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company implemented the guidance included in ASC 855 as of April 1, 2009. The effect of implementing this guidance was not material to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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ASC 944, Financial Services – Insurance (ASC 944) contains guidance that was previously issued by the FASB in May 2008 as Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 163, Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60 that provides for changes to both the recognition and measurement of premium revenues and claim liabilities for financial guarantee insurance contracts that do not qualify as a derivative instrument in accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging (formerly included under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities). This financial guarantee insurance contract guidance also expands the disclosure requirements related to these contracts to include such items as a company’s method of tracking insured financial obligation with credit deterioration, financial information about insured financial obligations, and management’s policies for placing and monitoring the insured financial obligations. ASC 944, as it relates to financial guarantee insurance contracts, was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, except for certain disclosures related to the insured financial obligations, which were effective for the third quarter of 2008. The Company does not have financial guarantee products, and, accordingly, the implementation of this portion of ASC 944 did not have an effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

ASC 805, Business Combinations (ASC 805) (formerly included under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations) contains guidance that was issued by the FASB in December 2007. It requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value, with certain exceptions. Additionally, the guidance requires changes to the accounting treatment of acquisition related items, including, among other items, transaction costs, contingent consideration, restructuring costs, indemnification assets and tax benefits. ASC 805 also provides for a substantial number of new disclosure requirements. ASC 805 also contains guidance that was formerly issued as FSP FAS 141(R)-1, Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies which was intended to provide additional guidance clarifying application issues regarding initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. ASC 805 was effective for business combinations initiated on or after the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company implemented this guidance effective January 1, 2009. Implementing this guidance did not have an effect on the Company’s financial position or results of operations; however it will likely have an impact on the Company’s accounting for future business combinations, but the effect is dependent upon acquisitions, if any, that are made in the future.

ASC 810, Consolidation (ASC 810) includes new guidance issued by the FASB in December 2007 governing the accounting for and reporting of noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as minority interests). This guidance established reporting requirements which include, among other things, that noncontrolling interests be reflected as a separate component of equity, not as a liability. It also requires that the interests of the parent and the noncontrolling interest be clearly identifiable. Additionally, increases and decreases in a parent’s ownership interest that leave control intact shall be reflected as equity transactions, rather than step acquisitions or dilution gains or losses. This guidance also requires changes to the presentation of information in the financial statements and provides for additional disclosure requirements. ASC 810 was effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company implemented this guidance as of January 1, 2010 and made necessary changes accordingly including but not limited to filing amendments for the prior periods to comply with all applicable requirements.

ASC 825, Financial Instruments (ASC 825) includes guidance which was issued in February 2007 by the FASB and was previously included under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. The related sections within ASC 825 permit a company to choose, at specified election dates, to measure at fair value certain eligible financial assets and liabilities that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. The specified election dates include, but are not limited to, the date when an entity first recognizes the item, when an entity enters into a firm commitment or when changes in the financial instrument causes it to no longer qualify for fair value accounting under a different accounting standard. An entity may elect the fair value option for eligible items that exist at the effective date. At that date, the difference between the carrying amounts and the fair values of eligible items for which the fair value option is elected should be recognized as a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. The fair value option may be elected for each entire financial instrument, but need not be applied to all similar instruments. Once the fair value option has been elected, it is irrevocable. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected will be reported in earnings. This guidance was effective as of the beginning of fiscal years that began after November 15, 2007. The Company does not have eligible financial assets and liabilities, and, accordingly, the implementation of ASC 825 did not have an effect on the Company’s results of operations or financial position.

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (ASC 820) (formerly included under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements) includes guidance that was issued by the FASB in September 2006 that created a common definition of fair value to be used throughout generally accepted accounting principles. ASC 820 applies whenever other standards require or permit assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, with certain exceptions. This guidance established a hierarchy for determining fair value which emphasizes the use of observable market data whenever available. It also required expanded disclosures which include the extent to which assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, the methods and assumptions used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measures on earnings. ASC 820 also provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. The emphasis of ASC 820 is that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing market participants, under current market conditions. ASC 820 also further clarifies the guidance to be considered when determining whether or not a

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transaction is orderly and clarifies the valuation of securities in markets that are not active. This guidance includes information related to a company's use of judgment, in addition to market information, in certain circumstances to value assets which have inactive markets.

Fair value guidance in ASC 820 was initially effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and for interim periods within those fiscal years for financial assets and liabilities. The effective date of ASC 820 for all non-recurring fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities was fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Guidance related to fair value measurements in an inactive market was effective in October 2008 and guidance related to orderly transactions under current market conditions was effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009.

The Company applied the provisions of ASC 820 to its financial assets and liabilities upon adoption at January 1, 2008 and adopted the remaining provisions relating to certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2009. The difference between the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial instruments held upon initial adoption, on January 1, 2008, was recognized as a cumulative effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings and was not material to the Company's financial position or results of operations. The Company implemented the guidance related to orderly transactions under current market conditions as of April 1, 2009, which also was not material to the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2009-05, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value (ASC Update No. 2009-05). This update amends ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures and provides further guidance on measuring the fair value of a liability. The guidance establishes the types of valuation techniques to be used to value a liability when a quoted market price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, such as the use of an identical or similar liability when traded as an asset. The guidance also further clarifies that a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability at the measurement date and the quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are both Level 1 fair value measurements. If adjustments are required to be applied to the quoted price, it results in a level 2 or 3 fair value measurement. The guidance provided in the update is effective for the first reporting period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance. The Company does not expect that the implementation of ASC Update No. 2009-05 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In September 2009, the FASB issued ASC Update No. 2009-12, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820): Investments in Certain Entities that Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) (ASC Update No. 2009-12). This update sets forth guidance on using the net asset value per share provided by an investee to estimate the fair value of an alternative investment. Specifically, the update permits a reporting entity to measure the fair value of this type of investment on the basis of the net asset value per share of the investment (or its equivalent) if all or substantially all of the underlying investments used in the calculation of the net asset value is consistent with ASC 820. The update also requires additional disclosures by each major category of investment, including, but not limited to, fair value of underlying investments in the major category, significant investment strategies, redemption restrictions, and unfunded commitments related to investments in the major category. The amendments in this update are effective for interim and annual periods ending after December 15, 2009 with early application permitted. The Company does not expect that the implementation of ASC Update No. 2009-12 will have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In June 2009, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) (Statement No. 167). Statement No. 167 amends FASB Interpretation No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities an interpretation of ARB No. 51 (FIN 46R) to require an analysis to determine whether a company has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. This analysis identifies the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity as the enterprise that has a) the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and b) the obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity. The statement requires an ongoing assessment of whether a company is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity when the holders of the entity, as a group, lose power, through voting or similar rights, to direct the actions that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance. This statement also enhances disclosures about a company's involvement in variable interest entities. Statement No. 167 is effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009. Although Statement No. 167 has not been incorporated into the Codification, in accordance with ASC 105, the standard shall remain authoritative until it is integrated. The Company is in the process of evaluating Statement No. 167 and will make necessary changes if required.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 166, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140 (Statement No. 166). Statement No. 166 revises FASB Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 140, Accounting for Transfers and Extinguishment of Liabilities a replacement of FASB Statement 125 (Statement No. 140) and requires additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and any continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. It also eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and enhances disclosure requirements. Statement No. 166 is effective prospectively, for annual periods beginning after November 15, 2009, and interim and annual periods thereafter. Although Statement No. 166 has not been incorporated into the Codification, in accordance with ASC 105, the standard shall remain authoritative until it is integrated. The Company does not expect the adoption of Statement No. 166 will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and are not required to provide the information required under this item.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Attached hereto and filed as a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K are our Consolidated Financial Statements, beginning on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9AT. Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Limitations on the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls. In designing and evaluating the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the disclosure controls and procedures are met. Additionally, in designing disclosure controls and procedures, Company management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible disclosure controls and procedures. The design of any disclosure controls and procedures also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's CEO and CFO have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) as of December 31, 2009, and based on this evaluation, the Company's principal executive and financial officers have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective to ensure that material information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported by management of the Company on a timely basis in order to comply with the Company's disclosure obligations under the Exchange Act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. The Company's principal executive and financial officers conclusion regarding the Company's disclosure controls and procedures is based on management's conclusion that the Company's internal control over financial reporting are ineffective, as described below.

(b) Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting management used the criteria issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework. Because of the material weakness described in the following paragraphs, management believes that, as of December 31, 2009, the company's internal control over financial reporting was not effective based on those criteria.

Management's evaluation was retrospective and conducted as of December 31, 2009, the last day of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K. Based upon management's evaluation, our CEO and CFO have concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of December 31, 2009 because we have not completed the remediation discussed elsewhere in this below for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 due to the following material weaknesses:

Company-level controls. We did not maintain effective company-level controls as defined in the Internal Control Integrated Framework published by COSO. These deficiencies related to each of the five components of internal control as defined by COSO (control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring). These deficiencies resulted in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected. Specifically,

Our control environment did not sufficiently promote effective internal control over financial reporting throughout our organizational structure, and this material weakness was a contributing factor to the other material weaknesses described in this Item 9AT;

Our board of directors has not established adequate financial reporting monitoring activities to mitigate the risk of management override, specifically:

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none of our board of directors is independent;

no financial expert on our board of directors has been designated;

no formally documented financial analysis is presented to our board of directors, specifically fluctuation, variance, trend analysis or business performance reviews;

an effective whistleblower program has not been established;

there is insufficient oversight of external audit specifically related to fees, scope of activities, executive sessions, and monitoring of results;

there is insufficient oversight of accounting principle implementation;

there is insufficient review of related party transactions; and

there is insufficient review of recording of stock transactions.

We have not maintained sufficient competent evidence to support the effective operation of our internal controls over financial reporting, specifically related to our board of directors' oversight of quarterly and annual SEC filings; and management's review of SEC filings, journal entries, account analyses and reconciliations, and critical spreadsheet controls;

We had inadequate risk assessment controls, including inadequate mechanisms for anticipating and identifying financial reporting risks; and for reacting to changes in the operating environment that could have a material effect on financial reporting;

There was inadequate communication from management to employees regarding the general importance of controls and employees' duties and control responsibilities;

We had inadequate monitoring controls, including inadequate staffing and procedures to ensure periodic evaluations of internal controls to ensure that appropriate personnel regularly obtain evidence that controls are functioning effectively and that identified control deficiencies are remediated timely;

We had an inadequate number of trained finance and accounting personnel with appropriate expertise in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Accordingly, in certain circumstances, an effective secondary review of technical accounting matters was not performed;

We had inadequate controls over our management information systems related to program changes, segregation of duties, and access controls;

We had inadequate access and change controls over end-user computing spreadsheets. Specifically, our controls over the completeness, accuracy, validity and restricted access and review of certain spreadsheets used in the period-end financial statement preparation and reporting process were not designed appropriately or did not operate as designed; and

We were unable to assess effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting in a timely matter.

Financial statement preparation and review procedures. We had inadequate policies, procedures and personnel to ensure that accurate, reliable interim and annual consolidated financial statements were prepared and reviewed on a timely basis. Specifically, we had insufficient: a) levels of supporting documentation; b) review and supervision within the accounting and finance departments; c) preparation and review of footnote disclosures accompanying our financial statements; and d) technical accounting resources. These deficiencies resulted in errors in the financial statements and more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected. In addition, as discussed in Note 2 in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of this Form 10-K, we recently determined that Aristo Technologies Limited (Aristo), a related party, is a variable interest entity under FASB ASC 810-10-25. Consequently, we are consolidating the financial statements of Aristo with those of the Company for the period effective and are restating our previously filed annual and interim financial statements in amended Form 10-Ks for years ended 2007 and 2008 to reflect the disclosure in accordance with ASC 810-10-25.

Inadequate reviews of account reconciliations, analyses and journal entries. We had inadequate review procedures over account reconciliations, account and transaction analyses, and journal entries. Specifically, deficiencies were noted in the following areas: a) management review of supporting documentation, calculations and assumptions used to prepare the financial statements, including spreadsheets and account analyses; and b) management review of journal entries recorded during the financial statement preparation process. These deficiencies resulted in a more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected.

Inadequate controls over purchases and disbursements. We had inadequate controls over the segregation of duties and authorization of purchases, and the disbursement of funds. These weaknesses increase the likelihood that misappropriation of assets and/or unauthorized purchases and disbursements could occur and not be detected in a timely manner. These deficiencies resulted in errors in the financial statements and in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected. Specifically,

We had inadequate procedures and controls to ensure proper segregation of duties within our purchasing and disbursements processes and accounting systems;

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We had inadequate procedures and controls to ensure proper authorization of purchase orders; and

We had inadequate approvals for payment of invoices and wire transfers.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

As of December 31, 2009, we had not completed the remediation of any of these material weaknesses.

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We are addressing the outstanding material weaknesses described above, as well as our control environment. We also expect to undertake the following remediation efforts:

We plan to evaluate the composition of our board of directors and to determine whether to add independent directors or to replace an inside director with an independent director, in both cases, in order to have a majority of our board of directors become independent;

We plan on drafting quarterly financial statement variance analysis of actual versus budget with relevant explanations of variances for distribution to our board of directors.

We are in the process of developing, documenting, and communicating a formal whistleblower program to employees. We expect to post the policy on the Company web site in the governance section and in the common areas in the office. We plan on providing a toll free number for reporting complaints and will hire a specific third party whistleblower company to monitor the hotline and provide monthly reports of activity to our board of directors.

Management intends to continue to provide SEC and US GAAP training for employees and retain external consultants with appropriate SEC and US GAAP expertise to assist in financial statement review, account analysis review, review and filing of SEC reports, policy and procedure compilation assistance, and other related advisory services.

We intend on developing an internal control over financial reporting evidence policy and procedures which contemplates, among other items, a listing of all identified key internal controls over financial reporting, assignment of responsibility to process owners within the Company, communication of such listing to all applicable personnel, and specific policies and procedures around the nature and retention of evidence of the operation of controls.

We intend on undertaking a restricted access review to analyze all financial modules and the list of persons authorized to have edit access to each. We will remove or add authorized personnel as appropriate to mitigate the risks of management or other override; and

We plan to re-assign roles and responsibilities in order to improve segregation of duties.

These specific actions are part of an overall program that we are currently developing in an effort to remediate the material weaknesses described above.

Attached as exhibits to this report are certifications of our CEO and CFO, which are required in accordance with Rule 13a-14 of Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The discussion above in this Item 9AT includes information concerning the controls and controls evaluation referred to in the certifications and those certifications should be read in conjunction with this Item 9AT for a more complete understanding of the topics presented.

We are committed to improving our internal control processes and will continue to diligently review our internal control over financial reporting and our disclosure controls and procedures. The failure to implement adequate controls may result in deficient and inaccurate reports under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as described above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2009 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**
Directors and Executive Officers

Our directors and executive officers, as of December 31, 2009, and their biographical information are set forth below:

NAME	AGE	POSITION
Chung-Lun Yang	48	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
Ben Wong	46	Director
Kenneth Lap-Yin Chan	47	Chief Financial Officer

Chung-Lun Yang, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Yang became a Director on September 30, 2003. Mr. Yang is the founder of Atlantic and has been a director of Atlantic since 1991. Mr. Yang graduated from The Hong Kong Polytechnic in 1982 with a degree in electronic engineering. From October 1982 until April 1985, he was the sales engineer of Karin Electronics Supplies Ltd. From June 1986 until September 1991, he was Director of Sales (Samsung Components Distribution) of Evertech Holdings Limited, a Hong Kong based company. Mr. Yang has over 15 years extensive experience in the electronics distribution business. The breadth of Mr. Yang's sales and operational experience led the Board of Directors to believe this individual is qualified to serve as a director of the Company. Mr. Yang is also a member of The Institution of Electrical Engineers, United Kingdom.

Ben Wong, Director. Mr. Wong became a Director on September 30, 2003. Since 1992, Mr. Wong has been the vice-president of Atlantic and is responsible for the purchasing, sales and marketing of Atlantic's products. The breadth of Mr. Wong sales experience led the Board of Directors to believe this individual is qualified to serve as a director of the Company. Mr. Wong graduated from the Chinese Culture University of Taiwan in 1986 with a Bachelor's Degree of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

Kenneth Lap-Yin Chan, Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Chan was appointed our Chief Financial Officer effective September 30, 2003. Mr. Chan has been with Atlantic since 2001 serving as Financial Controller. From 1998 to 2001, Mr. Chan worked for Standard Chartered Bank. Prior to September 2001, Mr. Chan worked for a number of other banks in Hong Kong, including Dao Heng Bank and Asia Commercial Bank. He has more than 12 years of experience in corporate and commercial finance. Mr. Chan graduated from the University of Toronto in 1986 with a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce.

Each director holds office (subject to our By-Laws) until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until such director's successor has been elected and qualified. All of our executive officers are serving until the next annual meeting of directors and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. There are no family relationships between any of our directors and executive officers.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director or executive officer of the Company during the past five years.

Board Meetings

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, our Board of Directors held 10 meetings. No director who served during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 attended fewer than 75% of the meetings of the Board of Directors during that year.

Committees of the Board

Our Board of Directors does not have a separate Compensation Committee, Audit Committee or Nominating Committee. All of the members of our Board of Directors are acting as our audit committee. None of the members of our Board of Directors is deemed an audit committee financial expert. We are in the process of recruiting an appropriate candidate to be our audit committee financial expert. Our Board of Directors plans to expand the number of members on the board and create an independent Compensation Committee, Audit Committee and a Nominating Committee.

Board Leadership Structure and Risk Oversight Role

Our Chief Executive Officer also serves as Chairman of our Board of Directors and we do not presently maintain a Lead Independent Director. We believe that such a leadership structure is suitable for the Company at its present stage of development, and that the interests of the Company are best served by the combination of the roles of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer.

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As a matter of regular practice, and as part of its oversight function, our Board of Directors undertakes a review of the significant risks in respect of our business. Such review is supplemented as necessary by outside professionals with expertise in substantive areas germane to our business. With our current governance structure, our Board of Directors and senior executives are the same individuals, and consequently, there is not a significant division of oversight and operational responsibilities in managing the material risks facing the Company.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a written code of business conduct and ethics, known as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics which applies to all of our directors, officers, and employees, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial and accounting officer. A copy of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is attached as Exhibit 14 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003. To receive a copy of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, at no cost, requests should be directed to the Secretary, ACL Semiconductor, Inc., Room 1701, 17/F., Tower 1, Enterprise Square, 9 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver of, a provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics in a report filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, within four business days of the amendment or waiver.

Stockholder Communications

Stockholders and other interested parties may contact the Board of Directors or the non-management directors as a group at the following address: Board of Directors or Outside Directors, ACL Semiconductor, Inc., Room 1701, 17/F., Tower 1, Enterprise Square, 9 Sheung Yuet Road, Kowloon Bay, Kowloon, Hong Kong. All communications received at the above address will be relayed to the Board of Directors or the non-management directors, respectively. Communications regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters may also be reported to the Board of Directors using the above address.

Typically, we do not forward to our directors communications from our stockholders or other communications which are of a personal nature or not related to the duties and responsibilities of the Board, including:

Junk mail and mass mailings

New product suggestions

Resumes and other forms of job inquiries

Opinion surveys and polls

Business solicitations or advertisements

Compliance with Section 16(A) of The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our directors and executive officers and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities (collectively, "Reporting Person") to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our Common Stock and other equity securities of the Company. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file. To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of such reports furnished to us, we believe that during fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 all Reporting Persons complied with all applicable filing requirements.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Summary

Our approach to executive compensation is influenced by our belief in rewarding people for consistently strong execution and performance. We believe that the ability to attract and retain qualified executive officers and other key employees is essential to our long term success.

Our plan to obtain and retain highly skilled employees is to provide significant market competitive salaries and also incentive awards. Our approach is to link individual employee objectives with overall company strategies and results, and to reward executive officers and significant employees for their individual contributions to those strategies and results. We use compensation and performance data from comparable companies in the electronics distribution industry to establish market competitive compensation and performance standards for our employees. Furthermore, we believe that equity awards serve to align the interests of our executives with those of our stockholders. As such, we intend for equity to become a key component of our compensation program.

Named Executive Officers

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The named executive officers for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 are Chung-Lun Yang, our Chief Executive Officer, and Kenneth Lap-Yin Chan, our Chief Financial Officer. These individuals are referred to collectively in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as the Named Executive Officers.

OUR EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Overview

The primary elements of our executive compensation program are base salary, incentive cash and stock bonus opportunities and equity incentives typically in the form of stock option grants. Although we provide other types of compensation, these three elements are the principal means by which we provide the Named Executive Officers with compensation opportunities.

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The emphasis on the annual bonus opportunity and equity compensation components of the executive compensation program reflect our belief that a large portion of an executive's compensation should be performance-based. This compensation is performance-based because payment is tied to the achievement of corporate performance goals. To the extent that performance goals are not achieved, executives will receive a lesser amount of total compensation. We have entered into employment agreements with three of our Named Executive Officers. Such employment agreements set forth base salaries, bonuses and stock option grants. Such stock option grants are predicated on our achievement of corporate performance goals as set forth in such agreements.

ELEMENTS OF OUR EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Base Salary

We pay a base salary to certain of the Named Executive Officers. In general, base salaries for the Named Executive Officers are determined by evaluating the responsibilities of the executive's position, the executive's experience and the competitive marketplace. Base salary adjustments are considered and take into account changes in the executive's responsibilities, the executive's performance and changes in the competitive marketplace. We believe that the base salaries of the Named Executive Officers are appropriate within the context of the compensation elements provided to the executives and because they are at a level which remains competitive in the marketplace.

Bonuses

The Board of Directors may authorize us to give discretionary bonuses, payable in cash or shares of Common Stock, to the Named Executive Officers and other key employees. Such bonuses are designed to motivate the Named Executive Officers and other employees to achieve specified corporate, business unit and/or individual, strategic, operational and other performance objectives.

Stock Options

Stock options constitute performance-based compensation because they have value to the recipient only if the price of our Common Stock increases. We have not granted any stock options to any of our Named Executive Officers and the grant of stock options to Named Executive Officers is not a material factor in making compensation determinations with respect to our Named Executive Officers. However, we have in the past used stock options as incentives for our other employees. Stock options generally vest over time, obtainment of a corporate goal or a combination. The grant of stock options is designed to motivate our employees to achieve our short term and long term corporate goals.

Retirement and Deferred Compensation Benefits

We do not have any arrangements with the Named Executive Officers to provide them with retirement and/or deferred compensation benefits.

Perquisites

There were no perquisites provided to the Named Executive Officers.

Post-Termination/Change of Control Compensation

We do not have any arrangements with the Named Executive Officers to provide them with compensation following termination of employment.

Tax Implications of Executive Compensation

Our aggregate deductions for each Named Executive Officer compensation are potentially limited by Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent the aggregate amount paid to an executive officer exceeds \$1 million, unless it is paid under a predetermined objective performance plan meeting certain requirements, or satisfies one of various other exceptions specified in the Internal Revenue Code. At our 2009 Named Executive Officer compensation levels, we did not believe that Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code would be applicable, and accordingly, we did not consider its impact in determining compensation levels for our Named Executive Officers in 2009.

Hedging Policy

We do not permit the Named Executive Officers to hedge ownership by engaging in short sales or trading in any options contracts involving our securities.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

No options have been exercised by our Named Executive Officers during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

Pension Benefits

Under the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Scheme Ordinance in Hong Kong, the Company is required to set up or participate in an MPF scheme to which both the Company and employees must make continuous contributions throughout their employment based on 5% of the employees earnings, subject to maximum and minimum level of income. For those earning less than the minimum level of income, they are not required to contribute but may elect to do so. However, regardless of the employees election, their employers must contribute 5% of the employees income. Contributions in excess of the maximum level of income are voluntary.

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All contributions to the MPF scheme are fully and immediately vested with the employees' accounts. The contributions must be invested and accumulated until the employees' retirement.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

We do not have any defined contribution or other plan that provides for the deferral of compensation on a basis that is not tax-qualified.

Employment Agreements

We have not entered into any employment agreements with any of our Named Executive Officers.

Executive Officer Compensation

The following table sets forth the annual and long-term compensation of our Named Executive Officers for services in all capacities to the Company for the last two fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Chung-Lun Yang, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	2009	\$ 1,300,000							\$ 1,300,000
	2008	\$ 735,026						\$	\$ 735,026
Kenneth Lap Yin Chan, Chief Financial Officer	2009	\$ 87,051							\$ 87,051
	2008	\$ 64,615							\$ 64,615

Outstanding equity awards at fiscal year-end

None.

Compensation of Directors

Except with respect to Ben Wong who was paid fees of \$85,128 during the year ended December 31, 2009 for his role as Sales Director of Atlantic, none of our directors who served during the year ended December 31, 2009 received compensation for serving as such, other than reimbursement for out of pocket expenses incurred in attending director meetings.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our Common Stock as of December 31, 2009: (i) by each person who is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the Common Stock, (ii) by each of our directors, (iii) by each of our executive officers and (iv) by all our directors and executive officers as a group. On such date, we had 28,729,936 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

As used in the table below, the term beneficial ownership with respect to a security consists of sole or shared voting power, including the power to vote or direct the vote, and/or sole or shared investment power, including the power to dispose or direct the disposition, with respect to the security through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, including a right to acquire such power(s) during the 60 days immediately following December 31, 2009. Except as otherwise indicated, the stockholders listed in the table have sole voting and investment powers with respect to the shares indicated

Name and Address of	Shares of Common Stock	Percentage of Class
Beneficial Owner	Beneficially Owned	Beneficially Owned(1)
Chung-Lun Yang (2) (3) No. 78, 5th Street, Hong Lok Yuen, Tai Po, New Territories, Hong Kong	22,380,000	77.9%
Ben Wong (3) 19B, Tower 8, Bellagio, 33 Castle Peak Road, Sham Tseng, New Territories, Hong Kong	0	0.0%
Kenneth Lap-Yin Chan (2) Flat B, 8/F., Block 19, South Horizons, Aplei Chau, Hong Kong	0	0.0%
All Directors and Officers as a Group	22,380,000	77.9%

(1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 28,729,936 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of December 31, 2009, together with securities exercisable or convertible into shares of Common Stock within 60 days of December 31, 2009, for each stockholder. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of Common Stock subject to securities exercisable or convertible into shares of Common Stock that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days of December 31, 2009, are deemed to be beneficially owned by the person holding such securities for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. The Common Stock is the only outstanding class of equity securities of the Company.

(2) Executive Officer

(3) Director Except as otherwise set forth, information on the stock ownership of these persons was provided to us by such persons.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

All related person transactions are reviewed and, as appropriate, may be approved or ratified by the Board of Directors. Related person transactions are approved by the Board of Directors only if, based on all of the facts and circumstances, they are in, or not inconsistent with, our best interests and our stockholders, as the Board of Directors determines in good faith. The Board of Directors takes into account, among other factors it deems appropriate, whether the transaction is on terms generally available to an unaffiliated third-party under the same or similar circumstances and the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction. The Board of Directors may also impose such conditions as it deems necessary and appropriate on us or the related person in connection with the transaction.

In the case of a transaction presented to the Board of Directors for ratification, the Board of Directors may ratify the transaction or determine whether rescission of the transaction is appropriate.

CERTAIN RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with Aristo Technologies Limited / Mr. Yang

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, we had an outstanding receivable from Mr. Yang, the President and Chairman of our Board of Directors, totaling \$11,233,839 and \$7,900,404 respectively. Because the Company's business is distributing computer components and is heavily dependant on Samsung, Mr. Yang took a loan from the Company and used it to invest in other companies to create new business platforms. These business platforms include manufacturing, research and development, which Mr. Yang believes can help improve the Company's business in the long term. These advances bear no interest and are payable on demand. The receivable due from Mr. Yang to the Company is derived from the consolidation of the financial statements of Aristo, a variable interest entity, with the Company.

For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we recorded compensation to Mr. Yang of \$1,300,000 and \$735,026 respectively, and paid \$1,300,000 and \$735,026 respectively to Mr. Yang as compensation to him.

Transactions with Classic Electronic Limited

Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is a 99.9% shareholder of Classic Electronics Ltd. (Classic). The remaining 0.1% of Classic is owned by a non-related party. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had outstanding accounts receivable from Classic totaling \$0 and \$1,717,320 respectively. This account receivable was outstanding for more than 12 months in 2008 and paid off in 2009.

Transactions with Solution Semiconductor (China) Limited

Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is a 99% shareholder of Solution Semiconductor (China) Ltd. (Solution). The remaining 1% of Solution is owned by a non-related party. On April 1, 2009, we entered into a lease agreement with Solution pursuant to which we lease one facility. The lease agreement for this facility expires on March 31, 2012. The monthly lease payment for this lease is \$1,090. We incurred and paid an aggregate rent expense of \$13,077 to Solution during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$10,138 and \$0 respectively from Solution. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Solution.

Two facilities located in Hong Kong owned by Solution were used by the Company as collateral for loans from Citic Ka Wah Bank Limited (Citic) and Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (SCB) respectively.

Transactions with Systematic Information Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is a director and shareholder of Systematic Information Ltd. (Systematic Information) with a total of 100% interest. On September 1, 2008, we entered into a lease agreement with Systematic Information pursuant to which we lease one facility. The lease agreement for this facility expires on August 31, 2010. The monthly lease payment for this lease totals \$641. We incurred and paid an aggregate rent expense of \$7,692 to Systematic Information during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we received service charges of \$5,436 and \$0 respectively from Systematic Information. The service fee was charged for back office support for Systematic Information.

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During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$326,578 and \$1,913,071 respectively, to Systematic Information. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Systematic Information.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$74,688 and \$1,446,680 respectively from Systematic Information. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Systematic Information.

A workshop located in Hong Kong owned by Systematic Information was used by the Company as collateral for loans from SCB.

Transactions with Global Mega Development Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is the sole beneficial owner of the equity interest of Global Mega Development Ltd. (Global). During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$1,393 and \$0 respectively, to Global. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Global.

Transactions with Systematic Semiconductor Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is the sole beneficial owner of the equity interest of Systematic Semiconductor Ltd. (Systematic). During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we received a management fee of \$9,615 and \$15,384 respectively from Systematic. The management fee was charged for back office support for Systematic.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$19,914 and \$275,766 respectively, to Systematic. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Systematic.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$0 and \$560,750 respectively from Systematic. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Systematic.

Transactions with Aristo Components Limited

Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is a 90% shareholder of Aristo Components Ltd. (Aristo Comp). The remaining 10% of Aristo Comp is owned by a non-related party. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we received a management fee of \$11,923 and \$8,077 respectively from Aristo Comp. The management fee was charged for back office support for Aristo Comp.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$12,060 and \$67,968 respectively, to Aristo Comp. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Aristo Comp.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$241,367 and \$37,665 respectively from Aristo Comp. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Aristo Comp.

Transactions with Atlantic Storage Devices Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is a 40% shareholder of Atlantic Storage Devices Ltd. (Atlantic Storage). The remaining 60% of Atlantic Storage is owned by a non-related party. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$337,946 and \$575,386 respectively, to Atlantic Storage. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Atlantic Storage.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$0 and \$679,049 respectively, from Atlantic Storage. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Atlantic Storage.

Transactions with Rambo Technologies Limited

Mr. Ben Wong, one of our directors, is a 60% shareholder of Rambo Technologies Ltd. (Rambo). The remaining 40% of Rambo is owned by a non-related party. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$73,219 and \$1,077,653 respectively, to Rambo. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Rambo.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$54,930 and \$10,314 respectively, from Rambo. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Rambo.

Transactions with Usmart Electronic Products Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is the sole beneficial owner of the equity interest of Usmart Electronic Products Ltd. (Usmart). On October 7, 2009, we entered into a leasing payment agreement with Usmart pursuant to which we lease one lot machinery facility to Usmart. The leasing payment agreement for this facility expires on September 16, 2011. The monthly lease income for this lease totals \$3,846. We received aggregate lease income of \$13,333 and \$0 from Usmart during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

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During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we sold products for \$4,837 and \$5,509 respectively, to Usmart. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts receivables from Usmart.

During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$42,596 and \$199,712 respectively, from Usmart. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable to Usmart.

Transactions with Imax Technology Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is the sole beneficial owner of the equity interest of Imax Technology Ltd. (Imax). During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$0 and \$3,167 respectively, from Imax. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no outstanding accounts payable from Imax.

Transactions with City Royal Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, is a 50% shareholder of City Royal Limited (City). The remaining 50% of City is owned by the wife of Mr. Yang. A residential property located in Hong Kong owned by City was used by the Company as collateral for loans from DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (DBS Bank).

Transactions with Kadatco Company Limited

Mr. Yang, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, majority shareholder and a director, a 99.99% shareholder of Kadatco Company Limited (Kadatco). The remaining 0.01% of Kadatco is owned by a non-related party. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we purchased inventories of \$24,895 and \$0 respectively, from Kadatco. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there was no outstanding payable from Kadatco.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The following table presents fees, including reimbursements for expenses, professional audit services and other services rendered by JTC Fair Song and Albert Wong & Co. CPA firms during the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. JTC Fair Song CPA Firm conducted interim reviews of our quarterly financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2009, June 30, 2009 and September 30, 2009, and our annual financial statements and interim reviews of our quarterly financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. Albert Wong & Co. has re-audited our annual financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 and audited our annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009.

	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 75,000	\$ 35,000
Audit Related Fees (2)	\$	\$
Tax Fees (3)	\$	\$
All Other Fees (4)	\$	\$
Total	\$ 75,000	\$ 35,000

- (1) Audit Fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's consolidated annual financial statements and review of the interim consolidated financial statements included in quarterly reports and services that are normally provided by JTC Fair Song CPA and Albert Wong & Co. CPA firms in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Audit Fees billed by Albert Wong & Co. CPA firm includes re-audited fees for auditing our annual financial statements and interim reviews for the fiscal year 2007 to 2009.
- (2) Audit-Related Fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's consolidated financial statements and are not reported under Audit Fees. There were no such fees in fiscal year 2009 or 2008.
- (3) Tax Fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. There were no such fees in fiscal year 2009 or 2008.
- (4) All Other Fees consist of fees for products and services other than the services reported above. There were no such fees in fiscal year 2009 or 2008.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report

(1) The financial statements listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements are filed as part of this report

(2) The financial statements listed in the Index are filed a part of this report.

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves. Schedule II on page S-1 is filed as part of this report.

(3) List of Exhibits

See Index to Exhibits in paragraph (b) below.

The Exhibits are filed with or incorporated by reference in this report.

(b) Exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Certificate of incorporation of the Company, together with all amendments thereto, as filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 19, 2003.
3.2	By-Laws of the Company, as amended, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement.
4.1(a)	Form of specimen certificate for common stock of the Company incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1(a) to the Form 10-K filed April 14, 2004.
10.1	Share Exchange and Reorganization Agreement, dated as of September 8, 2003, among Print Data Corp., Atlantic Components Limited and Mr. Chung-Lun Yang, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.2	Conveyance Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2003, between Print Data Corp. and New Print Data Corp., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.3	Securities Purchase Agreement, dated October 1, 2003, among Print Data Corp, Jeffery Green, Phyllis Green and Joel Green, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.4	Sales Restriction Agreement, dated September 30, 2003, between Print Data Corp. and Phyllis Green, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.5	Sales Restriction Agreement, dated September 30, 2003, between Print Data Corp. and Jeffery Green, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.6	Distribution Agreement, dated May 1, 1993, by and between Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Atlantic Components Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.7	Renewal of Distributorship Agreement, dated March 1, 2002, by and between Samsung Electronics Co., Ltd. and Atlantic Components Limited, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 16, 2003.
10.8	Form of Note Subscription, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and between the Company and Professional Traders Fund LLC, a New York limited liability company (PTF), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2004.

10.9 Form of 12% Senior Subordinated Convertible Note due December 31, 2004 in the aggregate principal amount of \$250,000 issued by the Company to PTF, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2004.

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- 10.10 Form of Limited Guaranty and Security Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and among, the Company, PTF, Orient Financial Services Limited, Mr. Li Wing-Kei and Emerging Growth Partners, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2004.
- 10.11 Form of Stock Purchase and Escrow Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and among, PTF, Orient Financial Services Limited, Mr. Li Wing-Kei and Emerging Growth Partners, Inc., and the law firm of Sullivan & Worcester LLP, as escrow agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2004.
- 10.12 Form of Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and between the Company and PTF, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2004.
- 10.13 Letter of Intent, dated December 29, 2003, between the Company and Classic Electronics, Ltd., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2004.
- 10.14 Note Subscription, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and between the Company and Professional Traders Fund LLC, a New York limited liability company (PTF), incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2004.
- 10.15 12% Senior Subordinated Convertible Note due December 31, 2004 in the aggregate principal amount of \$250,000 issued by the Company to PTF, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2004.
- 10.16 Limited Guaranty and Security Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and among, the Company, PTF, Orient Financial Services Limited, Mr. Li Wing-Kei and Emerging Growth Partners, Inc., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2004.
- 10.17 Stock Purchase and Escrow Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and among, PTF, Orient Financial Services Limited, Mr. Li Wing-Kei and Emerging Growth Partners, Inc., and the law firm of Sullivan & Worcester LLP, as escrow agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2004.
- 10.18 Letter Agreement, dated as of December 31, 2003, by and between the Company and PTF, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Form 8-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2004.
- 10.19 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 30, 2005, by and among the Company, Classic Electronics, Ltd. (Classic) and the shareholders of Classic, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2006.
- 10.20 2006 Incentive Equity Stock Plan, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Form S-8 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2006.
- 14 Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of the Company incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14 to the Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003.
- 16.1 Letter dated March 19, 2008 from Jeffrey Tsang & Co., incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16.1 to the Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 24, 2008.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Company, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 21.1 to the Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2010.
- 23.1 Consent of Albert Wong & Co. incorporated by reference to Exhibit 23.1 to the Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 22, 2010.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

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32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

33

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.*

* Filed herewith

(c) Financial statements required by Regulation S-X which are excluded from the annual report to shareholders by Rule 14a-3(b).

34

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SIGNATURES

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

ACL SEMICONDUCTORS INC.

By: /s/ Chung-Lun
Yang

Chung-Lun Yang
Chief Executive Officer

Dated: September 20, 2010

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Chung-Lun Yang</u> Chung-Lun Yang	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors (Principal Executive Officer)	September 20, 2010
<u>/s/ Kun Lin Lee</u> Kun Lin Lee	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer) and Director	September 20, 2010
<u>/s/ Kenneth Lap Yin Chan</u> Kenneth Lap Yin Chan	Chief Operating Officer and Director	September 20, 2010
<u>/s/ Ming Yan Leung</u> Ming Yan Leung	Chief Technology Officer and Director	September 20, 2010
<u>/s/ Wun Kin Fong</u> Wun Kin Fong	Director	September 20, 2010

ACL Semiconductors Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 and
the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 20078

With Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

	<u>Page</u>
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
Financial Statements:	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-7
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-9
<u>Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	S-2
<u>Schedule III - Quarterly Information</u>	S-2
F-1	

ALBERT WONG & CO.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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ALBERT WONG

B.Soc., Sc., ACA., LL.B., C.P.A.(Practising)

To: The board of directors and stockholders of
ACL Semiconductors Inc. (the Company)

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, consolidated stockholders' equity and accumulated other comprehensive income and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company does have numerous significant transactions with businesses and affiliates controlled by, and/or with personnel who are related to, the officers and directors of the Company.

Hong Kong, China
September 20, 2010

/s/ Albert Wong & Co.
Albert Wong & Co.
Certified Public Accountants

ACL SEMICONDUCTORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008
(Stated in US Dollars)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	Notes	2009	2008 (RESTATED)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 2,001,805	\$ 1,943,463
Restricted cash		2,086,504	5,169,753
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0 for 2009 and 2008		12,434,386	10,342,453
Accounts receivable, related parties			1,717,320
Inventories, net		6,048,116	3,668,568
Restricted marketable securities			500,000
Other current assets		274,351	525,918
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets		\$ 22,845,162	\$ 23,867,475
Property, plant and equipment, net	3	8,179,765	6,922,623
Other deposits		213,535	396,900
Amounts due from Aristo / Mr. Yang		11,233,839	7,900,404
		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 42,472,301	\$ 39,087,402
		<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		\$ 23,838,753	\$ 17,318,949
Accruals		527,582	409,367
Lines of credit and loan facilities	4	9,013,813	16,447,742
Current portion of long-term debt	5	318,972	160,447
Current portion of capital lease	6	318,135	58,683
Income tax payable		505,078	